Government of Bengal

Public Health Department

Bengal Public Health Report

For the year
1940

By

Dr. B. Mookherji, M.B., D.P.H.
Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Superintendent, Government Printing
Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal
1942

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Part I.

Chapter I.

METEOROLOGY.

1. As the meteorological conditions have a general effect on the public health conditions in the province, a brief account of rainfall in the various divisions of the province during the monsoon period—May to October—is usually given. Taking the monsoon period as a whole, the rainfall was in slight to moderate defect in all the divisions except Chittagong where it was normal. The total rainfall during May, June and July was in slight to moderate defect in all the divisions except Chittagong division where it was in slight excess in May. During August it was in slight excess in Burdwan division, normal in the Presidency and Dacca divisions and in slight defect in the other divisions. The rainfall in September was in large excess in Chittagong Division and normal or in slight excess in others. The amount of rainfall in October was in large defect in Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions and slight to moderate defect elsewhere.

The following table show the actual rainfall and the percentage of deviation from the normal in the divisions of the Province during the monsoon period.

Actual rainfall in inches during the monsoon period.

Division.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season.
Presidency ..	5·80	6·99	6·83	11·17	8·93	3·15	42·87
Burdwan ..	3·87	7·91	8·57	14·11	8·23	1·81	44·50
Rajshahi ..	7·03	13·31	15·97	11·85	11·66	1·36	60·18
Dacca ..	8·45	11·03	9·46	14·65	11·88	4·60	60·09
Chittagong ..	13·51	18·29	16·64	17·08	20·62	5·41	91·55

Deviation from normal fall expressed as percentage.

Division.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season.
Presidency ..	−10	−39	−43	−3	−1	−31	−22
Burdwan ..	−23	−27	−28	+21	−3	−56	−14
Rajshahi ..	−14	−18	−11	−25	−11	−72	−20
Dacca ..	−12	−32	−38	−1	+13	−19	−17
Chittagong ..	+38	−8	−22	−16	+58	−19	0·

No reports regarding flood were received from any district except from parts of Malda and Midnapur districts during the year under report.

2. **Agricultural and economic conditions.**—The public health of a province or state and its agricultural and economic conditions are very closely associated. A brief account of the agricultural and economic conditions in Bengal during 1940 as reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, is given below:—

"In the year 1940, owing to prolonged drought the harvests of winter and autumn crops were poor except in some districts. The harvest of jute was also not very satisfactory on account of continued shortage of steeping water. The price of rice ruled higher than that of the previous year, but there was a marked fall in the prices of jute and *gur*.

The condition of agricultural population was not very satisfactory owing to partial failure of a paddy crops as well as the low prices of jute and *gur* and the higher prices of other necessaries of life. Distress prevailed in parts of Murshidabad, Birbhum and Midnapur where relief measures, both gratuitous and test relief, were in operation."

Chapter II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

3. **Area and population.**—According to the census of 1931, the extent of the province of Bengal excluding the Indian States is 77,521 square miles with a population of 50,114,002. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts no proper system of registration of births and deaths exists and the vital statistics relating to this area have therefore been excluded from this report. The area of the province for which vital statistics are recorded is 72,514 square miles and its population is 49,901,080 (25,927,428 males and 23,973,652 females) giving a density of 688 per square mile. Of this population 3,511,585 belong to urban areas (i.e., municipal towns only) and 46,389,495 to rural areas (i.e., districts exclusive of municipal towns). The rural population forms 93 per cent. of the total population, while the urban population constitutes only 7 per cent. The number of municipal towns at the end of 1940 was 118 excluding Calcutta.

The estimated mid-year population of 1940 calculated on the excess of births over deaths recorded since the last census is 53,428,560. As migration figures are not available, they have not been taken into consideration in arriving at the estimated population. The estimated mid-year population since 1931 and the percentage of increase of population over that of the previous year are given below.

Years.	Estimated mid-year population.	Percentage of increase over that of the previous year.
1931	50,046,202	..
1932	50,243,355	0·4
1933	50,602,842	0·7
1934	50,837,178	0·5
1935	51,231,433	0·8
1936	51,674,916	0·9
1937	52,195,805	1·0
1938	52,583,541	0·7
1939	52,798,320	0·4
1940	53,428,560	1·2

The estimated mid-year population of 1940 shows an increase of 7·1 per cent. over that of census of 1931. How far the estimate based on the registration of births and deaths corresponds to facts will be revealed when the census figures for 1941 are published, if the enumeration at the census may be relied upon.

The vital statistical rates given in this report are calculated on the census population of 1931 unless otherwise stated. The necessity for calculating these rates on the estimated population has now been accepted and the rates based on the estimated population will be furnished in future reports.

4. **Registration of births and deaths.**—Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all the district board and municipal areas, as the provisions of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873, have been extended to all municipal towns in 1897 and to the district board areas in 1926. The agency employed to report vital occurrences is ordinarily the village chaukidar. The registering authorities in rural areas are the Presidents of union boards and the Panchayats in the union boards and the Panchayat areas respectively and the station-masters in railway areas. In other areas the thana officers are the registrars. In municipal towns registration is a function of the municipal authorities.

The following statement shows the number of unregistered births and deaths detected by the health staff during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Districts.	Number of unregistered births detected.		Number of unregistered deaths detected.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Burdwan	196	192	192	106
Birbhum	53	60	42	53
Bankura	90	99	27	9
Midnapur	369	221	38	18
Hooghly	27	84	10	26
Howrah	147	170	37	83
24-Parganas	230	364	37	56
Nadia	147	275	47	96
Murshidabad	137	120	36	59
Jessore	347	333	153	195
Khulna	541	882	200	226
Rajshahi	592	320	239	82
Dinajpur	748	565	411	301
Jalpaiguri	61	80	38	32
Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	169	100	91	35
Bogra	147	73	46	42
Pabna	186	202	122	89
Malda	434	364	240	182
Dacca	679	977	205	255
Mymensingh	466	430	354	216
Faridpur	758	564	352	261
Bakarganj	245	622	109	275
Chittagong	144	145	47	17
Noakhali	159	127	44	62
Tippera	1,008	1,102	492	403
Total	8,080	8,471	3,609	3,179

The number of unregistered births and deaths form only 0·5 and 0·3 per cent. of the total number of recorded births and deaths, respectively. Taking the estimate of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India that about 20 to 25 per cent. of births in this country escape registration, the detection work of the health staff is poor. A large number of unregistered births and deaths must still have been left undetected, as otherwise the incredibly low birth and death rates in some of the towns and rural areas are inexplicable. It is hoped that the health staff would pay more attention to this part of their duties and bring on record all the unregistered births and deaths.

On the whole 595 defaulters under the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act were prosecuted during the year under report, of whom 426 were convicted, 105 acquitted or otherwise disposed of and 64 were pending trial. There were 452 prosecutions in rural areas, of which 351 ended in conviction, 52 were acquitted, while there were 133 cases in municipalities of which 65 were convicted and 53 were acquitted. In Asansol Mining Settlement all the ten prosecutions ended in conviction. No prosecution was launched in the 14 rural districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, Howrah, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Bogra, Pabna, Malda and Noakhali and in 110 municipal towns, although many unregistered cases were detected in most of these areas. It shows that the provisions of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act were not rigidly enforced in all these districts and municipal areas. A few prosecutions of defaulters will have a salutary effect on the registration in this province.

Most of the people are ignorant of the statutory obligation to report the vital events to the registrars and this is one of the reasons why a large number of births and deaths are not registered. The provisions of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act should be made known to the masses by means of incessant propaganda. This will go a long way in improving the registration of births and deaths.

In order to ensure that all the vital events are registered in this province some amendments to the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act have been submitted to Government. One important amendment is that, in addition to the persons mentioned in sections 7 and 8 of the Act, the dais, the Health Visitors and the medical practitioners are also made to report births and deaths that have been attended upon by them. The proposals are now under the consideration of the Government.

5. **Compilation of vital statistics.**—The vital statistics of the districts are compiled in the respective offices of the District Health Officers. The registrars of births and deaths send monthly returns of the recorded births and deaths to the Subdivisional Officers who compile the vital statistics according to thanas. The thana figures are submitted to the District Health Officer. The municipalities also send monthly returns of births and deaths to the concerned District Health Officer who consolidates the vital statistics of the whole district. The District Health Officer, in turn sends a monthly birth and death return to the Public Health Department where the vital statistics for the province as a whole are compiled.

This system of compilation of vital statistics caused much delay in the consolidation of figures for the province and was discussed at the Divisional Commissioners' Conference in 1931. In pursuance of the decision reached at the conference a new system was proposed to be tried as an experimental measure. In accordance with this scheme, the registrars should submit the monthly returns of births and deaths to the Sanitary Inspectors who should compile the figures for the thana and forward a monthly statement of births and deaths in respect of the thana to the District Health Officer direct. This was first tried in the district of Birbhum in 1931 and in subsequent years in the districts of Pabna, Bankura, Nadia, Tippera, Mymensingh, Midnapore, Dacca, Noakhali, Chittagong, Hooghly, Faridpur and Bakarganj. It is however found that both in the districts where the new system is worked

and in others the delay in the receipt of district returns in the Public Health Department is on an average nearly three months after the due date. Instances where the returns were received nearly six months after the due date were not uncommon. For instance, the returns of Murshidabad district for January, February and April 1940, those of Noakhali for January and February 1940 were received about six months after the due date. The late receipt of the returns entails delay in the preparation of the annual Public Health report which is based on the figures given in the monthly returns.

The question of expediting the submission of the monthly birth and death returns from one stage to another in the chain of the system of compilation of vital statistics is being examined. It is hoped that in the areas where the reorganisation of rural public health scheme will be introduced, the monthly returns will be submitted according to the programme prescribed by Government. When this scheme is finally adopted throughout the province, a proposal for the centralisation of the work of compilation of vital statistics in this department will be evolved.

The following statement shows the births and deaths registration within railway areas in each district of the province. In some districts, particulars of the births and deaths are reported to be not available, while separate causes of deaths are not furnished in some other districts. This shows that registration of vital events in railway areas is not properly attended to by the authorities concerned.

Births and deaths within railway limit during the year 1940.

District.	Births.	Still-births.	Deaths.								
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan	..	..	Not received.								
Birbhum	..	Not given.									
Bankura	..	Not given.									
Midnapore	1,073	..	Specified causes not given.								501
Hooghly	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6
Howrah	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
24-Parganas ..	Not available.										
Nadia	29	..	Causes not given.								8
Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
Khulna	4	..	No causes shown.								2
Rajshahi	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	9
Dinajpur	6	..	No causes shown.								5
Jalpaiguri	25	..	..	..	25	4	..	1	3	..	29
Darjeeling	..	Not available.									
Rangpur	102	..	..	..	47	1	..	31	3	..	82
Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	34	..	..	..	9	..	..	5	..	..	14
Malda	..	Not available.									
Dacca	33	..	Causes not reported.								11
Mymensingh ..	..		Not supplied.								
Faridpur	..	Not available.									
Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	49	1	..	..	8	6	..	2	4	11	31
Noakhali	..	Not supplied.									
Tippera	15	..	No causes given.								10

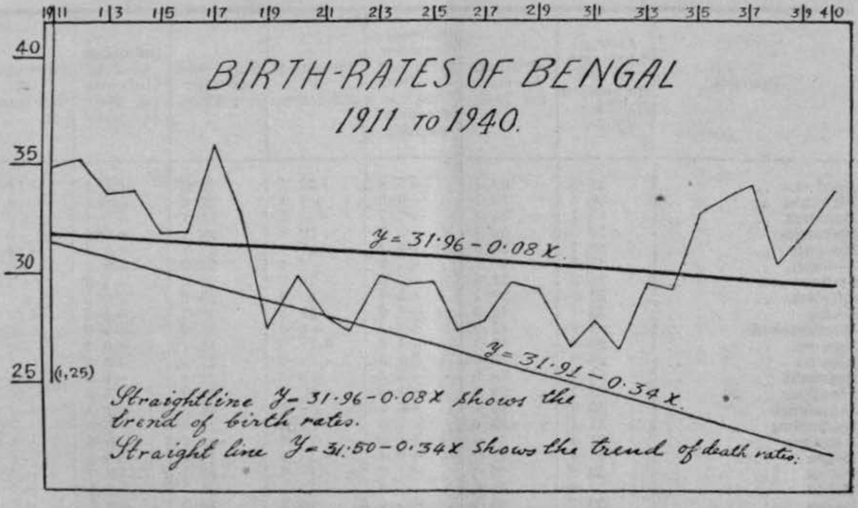
BIRTH AND BIRTH RATES.

Live-births.

6. **Births in the Province.**—During the year under report, 1,681,846 births (872,491 boys and 809,355 girls) were recorded giving a crude birth rate of 33·7 per mille as against 32·0 per mille in the previous year and the quinquennial average of 32·6 per mille. The birth rate based on the estimated mid-year population is 31·5 per mille as compared with 30·3 per mille in 1939. Compared with the previous year, the crude birth rate has increased by 5·3 per cent. The birth rates during the previous decennium are given below:—

Year.	Crude birth rate.	Year.	Crude birth rate.
1931 ..	.. 27·8	1936 ..	.. 33·5
1932 ..	.. 26·6	1937 ..	.. 34·2
1933 ..	.. 29·5	1938 ..	.. 30·5
1934 ..	.. 29·3	1939 ..	.. 32·0
1935 ..	.. 32·7	1940 ..	.. 33·7

It will be seen from the above that the birth rates show a tendency to increase during the decade. In order to study the trend of the birth rate in the province during the past 30 years a straight line has been fitted by the method of least squares to the crude birth rates recorded during the past thirty years from 1911. The equation of the straight line shows that the birth rate tends to decrease by 0·08 per mille.



The number of male births per every 100 female births in 1940 was 108 as compared with 107 in the previous year. The predominance of male births is a feature common to all the provinces of this country, though the ratio varies from province to province.

7. **Births in districts.**—The total number of births registered in each district and the birth rates are given in Statement I, Appendix I. The highest birth rate of 42·3 per mille was recorded in the district of Nadia, followed by Murshidabad with 41·9 per mille. The districts of Malda, Calcutta, Dinajpur and Howrah returned low birth rates of 24·6, 26·1, 26·4 and 28·3 per mille respectively. Malda district has been recording low birth rates during the past three years. The birth rates in Calcutta have been very low during the past decade. This is mainly due to defective registration.

The following statement shows the distribution of the birth rate among the various districts of the Province during the year under report:—

Birth rates per mille.	Number of districts.
Over 40	2
35-40	9
30-35	12
25-30	3
20-25	1
Total	27

The recorded birth rates during 1940 as compared with 1939 and the decennial average and their differences from last year's figures and the average are set forth in the following table.

Birth rate per mille in districts.

Districts.	Average birth rate for the decennium (1930—1939).	Birth rate per mille for 1940.	Difference between birth rate for 1940 and the decennial average.	Percentage of difference.	Birth rate per mille for 1939.	Difference between birth rate for 1940 and 1939.	Percentage of difference.
Burdwan	27·5	33·1	+5·6	+20·4	29·0	+4·1	+14·1
Birbhum	36·4	36·7	+0·3	+0·8	32·6	+4·1	+12·6
Bankura	32·1	34·8	+2·7	+8·4	34·7	+0·1	+0·3
Midnapur ..	29·3	32·4	+3·1	+10·6	32·1	+0·3	+0·9
Hooghly	28·7	33·6	+4·9	+17·1	27·1	+6·5	+24·0
Howrah	27·1	28·3	+1·2	+4·4	28·5	−0·2	−0·7
24-Parganas ..	26·3	31·3	+5·0	+19·0	29·7	+1·6	+5·4
Calcutta	23·3	26·1	+2·8	+12·0	25·6	+0·5	+2·0
Nadia	35·4	42·3	+6·9	+19·5	38·3	+4·0	+10·4
Murshidabad ..	38·8	41·9	+3·1	+8·0	35·9	+6·0	+16·7
Jessore	26·4	31·3	+4·9	+18·6	31·1	+0·2	+0·6
Khulna	26·8	30·6	+3·8	+14·2	27·5	+3·1	+11·3
Rajshahi	34·6	38·0	+3·4	+9·9	36·4	+1·6	+4·4
Dinajpur	38·2	26·4	−11·8	−30·9	31·9	−5·5	−29·7
Jalpaiguri ..	35·3	35·4	+0·1	+0·3	36·8	−1·4	−3·8
Darjeeling ..	37·4	35·9	−1·5	−4·0	38·7	−2·8	−7·2
Rangpur	31·5	34·0	+2·5	+7·9	34·7	−0·7	−2·0
Bogra	25·5	31·6	+6·1	+23·9	32·1	−0·5	−1·6
Pabna	29·8	33·0	+3·2	+10·7	32·1	+0·9	+2·8
Malda	29·9	24·6	−5·3	−17·7	26·7	−2·1	−7·9
Dacca	30·7	35·7	+5·0	+16·3	33·2	+2·5	+7·5
Mymensingh ..	29·2	31·6	+2·4	+8·2	31·5	+0·1	+0·3
Faridpur	32·9	37·0	+4·1	+12·5	34·0	+3·0	+8·8
Bakarganj ..	26·7	35·0	+8·3	+13·1	28·4	+6·6	+23·2
Chittagong ..	28·9	32·5	+3·6	+12·5	32·1	+0·4	+1·2
Noakhali	33·5	36·6	+3·1	+9·3	31·8	+4·8	+15·1
Tippera	31·0	37·8	+6·8	+21·9	34·7	+3·1	+8·9

Compared with the previous year the birth rates have increased in twenty and decreased in seven districts. The decrease is noticed in all the districts of Rajshahi Division except Rajshahi and Pabna districts and in the district of Howrah where it was insignificant. The fall in birth rate was greatest in the district of Dinajpur. When compared to the average birth rate during the decennium ending 1939, the birth rates have increased in all the districts except Dinajpur, Malda and Darjeeling.

8. **Births in municipal towns** (*urban areas*).—The recorded births in all the municipal towns of the province numbered 88,161 (46,852 males and 41,309 females), giving a crude birth rate of 25·1 per mille in 1940 as against 23·8 per mille in 1939. The birth rate has therefore increased by 5·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The distribution of birth rates in the towns during the year under report is as follows:—

Birth rates per mille.	Number of towns.
Over 40	3
35 to 40	7
30 to 35	12
25 to 30	25
20 to 25	25
15 to 20	21
10 to 15	19
Below 10	7
Total	119

The municipal towns which returned high rates were Raniganj (43·7), Ghatal (42·8) and Dacca (40·91). Incredibly low rates were recorded in the following towns:—

	Birth rate per mille of population.	
	1939.	1940.
Kotchandpur	12·8	9·6
Barrackpur	9·3	9·1
Suri	7·3	7·9
Dum Dum	9·2	6·9
Gouripur	4·6	6·0
Dinajpur	6·9	5·9
Jaynagar Majilpur	3·4	4·3

The low rates in these and other towns which recorded birth rates between 10 to 15 are obviously due to defective registration. In almost every annual report since 1920 the defective registration of vital occurrences in most of the towns has been repeatedly pointed out, but no definite improvement seems to have been achieved in this direction by the municipal authorities. For example, Dinajpur and Barrackpur have almost been recording low rates during the past twenty years. The fact that registration is defective though the Bengal Births and Deaths

Registration Act has been in force in all the municipalities during the past 40 years and over, bespeaks of the indifference of the authorities concerned to this aspect of the public health activities. It is hoped that in future more attention will be paid to registration of vital events.

9. **Births in rural areas.**—In the districts exclusive of municipal towns the total number of births recorded during the year was 1,593,685 (825,639 males and 768,046 females) representing a crude birth rate of 34·42 per mille as compared with 32·6 per mille in 1939 and 31·1 in 1938. The rural birth rate was higher than the urban rate, as was the case in the previous years. The following statement shows the distribution of birth rates according to the circles of registration:—

Birth rate per mille.	Number of circles of registration.
Over 50	15
40 to 50	114
30 to 40	335
20 to 30	103
10 to 20	27
Total	594

10. **Births according to chief communities.**—The number of births and birth rates according to chief communities registered in 1940 as compared with the previous year are given in the following statement:—

Community.	Number of births recorded in 1939.	Number of births recorded in 1940.	Birth rate per mille of population in 1939.	Birth rate per mille of population in 1940.	Difference in birth rates.	Difference as percentage.
Christians ..	4,398	4,622	24·5	25·7	+1·2	+4·9
Hindus ..	656,176	685,229	30·5	31·8	+1·3	+4·3
Mussalmans ..	893,484	949,113	32·5	34·5	+2·0	+6·2
Buddhists ..	3,332	3,736	20·7	23·3	+2·6	+12·6
Other Classes ..	40,261	39,146	74·8	72·8	−2·0	−2·7
Total ..	1,597,651	1,681,846	32·0	33·7	+1·7	+5·3

Excluding the "other classes" the highest birth rate was returned by the Muslims and the lowest by the Buddhists. As compared with the previous year the birth rates have increased in all the principal communities. The "other classes" have registered an abnormally high rate of 72·8 per mille in 1940 as against 74·8 in 1939. This is partly due to the smallness of population in this group and partly to the wrong classification of the births in this group. In Chittagong district, for example, 978 births are classed in this group, whereas the total female population in this group as per census of 1931 is only 602.

11. **Seasonal incidence of births.**—The table given below shows the number of recorded births during each month of the year under

report and the difference in the monthly birth rates as compared with the previous year. As in the previous years, the highest incidence of births occurred in the fourth quarter of the year. In fact, that there is a tendency for more number of births to occur in certain part of the year, perhaps suggests that there is a mating season for human beings as well. It is however not possible to examine this question in view of the absence of information regarding abortions which have to be taken into account as it is estimated that they form a fair proportion of total births.

Compared with the previous year there has been a fall in the birth rate during October, November and December and increase in the other months.

Monthly Births.

Months.	Number of recorded births.		Birth rate per mille of population.		Difference in rate as percentage.
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	
January ..	143,473	166,416	34·44	39·96	+16·0
February ..	136,280	151,586	32·76	36·36	+11·2
March ..	150,853	159,262	36·24	38·28	+ 5·6
April ..	124,503	138,502	29·88	33·24	+11·2
May ..	106,929	113,329	25·68	27·24	+ 6·0
June ..	88,148	98,798	21·24	23·76	+12·1
July ..	79,021	97,949	18·96	23·52	+23·9
August ..	97,429	104,153	23·40	25·08	+ 6·9
September ..	123,180	128,431	29·64	30·84	+ 4·3
October ..	163,820	157,068	39·36	37·80	− 4·1
November ..	194,297	184,512	46·68	44·40	− 5·0
December ..	189,718	181,840	45·60	43·63	− 4·1
Total ..	1,597,651	1,681,846	32·02	33·70	+ 5·3

12. **Still-births.**—The recorded number of still-births in the province was 69,844 in 1940 giving a rate of 41·5 per 1,000 live-births against 64,943 in 1939 with a rate of 40·6. In the urban areas 4,880 still-births were registered during the year under report giving a rate of 55·4 per 1,000 live-births, while there were 64,964 still-births in rural areas, the corresponding rate being 40·8. Compared to the rural area, the rate in urban areas is very much higher.

The following table gives the proportion of still-births per 100 live-births during the previous five years. There has been an increase in

still-birth rates in sixteen districts and a fall in five districts, while it was stationary in six districts, as compared with the previous year:—

District.	Proportion of still-births per 100 live-births.						Increase or decrease in rates of 1940 as compared with 1939.
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	
Burdwan ..	1·7	1·0	1·0	1·5	1·8	1·7	–
Birbhum ..	3·7	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·4	3·4	±
Bankura ..	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·6	0·6	0·8	+
Midnapur ..	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·3	+
Hooghly ..	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·0	0·8	1·1	+
Howrah ..	2·3	2·3	2·1	2·3	2·0	2·5	+
24-Parganas ..	1·6	1·5	1·8	1·6	1·0	1·3	+
Calcutta ..	10·1	9·5	9·7	10·5	8·4	10·1	+
Nadia ..	2·6	2·7	3·0	3·1	2·3	2·6	+
Murshidabad ..	3·6	3·3	3·7	3·9	3·6	3·3	–
Jessore ..	5·1	3·2	4·0	4·2	2·8	3·2	+
Khulna ..	5·0	4·8	3·7	4·3	3·2	3·5	+
Rajshahi ..	5·2	5·1	5·4	5·2	4·3	4·8	+
Dinajpur ..	6·3	5·6	5·3	6·2	5·6	5·0	–
Jalpaiguri ..	6·0	5·6	7·2	6·0	6·3	6·3	±
Darjeeling ..	5·6	5·8	6·5	5·5	6·1	6·1	±
Rangpur ..	7·9	7·8	8·1	8·2	7·2	7·6	+
Bogra ..	5·9	6·4	8·5	7·9	6·6	7·1	+
Pabna ..	6·3	6·0	6·8	6·5	4·7	5·8	+
Malda ..	0·8	1·1	1·1	13·1	0·9	1·6	+
Dacca ..	3·9	4·3	4·5	4·9	4·2	4·0	–
Mymensingh ..	5·2	5·6	6·0	6·4	5·4	5·7	+
Faridpur ..	4·2	3·9	4·1	4·9	3·5	3·5	±
Bakarganj ..	2·0	2·9	2·0	2·8	2·0	2·1	+
Chittagong ..	6·7	7·2	6·8	6·3	6·0	5·5	–
Noakhali ..	7·6	6·3	6·2	6·4	6·0	6·0	±
Tippera ..	5·7	5·9	5·5	5·8	5·7	5·7	±
Total ..	4·4	4·4	4·6	4·7	4·1	4·2	+

13. **Still-births according to chief communities.**—The still-birth rates among the chief communities are shown below:—

Community.	Number of live-births recorded in 1940.	Number of still-births recorded in 1940.	Rate per 1,000 live-births.
Christians ..	4,622	115	24·9
Hindus ..	685,229	23,586	34·4
Muslims ..	949,113	44,769	47·2
Buddhists ..	3,736	157	42·0
Other classes ..	39,146	1,217	31·1

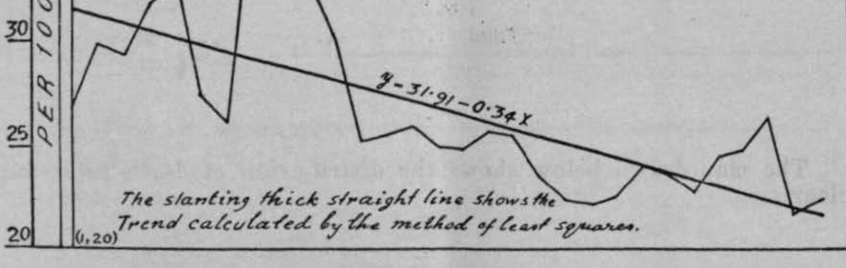
The rate was highest among the Muslims and least among the Christians.

The number of still-births according to the chief communities recorded in each district and its proportion to 100 live-births are given in Statement I(A) of Appendix I.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

14. **Deaths in the Province.**—The total recorded deaths in the province during 1940 numbered 1,111,082 giving a crude death rate of 22·3 per mille, as compared to 1,090,530 deaths in 1939 with a rate of 21·9 per mille. The mortality rate has therefore registered a very small rise of 1·8 per cent. over that of the last year and a fall of 7·1 per cent. as compared with the quinquennial average. Calculated on the mid-year estimated population, the death rate was 20·8 per mille in 1940 as against 20·6 per mille in 1939 which is practically the same as in the previous year.

A straight line giving the trend of the general death rate during the past thirty years from 1911 has been fitted by the method of least squares to the recorded death rates. The equation to the line shows that the rate tends to decrease by 0·34 per mille during each year. The graph of the straight line fitted up is given below:—



During the year under report, there were 576,999 male and 534,083 female deaths, giving a ratio of 108 male to every 100 female deaths.

The following statement shows the comparative death rates from the principal causes during 1939 and 1940.

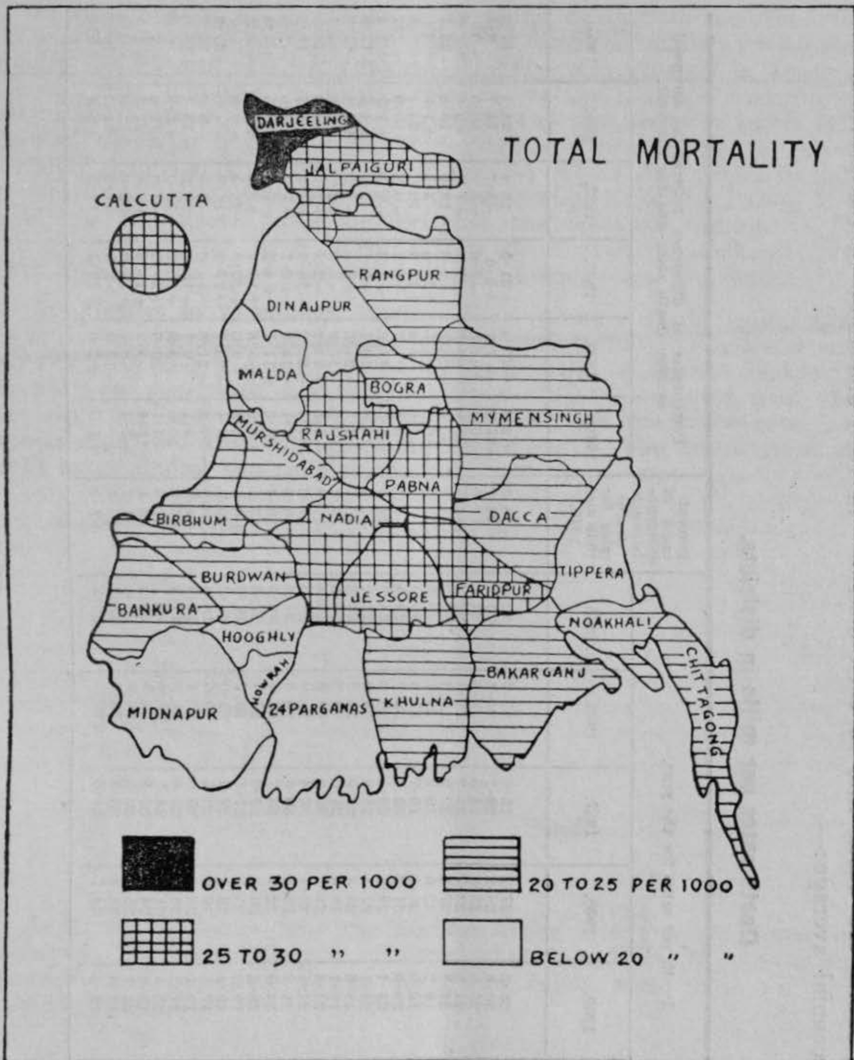
Death rate per mille of population.

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other cases.	Total.
1940 ..	0·4	0·1	14·4	0·9	1·7	0·4	4·3	22·3
1939 ..	0·7	0·1	13·8	1·1	1·8	0·4	4·0	21·9
Percentage of difference ..	−42·9	±0	+4·3	−18·2	−5·6	±0	+7·5	+1·8

15. **Deaths in districts.**—Statement II of Appendix I gives the number of recorded deaths and the crude death rate in each district during the year under report. High mortality rates were returned from the districts of Darjeeling (31·3), Nadia (29·1), Jalpaiguri (27·9), Calcutta and Rajshahi (27·6 each). The former two districts have been registering high rates during the previous four years also. The large mortality from fevers has been mainly responsible for such high rates in Darjeeling, Nadia, Jalpaiguri and Rajshahi districts, while in Calcutta deaths from respiratory diseases contributed to the high death rate. Malda, 24-Parganas and Howrah districts reported very low death rates of 15·7, 16·5, and 16·6 per mille respectively, the district of Malda registering low death rate during the last three years. The following statement shows the distribution of death rates among the districts:—

Death rate per mille.	Number of districts.
Above 30	1
25-30	7
20-25	12
15-20	7
Total	27

The map drawn below shows the distribution of death rates more clearly.


TOTAL MORTALITY
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
MURSHIDABAD
PABNA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
DACCA
BURDWAN
TIPPERA
BANKURA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
NOAKHALI
HOOGHLY
CHITTAGONG
HOWRAH
BAKARGANJ
MIDNAPUR
24 PARGANAS
KHULNA
OVER 30 PER 1000
20 TO 25 PER 1000
25 TO 30 " "
BELOW 20 " "

The following statement exhibits the death rate in each district in 1940 and those in the previous five years as compared with the decennial average:—

Death rates per mille in districts.

Districts.	Average death rates for the previous ten years.	Death per mille for the year.						Percentages of difference between death rates for 1939 and 1940.	Percentages of difference between the decennial average death rates and for the year.					
		1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.		1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Burdwan ..	22·8	23·3	28·6	27·7	18·6	17·3	20·0	−18·5	+2·2	+25·4	+21·5	−18·4	−24·1	−12·3
Birbhum ..	28·6	23·5	30·8	30·2	26·1	24·4	25·9	−23·7	−17·8	+7·7	+5·6	−8·7	−14·7	−9·4
Bankura ..	23·8	22·3	25·8	25·6	24·5	21·3	23·8	−13·6	−6·3	+11·8	−7·6	+2·9	−10·5	±0
Midnapur ..	21·6	18·6	21·8	23·7	21·9	22·6	22·2	−14·7	−35·0	+0·9	+9·7	+1·4	+0·5	+2·8
Hooghly ..	28·6	18·6	21·8	27·6	22·9	23·8	22·0	−14·7	−35·0	−23·8	+0·3	−19·9	−16·8	−23·1
Howrah ..	19·9	16·6	19·2	22·0	19·2	23·1	20·5	−13·5	−16·6	−3·5	+10·6	−3·5	+1·6	+3·0
24-Parganas ..	17·9	16·5	16·5	20·1	19·7	21·5	19·4	±	−7·8	−3·4	+12·3	+10·1	+20·1	+8·4
Calcutta ..	29·4	27·6	29·9	31·2	29·3	32·6	29·9	−7·7	−6·1	+1·7	+6·1	−0·3	+10·9	+1·7
Nadia ..	28·4	29·1	23·4	29·6	28·1	26·2	24·8	+24·4	+2·5	−17·6	+4·2	−1·1	−7·7	+1·4
Murshidabad ..	26·8	22·3	24·1	27·1	26·2	28·0	22·0	−7·9	−16·8	−10·1	+1·1	−2·2	+4·5	−17·9
Jessore ..	24·7	·26·8	18·6	25·8	23·5	25·3	23·3	+46·1	+8·5	−24·6	+4·5	−4·9	+2·4	−5·7
Khulna ..	19·6	21·6	16·1	18·9	21·0	20·3	20·6	+34·2	+10·2	−17·9	−3·6	+2·0	+3·6	+5·1
Rajshahi ..	30·5	27·6	23·4	29·8	30·9	30·6	26·4	+17·9	−9·5	−23·2	−2·3	+1·3	+0·3	−13·5
Dinajpur ..	30·2	19·8	24·1	26·1	32·4	31·0	26·8	−17·8	−34·4	−20·2	−13·6	+7·3	+2·7	−11·3
Jalpaiguri ..	28·5	27·9	31·2	29·1	30·6	30·5	27·8	−10·6	−2·1	+13·0	+2·1	+7·4	+7·0	−2·5
Darjeeling ..	31·4	31·3	34·9	32·7	33·7	32·5	32·5	−10·3	−0·3	+11·1	+4·2	+7·3	+3·5	+3·5
Rangpur ..	26·7	24·4	28·2	30·3	29·0	27·4	27·6	−13·5	+8·6	+5·6	+12·4	+8·6	+2·6	+3·4
Bogra ..	21·1	20·5	19·2	25·5	27·1	20·3	19·9	+6·8	−2·8	−9·0	+20·9	+28·4	−3·8	−5·7
Pabna ..	25·1	25·0	18·4	32·1	29·2	25·0	24·2	+35·9	−0·4	−26·7	+27·9	+16·3	−4·0	−35·9
Madla ..	22·5	15·7	17·6	19·0	20·5	20·6	19·8	−10·8	−30·2	−21·8	−15·6	−8·9	−9·3	−12·0
Dacca ..	22·0	20·0	19·1	28·2	25·6	26·1	18·9	+4·5	−9·1	−9·1	+13·2	+28·2	+16·4	−18·6
Mymensingh ..	20·7	22·9	21·5	28·2	23·6	21·3	19·3	+6·5	+10·6	+3·9	+36·2	+14·0	+2·9	−6·8
Faridpur ..	25·8	25·0	20·4	31·0	24·5	28·8	24·1	+22·5	−3·1	−20·9	+20·2	−5·0	+11·6	−6·6
Bakerganj ..	20·2	22·5	19·0	24·1	22·1	24·5	23·3	+18·4	+11·4	−5·9	+19·3	+9·4	+21·3	+1·5
Chittagong ..	23·1	24·8	25·1	25·4	30·5	26·0	24·6	−1·2	+7·4	+8·7	+10·0	+32·0	+12·6	+6·5
Noakhali ..	21·8	21·8	·18·9	22·3	23·4	25·3	25·2	+15·3	±	−13·3	+2·3	+7·3	+14·2	+15·6
Tippera ..	19·1	19·9	19·6	24·7	21·3	20·7	20·2	+1·5	+4·0	+2·6	+29·3	+11·5	+8·4	+5·8

When compared to the previous year the death rate increased in twelve districts and decreased in fourteen districts, while it was the same in the district of 24-Parganas. The rise was greatest in Jessore district. The increase in death rates is noticed in the contiguous area of the central and eastern districts of the province, the small fall noted in Chittagong district being negligible. The incidence of fever mortality has generally contributed to the rise in total death rates in this area, especially in the districts of Jessore, Nadia, Rajshahi, Pabna and Faridpur. The death rates are less than the decennial average in 18 districts and greater in 8 districts. In the district of Noakhali, the death rate for the year and the decennial average are the same.

16. **Deaths in municipal towns** (*urban areas*).—In the municipal towns the total number of deaths recorded during the year under report was 72,007 giving a death rate of 20·5 per mille as against 74,425 in the previous year with a rate of 21·2 per mille. Compared with the previous year and the quinquennial average, the mortality rate has decreased by 3·3 and 6·8 per cent. respectively. The distribution of death rates among the municipal towns was as follows:—

Death rate per mille.	Number of towns.
Over 40	1
35 to 40	0
30 to 35	1
25 to 30	8
20 to 25	11
15 to 20	29
10 to 15	36
Below 10	33
Total	119

As in the previous year the highest death rate was registered in Kurseong, Darjeeling district. Death rates less than 10 per mille recorded in thirty-three towns are given below with those for the previous year:—

	Death rate per mille of population.	
	1939.	1940.
Barrackpur	4·1	3·8
Kotchandpur	11·6	5·1
Barasat	8·1	5·9
English Bazar	7·2	6·4
Kanchrapara	7·5	6·5
Pabna	5·8	6·7
Dum-Dum	6·6	7·3
Jaynagar-Majilkar	6·2	7·4

	Death rate per mille of population. 1939.	1940.
Tollyganj	8·0	7·5
Suri	7·2	7·5
Halisahar	5·5	7·5
Madaripur	8·0	7·5
Comilla	9·1	7·6
Kushtia	6·1	7·8
Maheshpur	1·2	7·8
Bhola	6·8	7·9
Rishra-Konnagar	10·3	8·1
Gouripur	3·3	8·2
Bajitpur	6·8	8·3
Badurıa	9·4	8·4
Bogra	9·9	8·4
Kandi	10·6	8·6
Champdani	11·3	8·7
Taki	8·9	8·7
Ranaghat	9·6	8·8
Bally	9·5	9·2
Dainhat	14·0	9·3
Bansberia	11·1	9·3
Jiaganj-Azimganj	9·9	9·3
Pirojpur	10·2	9·3
Bhadreswar	11·3	9·7
North Dum-Dum	13·4	9·7
Kharda	10·0	9·8

It will be seen that all these towns returned low death rates last year also. In the annual report for 1923 Dr. Bentley has remarked as follows: "In most Bengal towns, as with births, so also with deaths, existing records of vital occurrences instead of registering health conditions of these places, merely serve to emphasise the real indifference of those in authority towards public health matters in general." This remark seems to hold good even to-day, though nearly seventeen years have elapsed. This shows that much headway has not been made in the matter of registration of births and deaths. As suggested by the memorandum submitted to the Central Advisory Board of Health, improvement can be effected if municipalities appoint whole-time Birth and Death Registrars who may be specially trained for this purpose, though the ideal thing would be to appoint medical registrars as in Calcutta. It is hoped that the local authorities would take up this matter as early as possible.

17. **Deaths in rural areas.**—The deaths registered in the rural areas of the province totalled 1,039,075 in 1940 representing a crude death rate of 22·4 per mille as compared to 1,016,105 deaths giving a rate of 21·9 per mille in 1939. The death rate has registered an increase of only 2·3 per cent. over that of the previous year and a fall of 7·4 per cent. as compared with the quinquennial average. The following statement shows the distribution of death rates in the various circles of registration:—

Death rates per mille.	Number of circles of registration.
Over 50	1
40 to 50	11
30 to 40	71
20 to 30	314
10 to 20	188
Below 10	9
Total ..	594

18. **Comparison of death rates in urban and rural areas.**—During the year under report the recorded death rates in urban and rural areas were 20·5 and 22·4 per mille respectively. Though the total death rate in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas, the mortality rates from all the principal causes except fever group are less in rural areas, as will be evident from the following table:—

Causes.	Death rates per mille. Urban.	Rural.
Cholera	0·53	0·43
Smllpox	0·68	0·07
Plague	..	0·00002
Fever	3·92	15·20
Dysentery and diarrhoea	2·01	0·83
Respiratory diseases	4·84	1·47
Injuries	0·50	0·40
Other causes	8·02	4·04
All causes	20·51	22·44

The high fever rate in rural areas, nearly four times that in urban areas, is perhaps mainly due to the ravage of malaria. In urban areas, respiratory diseases are responsible for a large proportion of the total number of deaths and should demand the attention of urban authorities.

19. **Death rates in Calcutta compared with those in the rural and other urban areas of Bengal.**—The general death rate and the mortality

rates from the principal diseases in Calcutta, in all towns except Calcutta and in the rural areas are given below:—

Causes.	Death rates per mille of population in 1940.		
	Calcutta.	Towns other than Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Cholera	0·52	0·54	0·43
Smallpox	0·96	0·55	0·07
Plague	..	..	0·00002
Fever	2·98	4·37	15·20
Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	2·47	1·79	0·83
Respiratory diseases ..	8·59	3·03	1·47
Injuries	0·50	0·51	0·40
Other causes ..	11·61	6·29	4·04
All causes	27·63	17·08	22·44

The above figures reveal (*i*) that the death rate from respiratory diseases in Calcutta is very high when compared to all other towns and rural areas; (*ii*) that the fever rate in Calcutta is very low when compared to rural areas and is also less than that in other towns; (*iii*) that the death rates from other principal diseases are higher in Calcutta than in rural areas.

The following table shows the details of mortality rates from the various causes constituting the principal groups of diseases recorded during the year under report in the three areas referred to above:—

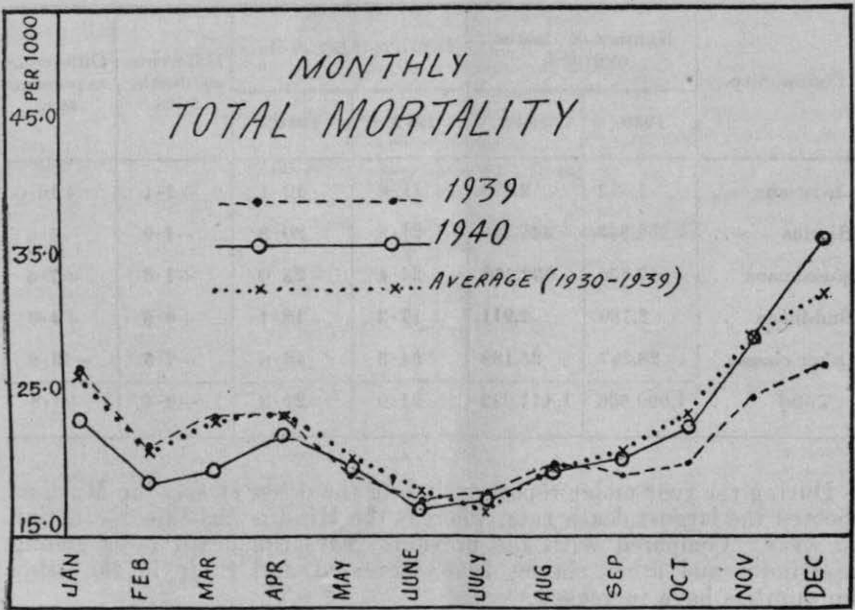
Causes.	Death rate per mille of population in 1940.		
	Calcutta.	Towns other than Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Malaria	0·50	0·59	7·94
Enteric fever	0·91	0·38	0·13
Measles	0·21	0·10	0·11
Relapsing fever (Siprochaetal)	..	..	0·00004
Kala-azar	0·12	0·18	0·32
Influenza	0·29	0·02	0·04
Cerebrospinal fever	0·25	0·01	0·02
Typhus fever	..	0·04	0·11
Blackwater fever	..	0·003	0·004
Other fevers	0·69	3·05	6·52
Dysentery	1·45	1·08	0·44
Diarrhoea	1·02	0·72	0·38
Pheumonia	2·02	1·15	0·86
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2·65	0·59	0·17
Whooping cough	..	0·03	0·04
Other respiratory diseases	3·92	1·26	0·40
Beri-beri	..	0·04	0·02
Acute-poliomyelitis	..	..	0·01
Diphteria	0·06	0·03	0·01
Chicken-pox	..	0·02	0·01
Mumps	..	0·001	0·002
Tuberculosis of joints	..	0·003	0·01
Other tubercular diseases	0·15	0·08	0·02
Leprosy	..	0·01	0·03
Cancer	0·19	0·07	0·01
Child birth	2·33*	10·21*	9·1*

*Per 1,000 births (live and still).

20. **Seasonal Incidence of mortality.**—The number of registered deaths and the death rates during each month of 1939 and 1940 and the average rate during the ten years ending 1939 are given in the following statement:—

Month.	Number of deaths recorded.		Death rate per month.		Difference in rates as percentage.	Decennial average rate.
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.		
January ..	112,667	98,449	27·12	23·64	−12·6	26·76
February ..	88,835	78,460	21·36	18·84	−11·7	21·36
March ..	98,267	82,702	23·64	19·92	−15·8	23·04
April ..	98,947	93,103	23·76	22·32	−5·9	23·76
May ..	80,973	82,276	19·44	19·68	+1·6	20·28
June ..	71,186	70,473	17·16	16·92	−1·0	17·64
July ..	73,040	73,316	17·52	17·64	+0·4	16·20
August ..	82,939	81,202	19·92	19·56	−2·1	19·44
September ..	79,766	83,940	19·20	20·16	+5·2	20·52
October ..	87,171	94,069	21·00	22·56	+7·9	23·64
November ..	103,464	121,002	24·84	29·04	+16·9	29·04
December ..	113,275	152,090	27·24	36·48	+34·3	32·16
Total ..	1,090,530	1,111,082	21·85	22·26	+1·9	23·3

The monthly death rates are graphically represented below:—



It will be seen that there are two peaks, one occurring in April and the other in December. The peak in December was markedly higher when compared to the other. The lowest number of deaths was recorded in June as in the previous year. Low rates were registered during the months of May, July and August also.

Compared to the previous year, the mortality rates during the first eight months of 1940 except May and July were lower, while those in the last four months registered a marked increase over the rates in the corresponding months of the previous year. As compared with the decennial average rate, the monthly mortality rates recorded in 1940 are all less excepting in the months of July, August and December. The rate for November was however the same as the average.

21. **Mortality according to sex.**—The total death rate among males was 22·3 per mille in 1940 against 22·0 in 1939, while the female death rates were 22·3 and 21·7 per mille in 1940 and 1939 respectively. As compared with the previous year, both the male and female death rates have increased, the former by 1·4 per cent. and the latter by 2·8 per cent. But, as compared with the quinquennial average, the male death rate has decreased by 6·7 per cent. and the female death rate by 7·5 per cent. During the year under report the male and female death rates in the province were the same, viz., 22·3 per mille. In thirteen districts the mortality rates among males were higher than those of females and in thirteen other districts they were less. In the district of Pabna they were equal. The highest death rate of 30·5 per mille among males was recorded in Darjeeling district and that among females 37·8 in Calcutta. The district of Howrah reported the lowest male death rate of 16·1 per mille, while Malda district registered the lowest female death rate of 15·1 per mille during the year under report.

22. **Mortality according to community.**—The number of deaths recorded in the principal communities and the death rates during 1939 and 1940 are given below:—

Community.	Number of deaths recorded.		Death rate per mille.		Difference in death-rates.	Difference as percentage.
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.		
Christians ..	1,972	2,179	11·0	12·1	+1·1	+10·0
Hindus ..	469,315	448,345	21·8	20·8	−1·0	−4·6
Musalmans ..	587,256	632,458	21·4	23·0	+1·6	+7·5
Buddhists ..	2,780	2,911	17·3	18·1	+0·8	+4·6
Other classes	28,207	25,189	54·3	46·8	−7·5	−13·8
Total ..	1,090,530	1,111,082	21·9	22·3	+0·4	+1·8

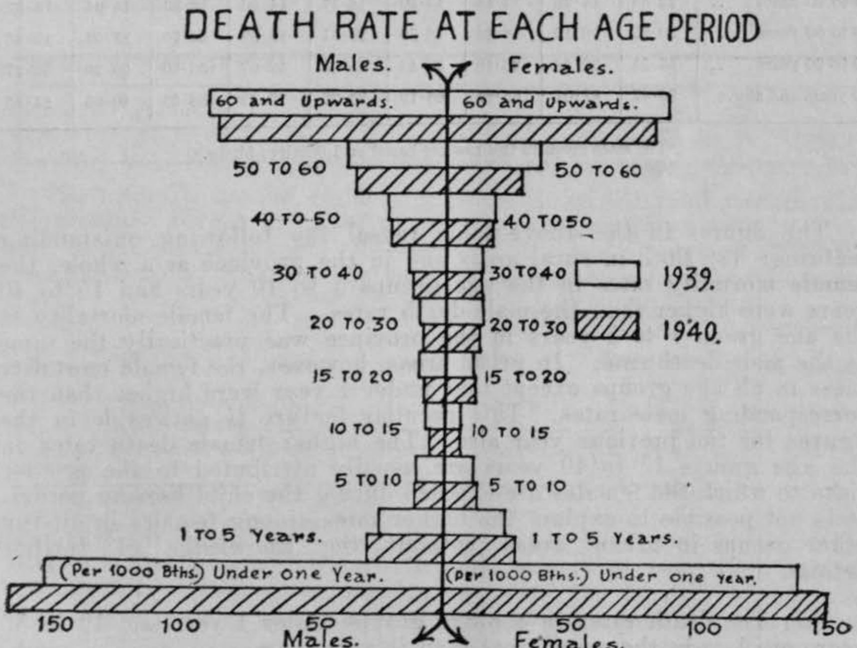
During the year under report excluding the other classes the Muslims reported the largest death rate, whereas the Hindus had this distinction last year. Compared with the previous year, the death rates among the Hindus and other classes have decreased and those in the other communities have increased.

23. **Mortality according to ages.**—The age specific mortality rates during the year under report as compared with the previous year are given in the following table:—

Age period.	Mortality rate per mille of population.		Difference in rates.	Percentage of variation.
	1939.	1940.		
Under 1 year	146·6*	159·3*	+12·7	+8·7
1 to 5 years	24·6	29·0	+4·4	+17·9
5 to 10 years	11·3	11·7	+0·3	+2·6
10 to 15 years	6·5	6·4	−0·1	−1·5
15 to 20 years	10·2	9·7	−0·5	−4·9
20 to 30 years	12·5	11·4	−1·1	−8·8
30 to 40 years	14·6	13·5	−1·1	−7·5
40 to 50 years	21·1	19·5	−1·6	−7·6
50 to 60 years	35·9	33·2	−2·7	−7·5
60 years and above ..	88·3	83·9	−4·4	−4·9

*Rate per 1,000 live births.

The infantile mortality rate and the death rates in the age periods 1—5 and 5—10 were higher than the corresponding rates recorded in the previous year, while the mortality rates in the other age groups were less. This is brought out more clearly by the diagrammatic representation of the rates given below:—



As usual, the lowest death rate was recorded in the age group 10 to 15 years, after a steep fall from the death rate among infants. The death rate gradually increased from the age group 15 to 20 onwards. This trend is characteristic of the Indian population as a whole.

The following table presents the mortality rates according to age and sex in the rural and urban areas as well as in the province as a whole. The death rates in the different age groups in rural and urban areas have been calculated on the estimated population, as the age distribution of the population in these areas are not given in the census of 1931. The total papulations in these areas have been distributed in the ratio in which the census population of the province is distributed in the different age periods.

Death rate per 1,000 living at various ages.

Age period.	Province.			Urban areas.			Rural areas.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year ..	167·63*	150·29	159·28	177·11	158·20	168·25	167·10	149·86	158·79
1 to 5 years ..	29·00	29·03	29·01	17·79	26·06	21·09	30·34	29·20	29·61
5 to 10 years ..	11·44	12·07	11·73	7·55	10·31	8·56	11·80	12·17	11·97
10 to 15 years ..	6·67	6·00	6·35	5·63	8·47	6·67	6·77	5·85	6·32
15 to 20 years ..	8·21	11·03	9·70	8·90	12·23	10·29	8·14	10·96	9·65
20 to 30 years ..	9·23	13·55	11·38	13·25	18·39	15·26	8·85	13·27	11·09
30 to 40 years ..	12·86	14·26	13·48	13·20	18·17	14·90	12·83	14·04	13·37
40 to 50 years ..	20·52	18·16	19·49	18·58	22·51	19·89	20·70	17·91	19·46
50 to 60 years ..	35·51	30·46	33·18	30·43	35·05	32·07	36·00	30·20	33·27
60 years and above	86·47	81·07	83·89	66·19	93·92	76·49	88·35	80·33	84·45

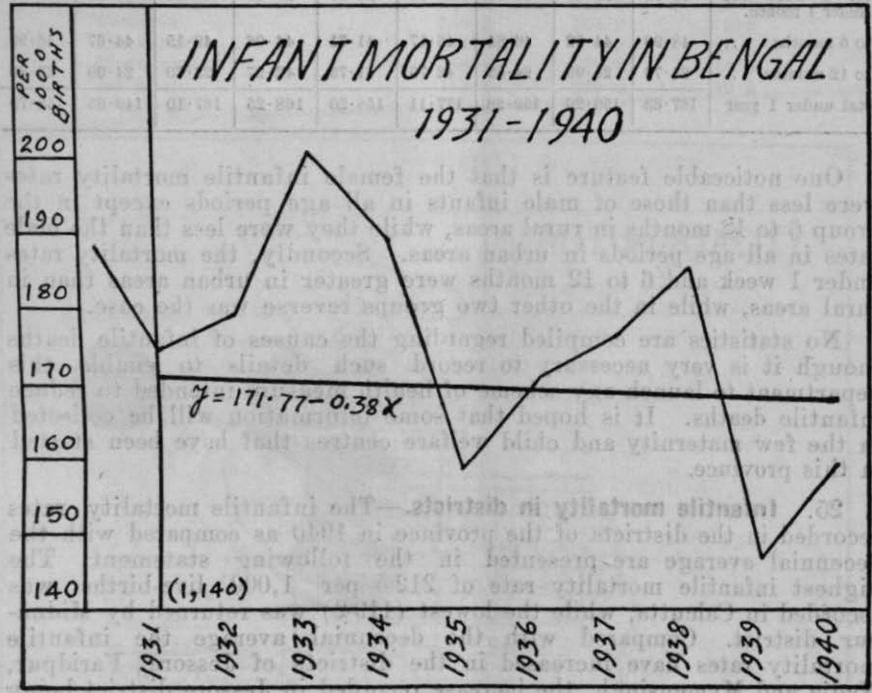
*The rates given in this row are based on 1,000 live births.

The figures in the above table reveal the following outstanding features: (*i*) Both in rural areas and in the province as a whole, the female mortality rates in the age groups 5 to 10 years and 15 to 40 years were higher than the male death rates. The female mortality in the age group 1 to 5 years in the province was practically the same as the male death rate. In urban areas, however, the female mortality rates in all age groups except that under 1 year were higher than the corresponding male rates. This peculiar feature is noticeable in the figures for the previous year also. The higher female death rates in the age groups 15 to 40 years are usually attributed to the greater risks to which the females are exposed during the child bearing period. It is not possible to explain the higher rates among females in all the other groups in urban areas without the knowledge of further details.

(*ii*) The death rates in the age groups under 1 year and 10 to 50 years are less in the rural areas than in urban areas.

Infantile Mortality.

24. **Infantile deaths in the Province.**—Total deaths under one year in this province numbered 267,894 during 1940 giving an infantile mortality rate of 159·3 per mille of live-births as against 146·6 in the previous year. Though the rate shows an increase over that of the last year, a downward tendency is observed in the infantile mortality rates during the past ten years, as will be seen from the graph showing the straight line fitted to the rates by the method of least squares.



The infantile deaths claim 24·1 per cent. of the total mortality in the province during the year under report as compared with 21·5 per cent. in the previous year. The number and the percentage of deaths among infants at different age periods under one year are as follows:—

Age period.	Infantile deaths. Number.	Percentage to total infant deaths.
Under 1 month ..	... 147,316	.. 55·0
1 to 6 months ..	... 78,780	.. 29·4
6 to 12 months ..	... 41,798	.. 15·6
Total ..	... 267,894	.. 100·0

The figures given in the above table show that more than half of the infantile deaths occur within one month of life. The neo-natal mortality is largely governed by prenatal causes and the large toll claimed by neo-natal deaths shows the imperative necessity to improve the condition of mothers during the prenatal period.

The death rates among infants at different age periods under one year according to sex and rural and urban areas are shown below:—

Age period.	Province.			Urban areas.			Rural areas.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ttoal.
Under 1 week ..	54·35	47·37	50·99	59·08	48·68	54·21	54·08	47·30	50·81
Over 1 week and under 1 month.	39·56	33·41	36·60	29·11	26·07	27·69	40·16	33·80	37·09
1 to 6 months ..	48·99	44·52	46·84	46·17	41·71	44·08	49·15	44·67	46·99
6 to 12 months ..	24·73	24·99	24·85	42·75	41·73	42·27	23·70	24·09	23·89
Total under 1 year	167·63	150·29	159·28	177·11	158·20	168·25	167·10	149·85	158·79

One noticeable feature is that the female infantile mortality rates were less than those of male infants in all age periods except in the group 6 to 12 months in rural areas, while they were less than the male rates in all age periods in urban areas. Secondly, the mortality rates under 1 week and 6 to 12 months were greater in urban areas than in rural areas, while in the other two groups reverse was the case.

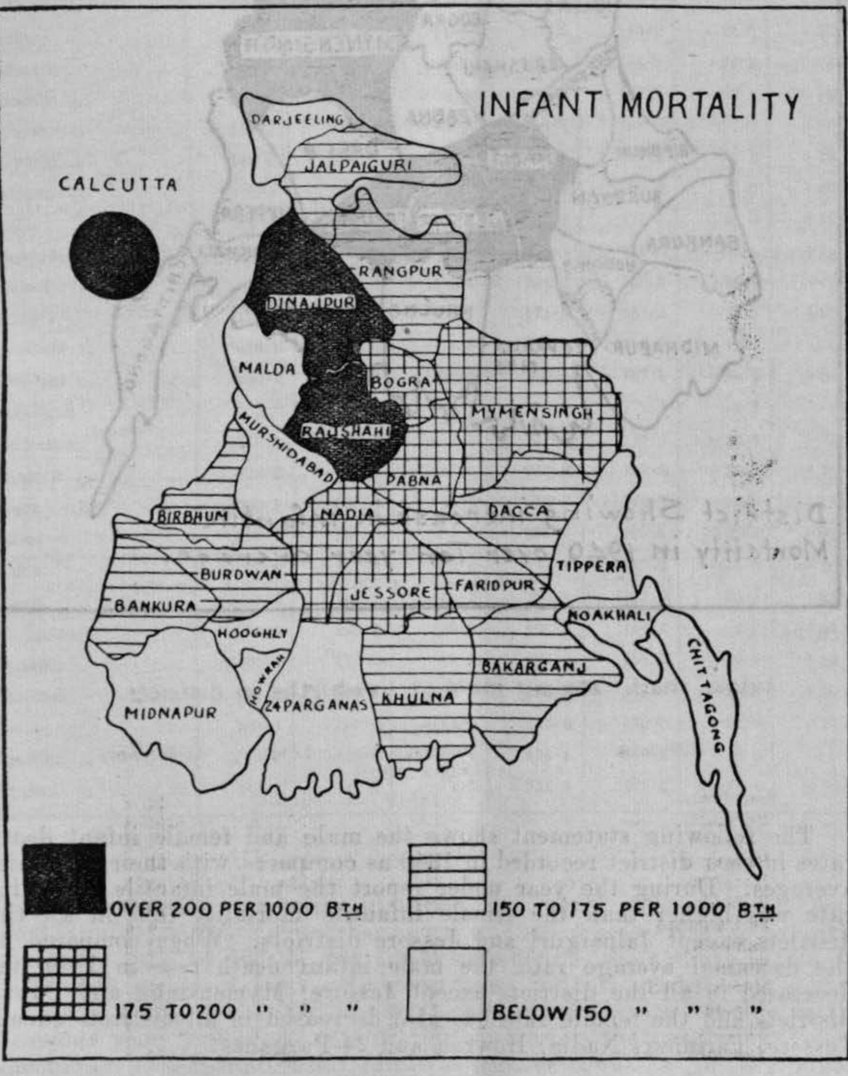
No statistics are compiled regarding the causes of infantile deaths though it is very necessary to record such details to enable this department to launch any scheme of health measure intended to reduce infantile deaths. It is hoped that some information will be collected in the few maternity and child welfare centres that have been started in this province.

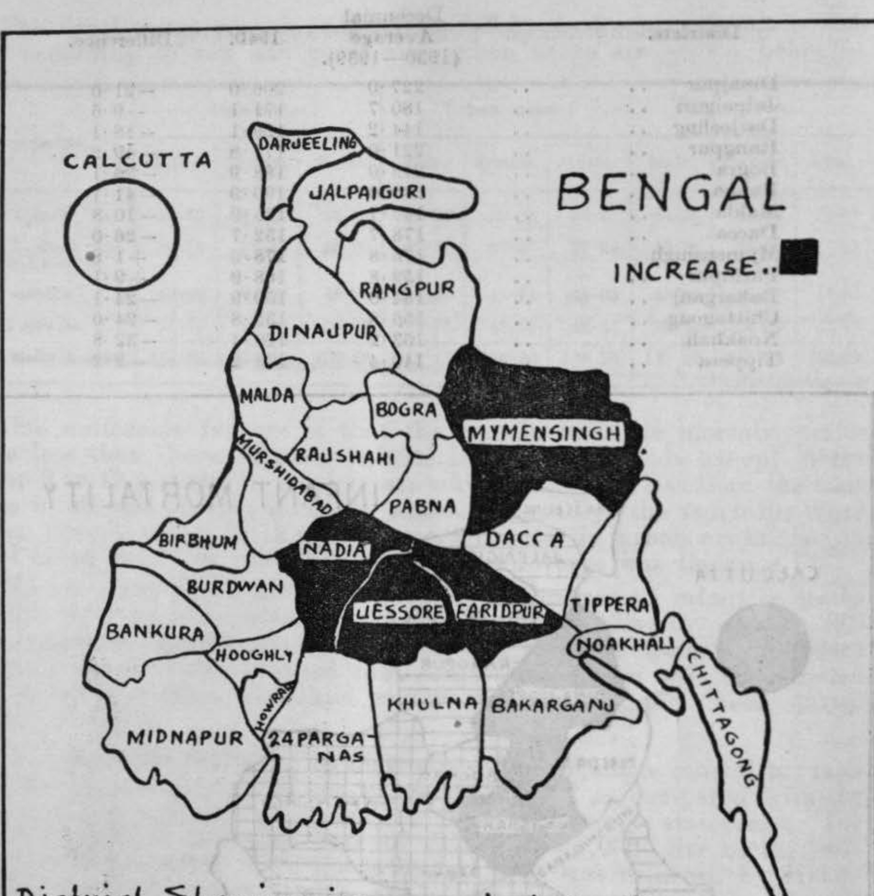
25. **Infantile mortality in districts.**—The infantile mortality rates recorded in the districts of the province in 1940 as compared with the decennial average are presented in the following statement. The highest infantile mortality rate of 212·5 per 1,000 live-births was recorded in Calcutta, while the lowest (119·2) was returned by Midnapur district. Compared with the decennial average the infantile mortality rates have increased in the districts of Jessore, Faridpur, Nadia and Mymensingh, the increase recorded in Jessore district being very high. The distribution of infantile rates among the districts and their deviations from the decennial average are shown in the maps given below:—

Infant death rate per mille of live-births in districts.

Districts.	Decennial Average (1930—1939)	1940.	Difference.
Burdwan ..	181·9	159·3	−22·6
Birbhum ..	200·0	161·6	−38·4
Bankura ..	170·6	153·1	−17·5
Midnapur ..	154·2	119·2	−35·0
Hooghly ..	167·4	134·1	−33·3
Howrah ..	155·4	147·4	−8·0
24-Parganas ..	130·3	125·9	−4·4
Calcutta ..	225·8	212·5	−13·3
Nadia ..	172·7	178·2	+5·5
Murshidabad ..	162·9	135·2	−27·7
Jessore ..	137·3	187·5	+50·2
Khulna ..	182·2	168·7	−13·5
Rajshahi ..	223·8	209·0	−14·8

Districts.			Decennial Average (1930—1939).	1940.	Difference.
Dinajpur	..	..	227·0	206·0	−21·0
Jalpaiguri	..	..	180·7	171·1	−9·6
Darjeeling	..	..	144·2	126·1	−18·1
Rangpur	..	..	221·0	171·8	−49·2
Bogra	..	..	215·0	188·9	−26·1
Pabna	..	..	232·0	190·9	−41·1
Malda	..	..	146·7	135·9	−10·8
Dacca	..	..	178·7	152·7	−26·0
Mymensingh		..	176·8	178·6	+1·8
Faridpur	..	..	159·8	168·9	+9·1
Bakarganj	..	..	184·0	159·9	−24·1
Chittagong	..	..	156·8	132·8	−24·0
Noakhali	..	..	153·2	120·4	−32·8
Tippera	..	..	140·4	138·2	−2·2





District Showing increase in infantile Mortality in 1940 over Ten year average.

The following statement shows the male and female infant death rates in each district recorded in 1940 as compared with their decennial averages. During the year under report the male infantile mortality rate was higher than the female infantile mortality rate in all the districts except Jalpaiguri and Jessore districts. When compared to the decennial average rate, the male infant death rate in 1940 has decreased in all the districts except Jessore, Mymensingh and Pabna districts and the female rate has also decreased in all districts except Jessore, Faridpur, Nadia, Howrah and 24-Parganas.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live-births according to sex.

Districts.	Male death rates.			Female death rates.			Increase +, or decrease −, of male compared with female rates, 1940.
	Average of previous 10 years.	1940.	Increase + or decrease −.	Average of previous 10 years.	1940.	Increase + or decrease −.	
Burdwan	187·1	166·5	−20·6	176·2	151·7	−24·5	+14·8
Birbhum	204·1	173·1	−31·0	195·6	149·5	−46·1	+23·6
Bankura	177·2	165·4	−11·8	167·3	140·2	−27·1	+25·2
Midnapur	157·1	123·4	−33·7	151·1	114·8	−36·3	+8·6
Hooghly	174·9	140·5	−34·4	159·3	126·9	−32·4	+13·6
Howrah	175·4	150·7	−24·7	136·8	143·8	+7·0	+6·9
24-Parganas ..	148·9	134·5	−14·4	113·2	116·4	+3·2	+18·1
Calcutta	248·4	231·0	−17·4	203·9	190·9	−13·0	+40·1
Nadia	190·2	184·3	−5·9	156·8	171·8	+15·0	+12·5
Murshidabad ..	171·0	144·3	−26·7	154·3	125·9	−28·4	+18·4
Jessore	171·9	186·3	+14·4	111·6	188·2	+76·6	−1·9
Khulna	189·0	179·3	−9·7	174·8	157·3	−17·5	+22·0
Rajshahi	228·8	212·2	−16·6	218·8	205·7	−13·1	+6·5
Dinajpur	250·3	224·2	−26·1	202·5	187·6	−14·9	+36·6
Jalpaiguri ..	185·2	169·8	−15·4	176·1	172·4	−3·7	−2·6
Darjeeling ..	150·1	136·6	−13·5	137·9	115·3	−22·6	+21·3
Rangpur	228·2	180·6	−47·6	213·3	162·5	−50·8	+18·1
Bogra	223·2	197·8	−25·4	206·2	179·3	−26·9	+18·5
Pabna	193·5	197·6	+4·1	276·1	183·5	−92·6	+14·1
Malda	150·4	141·0	−9·4	142·9	130·4	−12·5	+10·6
Dacca	186·6	163·9	−22·7	170·1	140·3	−29·8	+23·6
Mymensingh ..	184·8	190·1	+5·3	168·1	166·1	−2·0	+24·0
Faridpur	181·4	178·2	−3·2	136·2	158·7	+22·5	+19·5
Bakarganj ..	192·2	169·6	−22·6	175·1	149·3	−25·8	+20·3
Chittagong ..	160·8	139·2	−21·6	152·5	125·8	−26·7	+13·4
Noakhali	174·7	124·5	−50·2	134·1	116·1	−18·0	+8·4
Tippera	148·8	147·3	−1·5	131·3	128·2	−3·1	+19·1

26. **Infantile mortality in urban and rural areas.**—There were 14,833 infantile deaths in urban areas in 1940 representing an infantile mortality rate of 168·25 per 1,000 live-births as against 13,526 in 1939 with a rate of 161·7. In rural areas 253,061 infants died giving a rate of 158·79 per 1,000 live-births as compared with 220,775 in the previous year, yielding a rate of 145·7. During the year under report the urban infantile mortality rate was greater than that in rural areas.

27. **Infant mortality according to communities.**—Number of deaths of infants according to the chief communities and the mortality rates are shown below:—

Community.	Number of infant deaths.	Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live-births.
Christians	690	149·29
Hindus	103,256	150·69
Muslims	158,086	166·49
Other classes	5,862	138·47
Total	267,894	159·28

The infantile mortality rate was highest among the Muslims.

28. **Maternal mortality.**—15,758 mothers died as a result of child birth during 1940, giving a maternal mortality rate of 9·0 per 1,000 births (live and still), as against 9·5 in 1939. Of these maternal deaths, 15,079 occurred in rural areas and 679 in urban areas and the respective mortality rates are 9·1 and 7·3 per 1,000 births. The number of deaths from child birth and the mortality rate recorded in the five divisions of Bengal are given in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Number of deaths from child birth.	Rates per 1,000 births (live and still). 1939.	1940.	Increase or decrease.
Burdwan ..	2,040	8·2	7·0	—
Presidency ..	2,190	6·4	6·2	—
Rajshahi ..	5,143	13·1	14·2	+
Dacca	4,646	9·7	9·4	—
Chittagong ..	1,739	9·1	6·9	—
Total ..	15,758	9·5	9·0	—

With the present agency employed to register vital events it is not safe to place much reliance on these figures. The detailed causes of maternal deaths are also not available at present. It is very necessary to know these particulars, so that action may be directed on proper lines. It is hoped that the figures compiled by the maternity and child welfare centres will represent more correctly the true state of affairs and will throw much light on the causes responsible for such large number of maternal deaths.

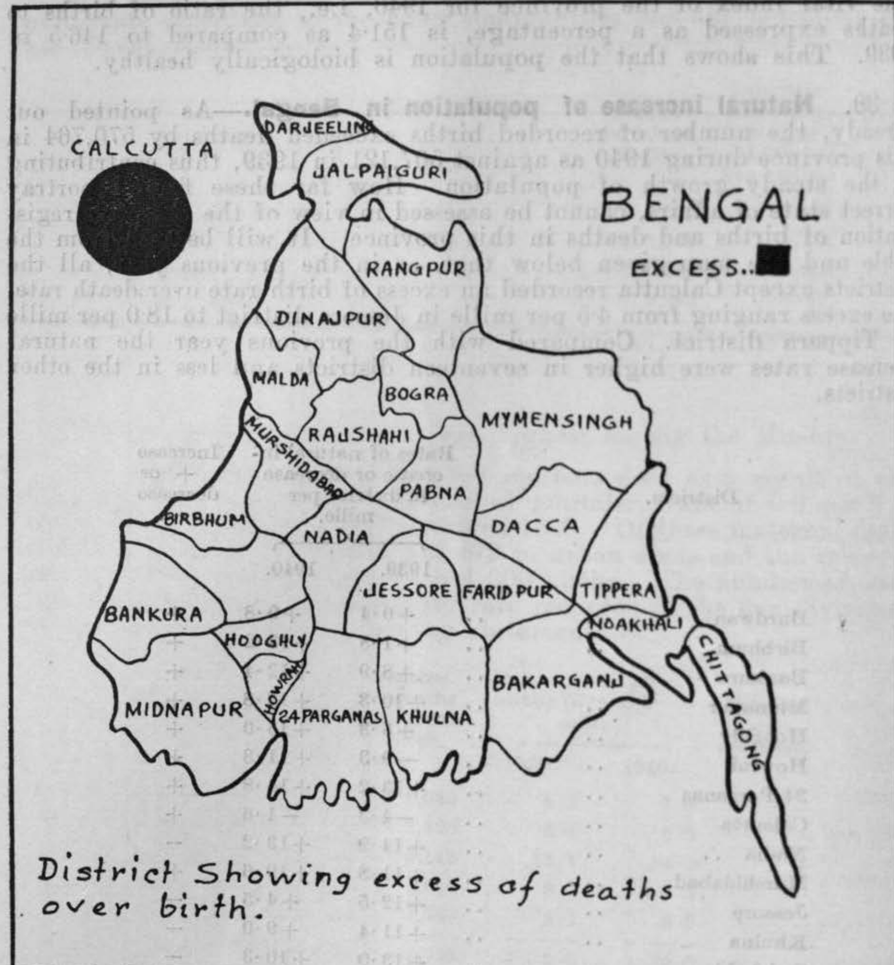
General.

29. **Provincial birth and death rates.**—The birth and death rates recorded in the province during the year under report were 33·7 and 22·3 per mille yielding a natural increase rate of 11·4 per mille as

against a natural increase rate of 10·1 per mille in the previous year. The vital index of the province for 1940, i.e., the ratio of births to deaths expressed as a percentage, is 151·4 as compared to 146·5 in 1939. This shows that the population is biologically healthy.

30. **Natural increase of population in Bengal.**—As pointed out already, the number of recorded births exceeded deaths by 570,764 in this province during 1940 as against 507,121 in 1939, thus contributing to the steady growth of population. How far these figures portray correct state of affairs, cannot be assessed in view of the defective registration of births and deaths in this province. It will be seen from the table and the map given below that, as in the previous year, all the districts except Calcutta recorded an excess of birth rate over death rate, the excess ranging from 4·5 per mille in Jessore district to 18·0 per mille in Tippera district. Compared with the previous year the natural increase rates were higher in seventeen districts and less in the other districts.

Districts.	Rates of natural increase or decrease in district per mille.		Increase + or decrease —.
	1939.	1940.	
Burdwan	+0·4	+9·8	+
Birbhum	+1·8	+13·2	+
Bankura	+8·9	+12·4	+
Midnapur	+10·3	+13·8	+
Hooghly	+5·3	+15·0	+
Howrah	—9·3	+11·8	+
24-Parganas	+13·2	+14·8	+
Calcutta	—4·3	—1·6	+
Nadia	+14·9	+13·2	—
Murshidabad	+11·8	+19·6	+
Jessore	+12·5	+4·5	—
Khulna	+11·4	+9·0	—
Rajshahi	+13·0	+10·3	—
Dinajpur	+7·8	+6·7	—
Jalpaiguri	+5·6	+7·5	+
Darjeeling	+3·8	+4·7	+
Rangpur	+6·5	+9·5	+
Bogra	+12·9	+11·1	—
Pabna	+13·7	+7·9	—
Malda	+9·1	+8·9	—
Dacca	+14·1	+15·7	+
Mymensingh	+10·0	+8·7	—
Faridpur	+13·6	+12·0	—
Bakarganj	+9·4	+12·5	+
Chittagong	+7·0	+7·7	+
Noakhali	+12·9	+14·8	+
Tippera	+15·1	+18·0	+
Province	+10·1	+11·4	+


BENGAL
EXCESS..
CALCUTTA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
BOGRA
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHI
MURSHIDABAD
PABNA
BIRBHUM
NADIA
DACCA
JESSORE
FARIDPUR
TIPPERA
NOAKHALI
CHITTAGONG
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
BAKARGANJ
MIDNAPUR
24PARGANAS
KHULNA
District Showing excess of deaths over birth.

31. **Decadent areas.**—The following statement shows the decadent areas in each district of the province during 1940 as compared with 1939. In the districts of Nadia, Pabna and Faridpur alone the decadent areas have increased:—

	Total decadent area in square miles.		Percentage of districts.		Improvement—or retrogression. +
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	
Burdwan	1,788	1	66·1	..	—
Birbhum	597	..	35·1	..	—
Bankura	700	98	26·7	3·7	—
Midnapur	693	..	13·2	..	—
Hooghly	169	..	14·2	..	—
Howrah	10	10	1·9	1·9	∓
24-Parganas	6	4·6	0·1	0.1	—
Nadia	8	38	0·3	1·3	+
Murshidabad	257	6.5	12·3	0·3	—
Jessore	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	6	6.2	0·2	0·2	+
Jalpaiguri	356	259	12·1	8·8	—
Darjeeling	331	307	27·3	25·3	—
Rangpur	276	..	7·9	..	—
Bogra	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	..	160	..	8·8	+
Malda	153	..	8·7	..	—
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	599	461	9·6	7·5	—
Faridpur	5	285	0·2	12·1	+
Bakarganj	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	288	102	11·2	4·6	—
Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera	..	..	..	..	..

32. **Comparison of the vital statistics recorded in this Province with those in other Provinces.**—The following statement gives the vital statistical rates recorded during the year under report in all the provinces of this country for purposes of comparison:—

Province.	Birth rate per mille of population.	Death rate per mille of population.	Rates of natural increase + or decrease —.	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Bengal	**33·7**	**22·3**	**+11·4**	**167·6**	**150·3**	**159·3**
Madras	38·7	25·0	+13·7	178·5	158·4	168·4
Bombay	42·1	27·9	+14·2	176·4	162·1	169·4
United Provinces	34·7	21·8	+12·9	141·0	128·8	135·3
The Punjab	47·9	27·9	+20·0	183·8	172·0	178·2
Central Provinces	41·0	33·0	+8·0	239·4	211·9	226·1
Bihar	30·8	19·1	+11·7	167·8	133·9	150·6
Orissa	35·9	24·7	+11·2	189·9	175·9	183·1
North-West Frontier Province ..	29·9	21·6	+8·3	140·7	145·6	144·2
Assam	30·8	18·8	+12·0	148·3	134·7	141·8
Sind	21·2	13·8	+7·4	112·3	120·0	115·7

It is difficult to draw any definite conclusion from these figures as the error involved in registering the vital events varies from province to province. However, on the recorded statistics the following observations may be made: (*i*) The birth rate in Bengal is less than that recorded in Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, the Punjab, Central Provinces and Orissa, while the death rate in Bengal is less than that in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, the Punjab and Orissa. (*ii*) In all the Provinces except North-West Frontier Province, the female infantile mortality rate is less than the male infantile mortality rate. (*iii*) The total infantile mortality rate recorded in Bengal is lower than that in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, Central Provinces and Orissa.

Chapter III.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

33. **General.**—The recorded mortality from various diseases in an area during a particular period reveals the health conditions of the area during that period. But the statistics compiled should however be reliable and trustworthy, if they are to afford a true index of the public health conditions. As has already been pointed out in the previous chapter, the agency employed to register births and deaths in this province is such that the record of the correct causation of deaths cannot be vouchsafed except in the very common and easily recognisable diseases such as, cholera, smallpox. However, in order to have some idea of the prevalence and trend of diseases, an attempt has been made to give more details of the broad classifications of fevers, respiratory diseases and other causes. The history of diseases given below is based on the deaths recorded under the various diseases during the year under report.

The total death rate in the province was 22·3 per mille during 1940 against 21·9 per mille in 1939. The mortality increased by only 1·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the rise being mainly contributed by more number of deaths from malaria and the unspecified causes in all other causes. The deaths from other diseases have either decreased or remained practically the same as in the previous year. One outstanding feature of the health condition of the province during 1940 is that the mortality from cholera is the lowest recorded during the past fifty years. Malaria still remains the main problem in the province, especially in rural areas. The figures given in the following statement shows at a glance, the prevalence of various diseases:—

	Death rate per mille of population.		Percentage to total deaths in 1940.
	1939.	1940.	
Cholera	0·7	0·4	2·0
Small pox	0·14	0·11	0·5
Plague	..	..	..
Fevers	13.78	14·38	64·6
Malaria	6·8	7·40	33·3
Enteric fever	0·17	0·16	0·71
Measles	0·04	0·12	0·52
Relapsing fever	0·0001	..	0·00002
Kala-azar	0·34	0·31	1·39

	Death rate per mille of population. 1939.	1940.	Percentage to total deaths in 1940.
Influenza	0·05	0·04	0·19
Cerebrospinal fever	0·03	0·03	0·12
Typhoid fever	0·09	0·10	0·47
Black-water fever	0·003	0·004	0·02
Other fevers	6·2	6·21	27·91
Dysentery	0·6	0·50	2·23
Diarrohoea	0·5	0·41	1·86
Respiratory diseases	1·77	1·71	7·7
Pneumonia	0·96	0·90	4·05
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·26	0·25	1·11
Whooping cough	0·03	0·04	0·17
Other respiratory diseases	0·53	0·52	2·34
Injuries			
Homicide	..	0·003	0·01
Suicide	0·07	0·07	0·29
Wounds and accidents	0·27	0·26	1·15
Snake bites	0·08	0·07	0·29
Killed by wild animals	..	0·01	0·03
Rabies	0·01	0·1	0·04
All others cases			
Beri-Beri	0·03	0·02	00·7
Acute poliomyelities	0·01	0·01	0·04
Diphtheria	0·01	0·01	0·06
Chickenpox	0·004	0·01	0·05
Mumps	0·002	0·002	0·01
Tulberculosis of joints	0·003	0·01	0·03
Other tubercular diseases	0·02	0·02	0·10
Leprosy	0·03	0·03	0·12
Cancer	0·02	0·02	0·08
Deaths from child births	9·50*	9·21*	1·45
Other causes	3·53	3·86	17·32

* Death rate per thousand births.

Cholera.

34. **General prevalence.**—During the year under report 21,743 deaths from cholera were registered giving a death rate of 0·4 per mille as against 33,221 in the previous year representing a rate of 0·7 per mille and the quinquennial average rate of 1·1 per mille. The number of cholera deaths has decreased by 34·6 per cent. As compared with the previous year. It is gratifying to note that the cholera mortality in 1940 is the lowest on record during the past fifty years as will be

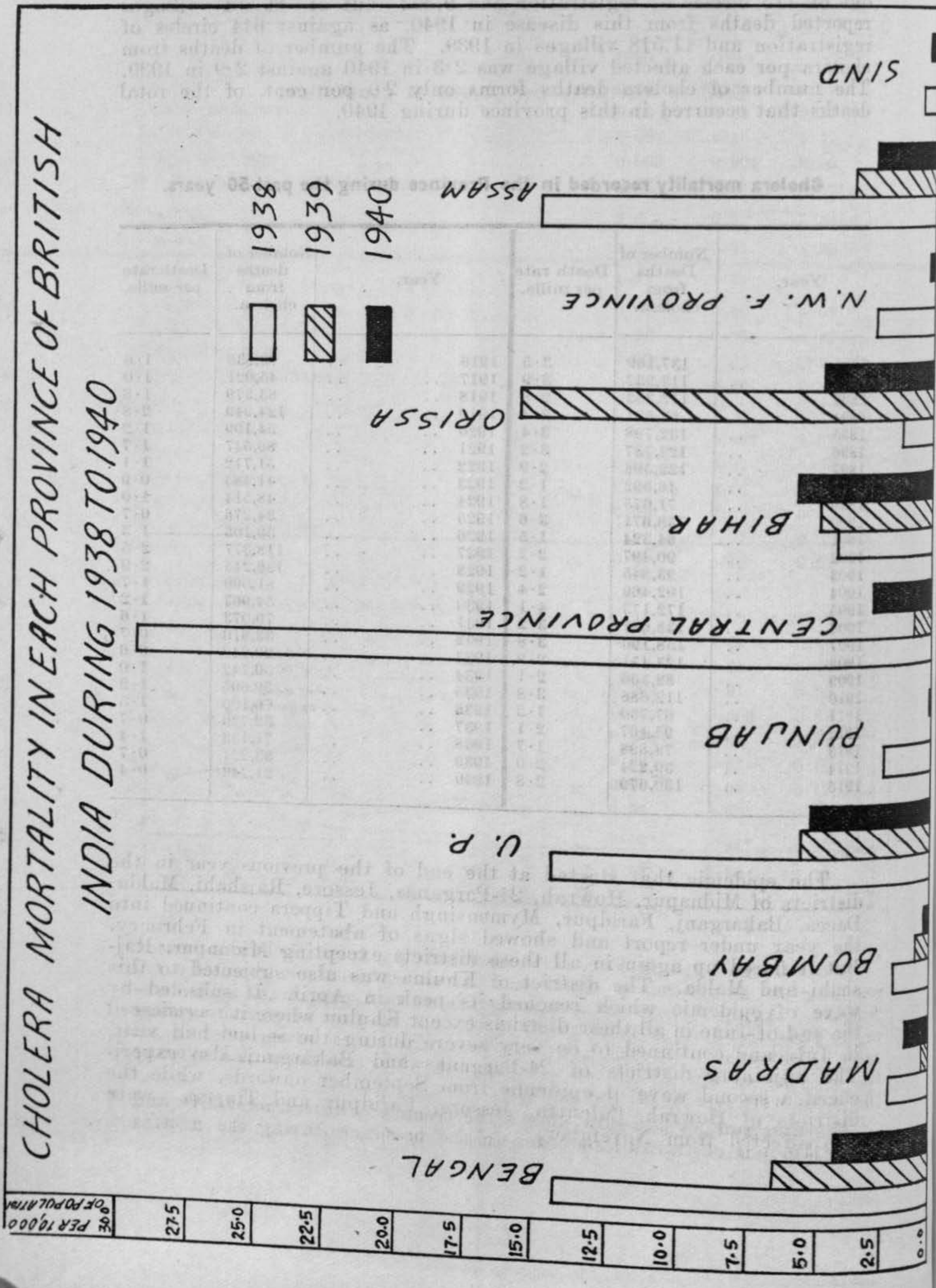
evident from the table given below. This may be put down as partly due to the timely preventive measures taken by the health staff. 536 out of 713 circles of registration and 9,352 out of 86,361 villages reported deaths from this disease in 1940, as against 644 circles of registration and 11,518 villages in 1939. The number of deaths from cholera per each affected village was 2·3 in 1940 against 2·9 in 1939. The number of cholera deaths forms only 2·0 per cent. of the total deaths that occurred in this province during 1940.

Cholera mortality recorded in the Province during the past 50 years.

Year.	Number of Deaths from cholera.	Death rate per mille.	Year.	Nomber of deaths from cholera.	Death rate per mille.
1891 ..	137,169	3·5	1916 ..	70,836	1·6
1892 ..	113,932	3·9	1917	45,021	1·0
1893 ..	112,352	2·8	1918	83,379	1·8
1894 ..	93,581	2·4	1919	124,949	2·8
1895 ..	132,798	3·4	1920	54,199	1·2
1896 ..	122,737	3·2	1921	80,547	1·7
1897 ..	122,598	2·9	1922	51,712	1·1
1898 ..	46,592	1·2	1923	41,483	0·9
1899 ..	71,675	1·8	1924	48,514	1·0
1900 ..	138,671	3·6	1925	34,276	0·7
1901 ..	64,324	1·5	1926	59,105	1·3
1902 ..	90,497	2·2	1927	118,377	2·5
1903 ..	93,845	1·2	1928	136,245	2·9
1904 ..	102,469	2·4	1929	81,090	1·7
1905 ..	172,173	4·1	1930	54,963	1·2
1906 ..	135,631	3·2	1931	79,073	1·6
1907 ..	158,190	3·8	1932	33,910	0·7
1908 ..	123,471	2·9	1933	29,242	0·6
1909 ..	88,356	2·1	1934	50,742	1·0
1910 ..	119,686	3·8	1935	59,605	1·2
1911 ..	67,750	1·5	1936	76,100	1·5
1912 ..	95,467	2·1	1937	32,710	0·7
1913 ..	78,898	1·7	1938	71,133	1·4
1914 ..	39,224	2·0	1939	33,221	0·7
1915 ..	130,679	2·8	1940	21,743	0·4

The epidemic that started at the end of the previous year in the districts of Midnapur, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Jessore, Rajshahi, Malda, Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, Mymensingh and Tippera continued into the year under report and showed signs of abatement in February. But it flared up again in all these districts excepting Midnapur, Rajshahi and Malda. The district of Khulna was also subjected to this wave of epidemic which reached its peak in April. It subsided by the end of June in all these districts except Khulna where it recrudesced in July and continued to be very severe during the second half year. The adjoining districts of 24-Parganas and Bakarganj also experienced a second wave of epidemic from September onwards, while the districts of Howrah, Calcutta, Jessore, Faridpur and Tippera were also affected from November.

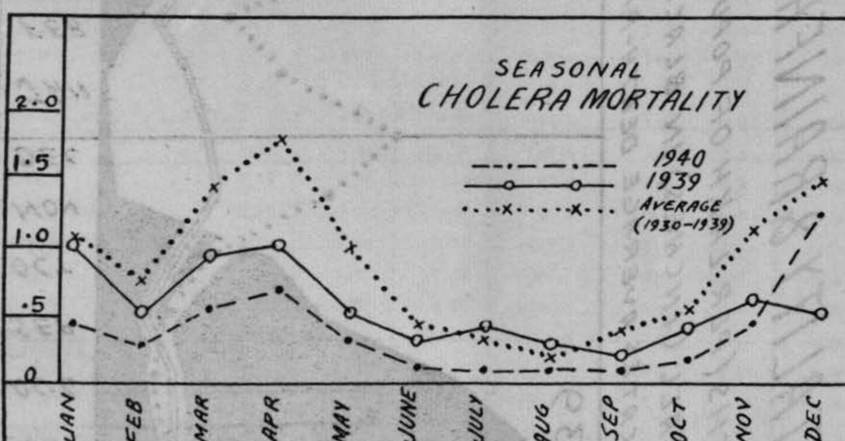
The following diagram shows the incidence of cholera mortality in all the provinces of British India during 1938, 1939 and 1940:—



35. **Seasonal incidence.**—The death rates from cholera recorded during each month of the year, as compared with those in the previous year and the decennial average rate are presented in the following statement and diagram :—

Cholera mortality per 10,000 of population.

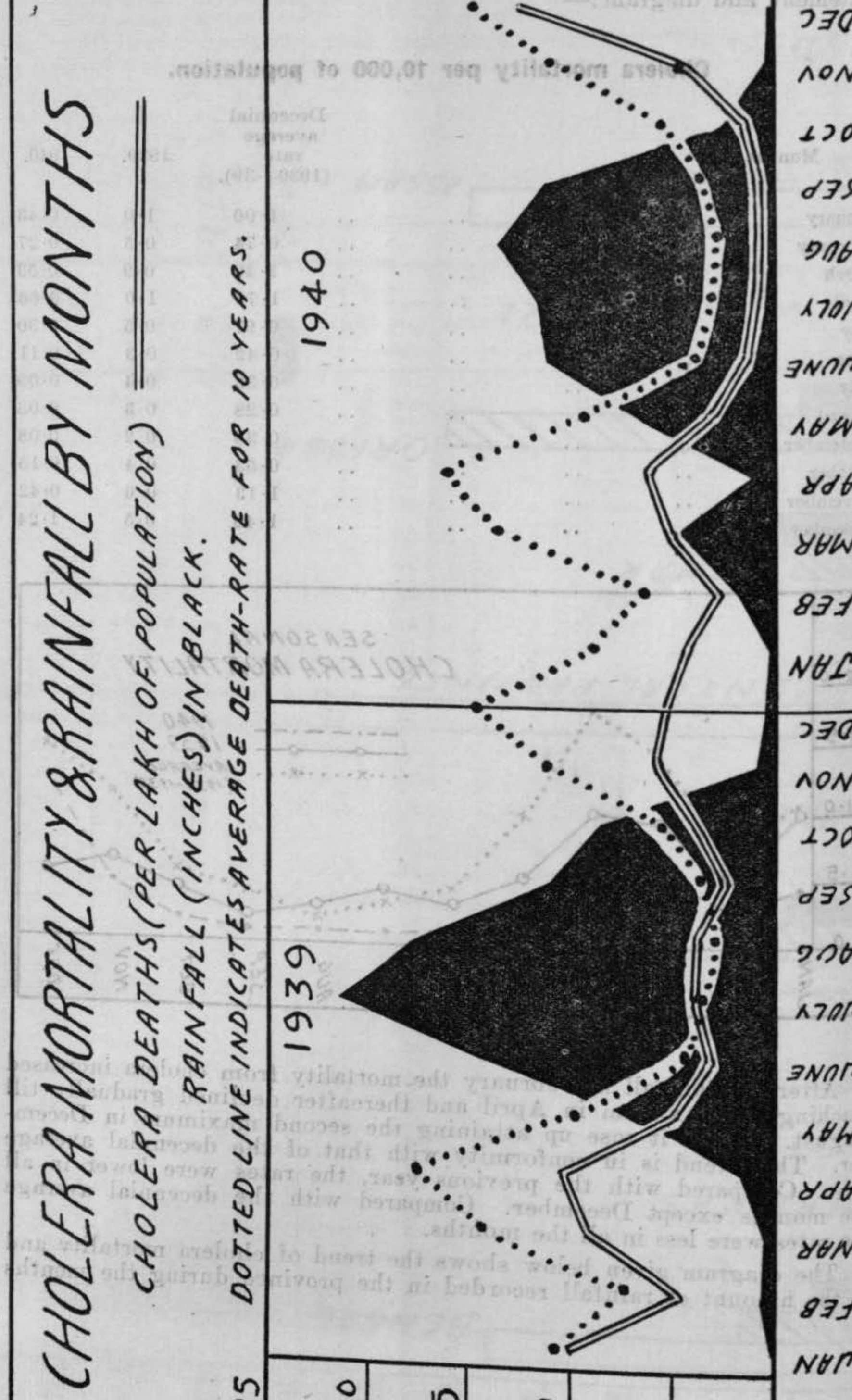
Months.	Decennial average rate (1930—39).	1939.	1940.
January	1·06	1·0	0·43
February	0·74	0·5	0·27
March	1·42	0·9	0·53
April	1·76	1·0	0·66
May	0·97	0·5	0·30
June	0·42	0·3	0·11
July	0·33	0·4	0·09
August	0·28	0·3	0·08
September	0·35	0·2	0·08
October	0·53	0·4	0·15
November	1·13	0·6	0·42
December	1·46	0·5	1·24



After a small fall in February the mortality from cholera increased reaching its maximum in April and thereafter declined gradually till August. Again it rose up attaining the second maximum in December. This trend is in conformity with that of the decennial average rate. Compared with the previous year, the rates were lower in all the months except December. Compared with the decennial average the rates were less in all the months.

The diagram given below shows the trend of cholera mortality and of the amount of rainfall recorded in the province during the months

of 1939 and 1940. It will be seen that cholera mortality was minimum when there was heavy rainfall :—

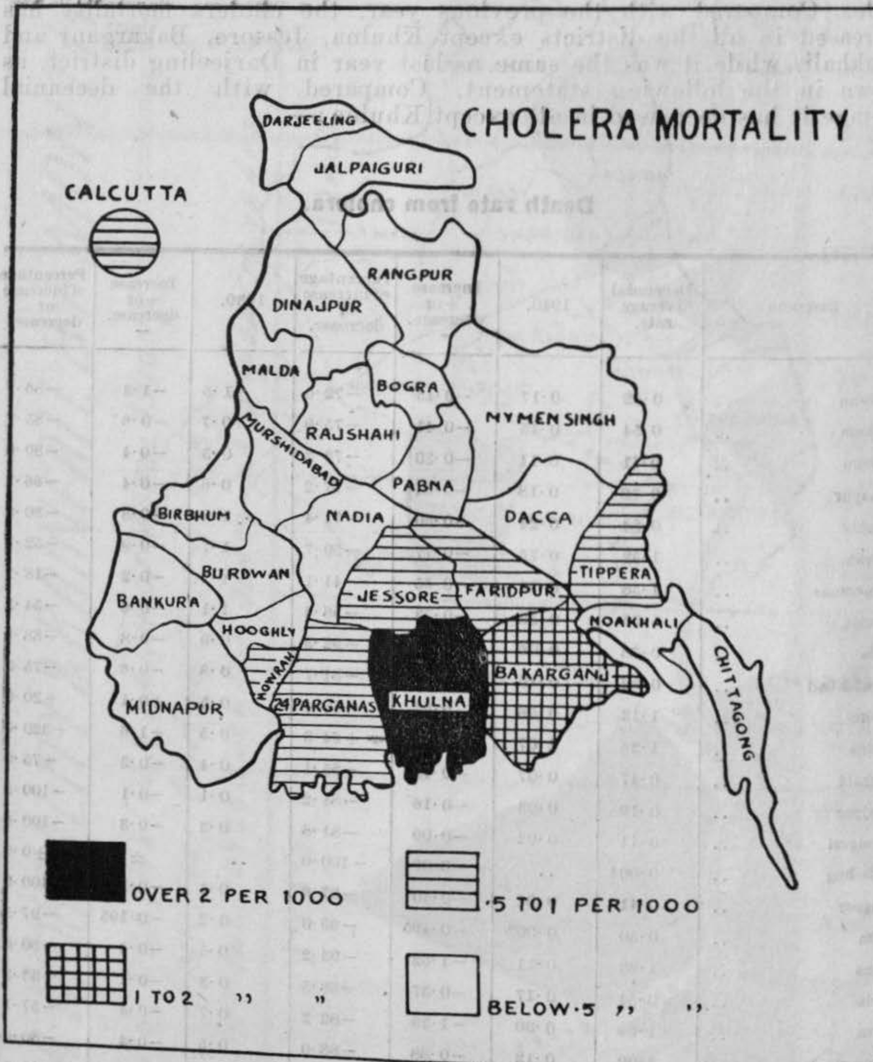


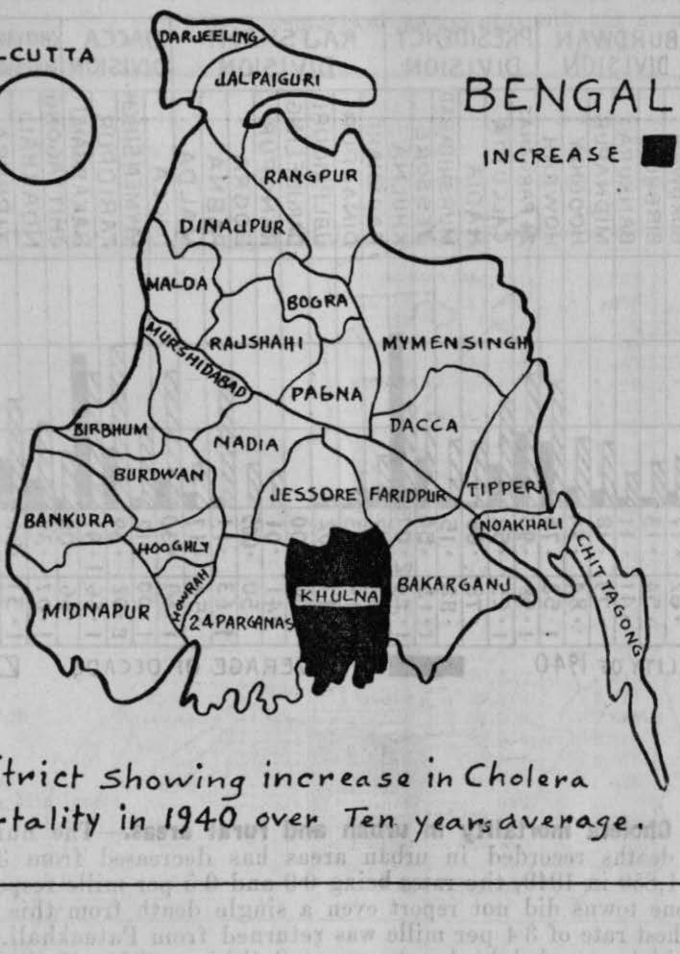
36. **Cholera mortality in districts.**—High mortality rates from cholera were returned from the districts of Khulna (2·07), Bakarganj (1·91), 24-Parganas (0·93), Howrah (0·75), Faridpur (0·69), Tippera and Jessore (0·56 each) and Calcutta (0·52). These seven districts alone were responsible for 76 per cent. of the total cholera deaths. As in the last two years, no deaths from cholera occurred in Darjeeling district. Sporadic cases were reported from Bogra, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur, the death rates recorded being less than 0·03 per mille. Compared with the previous year, the cholera mortality has decreased in all the districts except Khulna, Jessore, Bakarganj and Noakhali, while it was the same as last year in Darjeeling district, as shown in the following statement. Compared with the decennial average it has decreased in all except Khulna:—

Death rate from cholera.

Districts	Decennial average rate.	1940.	Increase + or decrease. −	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1939.	Increase + or decrease. −	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Burdwan ..	0·62	0·17	−0·45	−72·6	1·5	−1·3	−86·7
Birbhum ..	0·54	0·13	−0·41	−75·9	0·7	−0·6	−85·7
Bankura ..	0·41	0·11	−0·30	−73·2	0·5	−0·4	−80·0
Midnapur ..	0·79	0·18	−0·61	−77·2	0·6	−0·4	−66·7
Hooghly ..	0·84	0·24	−0·60	−71·4	1·0	−0·8	−80·0
Howrah ..	1·52	0·75	−0·77	−50·7	1·7	−0·9	−52·9
24-Parganas ..	1·58	0·93	−0·65	−41·1	1·1	−0·2	−18·2
Calcutta ..	1·25	0·52	−0·73	−58·4	1·1	−0·6	−54·5
Nadia ..	0·78	0·06	−0·72	−92·3	0·9	−0·8	−88·9
Murshidabad ..	0·82	0·15	−0·67	−81·7	0·8	−0·6	−75·0
Jessore ..	1·13	0·56	−0·57	−50·4	0·5	+0·1	+20·0
Khulna ..	1·26	2·07	+0·81	+64·3	0·5	+1·6	+320·0
Rajshahi ..	0·47	0·07	−0·40	−85·1	0·4	−0·3	−75·0
Dinajpur ..	0·19	0·03	−0·16	−84·2	0·1	−0·1	−100·0
Jalpaiguri ..	0·11	0·02	−0·09	−81·8	0·3	−0·3	−100·0
Darjeeling ..	0·004	..	−0·004	−100·0	..	±	±0·0
Rangpur ..	0·41	0·01	−0·40	−97·6	0·1	−0·1	−100·0
Bogra ..	0·50	0·005	−0·495	−99·0	0·2	−0·195	−97·5
Pabna ..	1·63	0·11	−1·52	−93·2	0·5	−0·4	−80·0
Malda ..	0·54	0·17	−0·37	−68·5	0·3	−0·1	+33·3
Dacca ..	1·69	0·30	−1·39	−82·2	0·7	−0·4	−57·1
Mymensingh ..	1·00	0·12	−0·88	−88·0	0·5	−0·4	−80·0
Faridpur ..	2·02	0·69	−1·33	−65·8	0·8	−0·1	−12·5
Bakarganj ..	1·66	1·91	−0·55	−33·1	1·2	+0·7	+58·3
Chittagong ..	0·66	0·08	−0·58	−87·9	0·2	−0·1	−50·0
Noakhali ..	1·07	0·32	−0·75	−70·1	0·2	+0·1	+50·0
Tippera ..	1·31	0·56	−0·75	−42·7	0·7	−0·1	−14·3

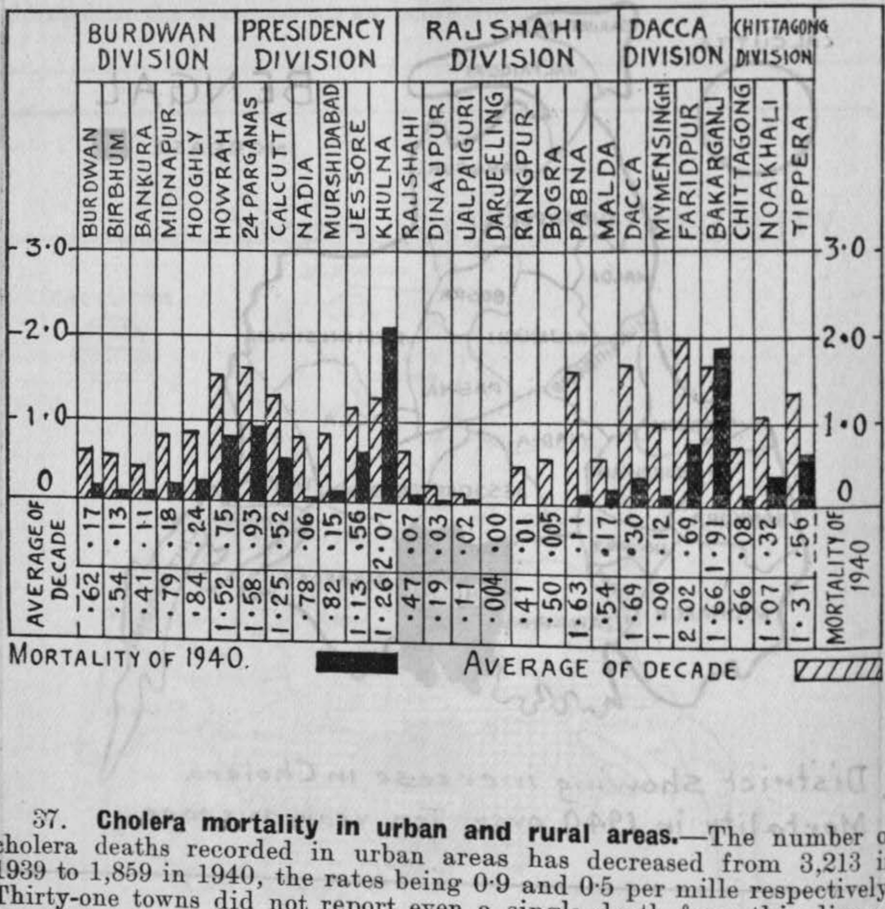
The distribution of cholera death rates among the various districts in 1940, and the excess of these rates over the decennial average are shown in the following two maps. The cholera mortality rates in each district as compared with their decennial average rates are also exhibited in the diagram given below:—





District showing increase in Cholera Mortality in 1940 over Ten years average.

Diagram showing the relative intensity of cholera mortality in each district of Bengal during the year 1940 and the average of the decade 1930-39.



37. **Cholera mortality in urban and rural areas.**—The number of cholera deaths recorded in urban areas has decreased from 3,213 in 1939 to 1,859 in 1940, the rates being 0·9 and 0·5 per mille respectively. Thirty-one towns did not report even a single death from this disease. The highest rate of 3·4 per mille was returned from Patuakhali. Other towns which recorded high rates were Satkhira (3·1), Barisal (2·6), Budge-Budge (2·2) and Nalchiti (2·1).

19,884 deaths from cholera were registered in rural areas during the year under report giving a rate of 0·4 per mille as against 30,008 in the previous year with a death rate of 0·6 per mille.

38. **Preventive measures.**—The following preventive measures against cholera were carried out during the year under report:—

Inoculation.—The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during 1940 was 1,353,793 against 1,947,025 in 1939. The fall in the number of inoculations is due to the less severity of cholera epidemic in 1940 as compared with the previous year. The following table

gives the number of inoculations performed and the cholera mortality in each district during 1939 and 1940:—

Cholera inoculation and death.

Districts.	Number of anti-cholera inoculation performed.		Number of cholera deaths.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Burdwan	161,561	46,031	2,361	261
Birbhum	43,612	11,848	655	124
Bankura	31,288	9,882	604	120
Midnapur	221,795	139,993	1,805	511
Hooghly	61,894	38,695	1,067	269
Howrah	55,254	26,133	1,829	820
24-Parganas	100,145	109,979	2,935	2,578
Calcutta	..	..	1,223	588
Nadia	98,956	25,803	1,426	94
Murshidabad	113,180	32,343	1,171	205
Jessore	49,565	47,730	882	936
Khulna	31,385	139,838	788	3,369
Rajshahi	44,401	21,953	532	103
Dinajpur	31,864	9,973	166	54
Jalpaiguri	30,543	12,420	285	22
Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	49,815	6,168	333	19
Bogra	18,675	5,610	176	6
Pabna	42,682	18,076	700	156
Malda	28,767	20,275	343	182
Dacca	80,368	58,929	2,512	1,034
Mymensingh	157,816	87,209	2,808	634
Faridpur	86,933	89,770	1,984	1,622
Bakarganj	106,767	136,121	3,670	5,604
Chittagong	99,115	40,427	425	149
Chittagong Hill Tracts	13,494	660	..	..
Tippera	101,394	91,147	422	1,741
Noakhali	85,856	126,780	2,109	541
Total	1,947,025	1,353,793	33,221	21,742

Disinfection.—In addition to 5,709 river ghats and 44,313 houses, 184,325 wells and tanks were disinfected.

Assistance to the various local bodies in anti-cholera work.—Out of eight combined medical and sanitary units each consisting of one medical licentiate, one compounder and one medicine carrier with necessary drugs for taking measures against cholera and other epidemics, three were deputed to Jessore and five to Midnapur district. These units performed 1,380 anti-cholera inoculations and disinfected 622 suspected sources of infection, besides treating 344 diarrhœa, 352 dysentery, 5,929 malaria and other cases. In addition to these units, 23 medical licentiates and 10 sanitary inspectors were deputed to assist various local bodies in the control of cholera epidemics during the year under report.

Smallpox.

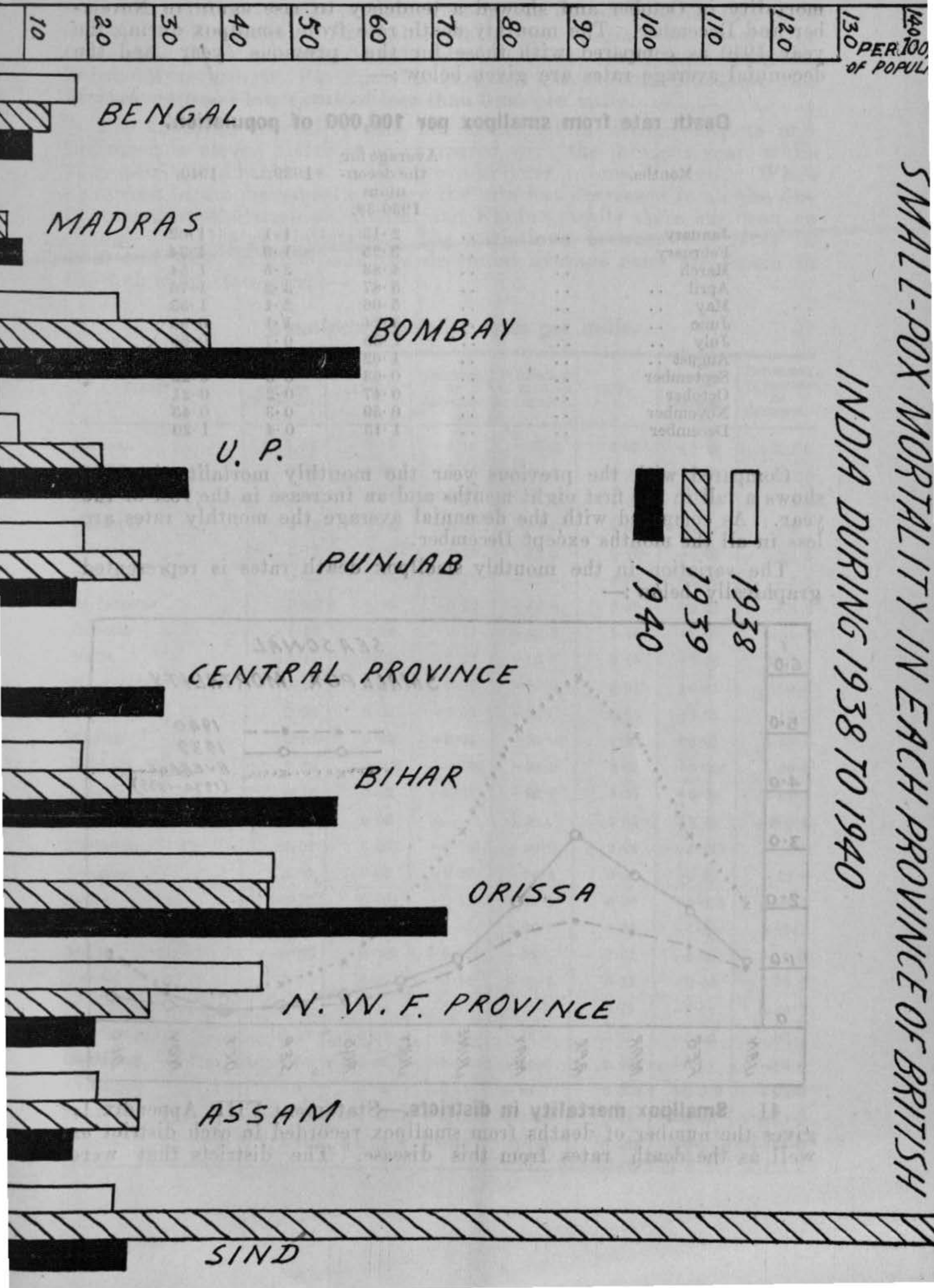
39. **General prevalence.**—Smallpox claimed 5,608 deaths during the year under report as against 7,029 in the previous year, the mortality rates being 0·11 and 0·14 per mille respectively. This reprseents a fall of 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and compared with the quinquennial average there was a fall of 64 per cent. The number of deaths from this disease has been steadily decreasing from 1936. Excluding 1923 and 1924, the mortality caused by smallpox during the year under report is the lowest on record during the past thirty-five years as will be evident from the following statement:—

Year.	Number of deaths from smallpox.	Rate per mille of population.
1901	20,187	0·5
1902	30,737	0·7
1903	12,987	0·3
1904	9,497	0·2
1905	4,513	0·1
1906	13,577	0·3
1907	15,315	0·4
1908	11,173	0·3
1909	37,620	0·9
1910	11,685	0·3
1911	7,930	0·2
1912	8,287	0·2
1913	9,062	0·2
1914	9,935	0·2
1915	32,785	0·7
1916	12,890	0·3
1917	7,010	0·1
1918	8,576	0·2
1919	37,010	0·8
1920	36,190	0·8
1921	8,157	0·2
1922	7,864	0·2
1923	4,236	0·1
1924	5,567	0·1
1925	17,436	0·4
1926	25,548	0·5
1927	42,514	0·9
1928	43,558	0·9
1929	20,407	0·4
1930	11,268	0·2
1931	9,207	0·2
1932	7,810	0·2
1933	15,426	0·3
1934	8,296	0·2
1935	7,548	0·1
1936	46,267	0·9
1937	27,944	0·6
1938	9,289	0·2
1939	7,029	0·1
1940	5,608	0·1

Three hundred and eighty-five circles of registration out of 713 and 1,984 villages of 86,361 reported deaths from smallpox in 1940 as compared with 403 registration circles and 2,347 villages in 1939. The number of deaths from smallpox was 2·8 per affected village in 1940 against 3·0 in 1939.

The number of deaths from smallpox forms only 0·5 per cent. of the total number of deaths recorded in the province during 1940 as against 0·6 per cent. in 1939.

The mortality rates from smallpox in all the provinces of the country during the last three years are shown in the diagram given below:—



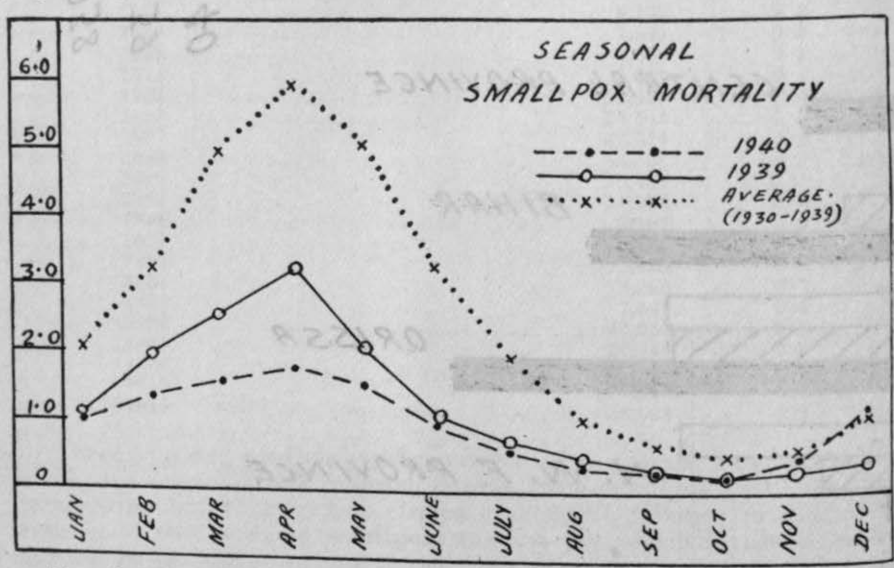
40. **Seasonal incidence.**—As usual the mortality from smallpox gradually increased from January till it reached its maximum in April. Thereafter it took a downward course recording the lowest mortality in October and showed a tendency to rise again in November and December. The monthly death rate from smallpox during the year 1940 as compared with those for the previous year and the decennial average rates are given below:—

Death rate from smallpox per 100,000 of population.

Months.	Average for the decennium 1930-39.	1939.	1940.
January	2·13	1·1	1·02
February	3·25	1·9	1·34
March	4·83	2·5	1·54
April	5·87	3·2	1·76
May	5·06	2·1	1·53
June	3·24	1·1	0·98
July	1·86	0·7	0·60
August	1·02	0·4	0·36
September	0·63	0·3	0·26
October	0·47	0·2	0·21
November	0·59	0·3	0·45
December	1·13	0·4	1·20

Compared with the previous year the monthly mortality in 1940 shows a fall in the first eight months and an increase in the rest of the year. As compared with the decennial average the monthly rates are less in all the months except December.

The variation in the monthly smallpox death rates is represented graphically below:—



41. **Smallpox mortality in districts.**—Statement VIII, Appendix I, gives the number of deaths from smallpox recorded in each district as well as the death rates from this disease. The districts that were

severely affected were Calcutta, Howrah, 24-Parganas and Dacca which returned smallpox death rates of 0·96, 0·65, 0·40 and 0·22 per mille respectively. These four districts accounted for 65 per cent. of the total number of smallpox mortality recorded in the province in 1940. The districts of Darjeeling, Rajshahi, Malda and Bogra were practically free, while the districts of Murshidabad, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Noakhali and Tippera returned low rates of less than 0·05 per mille.

The smallpox mortality rate has decreased in fifteen districts and increased in eleven districts as compared with the previous year, while it remained the same as in the previous year in one district. When compared to the decennial average the rate has decreased in all the districts except 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Khulna, while there has been no change in Jalpaiguri district. The variations between the rates in 1940 and those in 1939 and the decennial average rates are shown in the following statement:—

Smallpox mortality rates per mille.

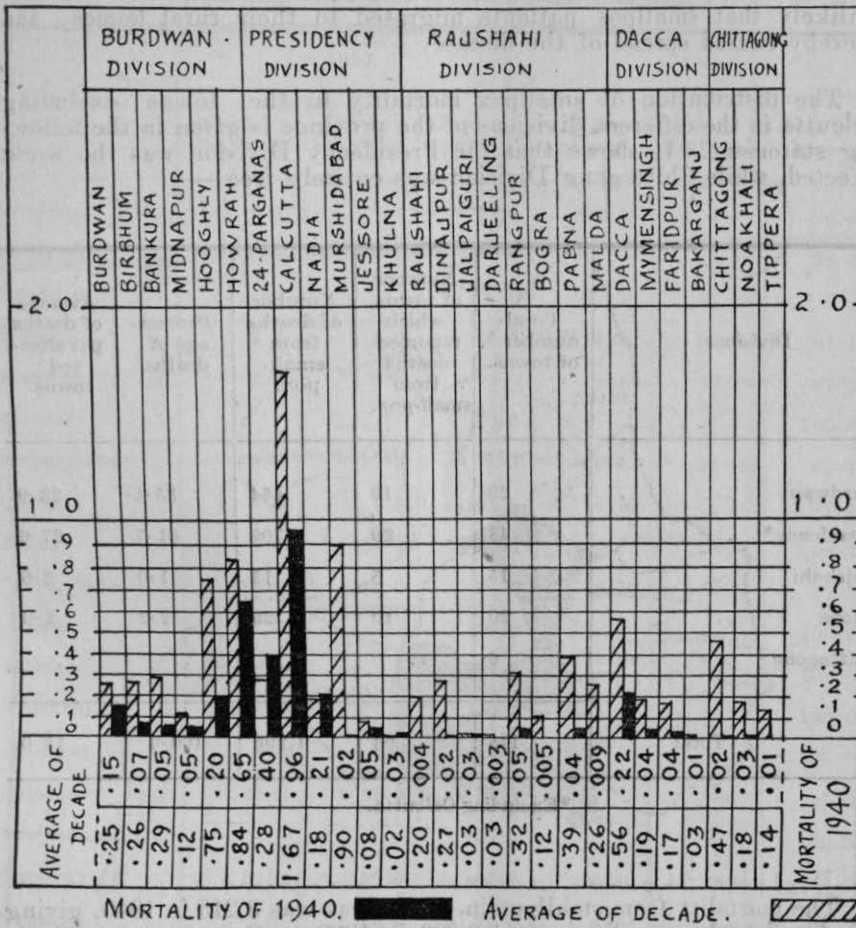
Districts.	Decennial average (1930—39).	1940.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1939.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Burdwan	0·25	0·15	−0·10	−40·0	0·05	+0·10	+200·0
Birbhum ..	0·26	0·07	−0·19	−73·1	0·02	+0·05	+250·0
Bankura ..	0·29	0·05	−0·24	−82·8	0·06	−0·01	−16·7
Midnapur ..	0·12	0·05	−0·07	−58·3	0·05	±	±0
Hooghly ..	0·75	0·20	−0·55	−73·3	0·25	−0·05	−20·0
Howrah ..	0·84	0·65	−0·19	−22·6	0·70	−0·05	−7·1
24-Parganas ..	0·28	0·40	+0·12	+42·9	0·39	+0·01	+2·6
Calcutta ..	1·67	0·96	−0·71	−42·5	1·96	−1·00	−51·0
Nadia ..	0·18	0·21	+0·03	+16·7	0·15	+0·06	+40·0
Murshidabad ..	0·90	0·02	−0·88	−97·8	0·01	+0·01	+100·0
Jessore ..	0·08	0·05	−0·03	−37·5	0·06	−0·01	−16·7
Khulna ..	0·02	0·03	+0·01	+50·0	0·02	+0·01	+50·0
Rajshahi ..	0·20	0·004	−0·196	−98·0	0·01	−0·006	−60·0
Dinajpur ..	0·27	0·02	−0·25	−92·6	0·10	−0·08	−80·0
Jalpaiguri ..	0·03	0·03	±	±0	0·01	+0·02	+200·0
Darjeeling ..	0·03	0·003	−0·027	−90·0	0·02	−0·017	−85·0
Rangpur ..	0·32	0·05	−0·27	−84·4	0·07	−0·02	−28·6
Bogra ..	0·12	0·005	−0·115	−95·8	0·06	−0·055	−91·7
Pabna ..	0·39	0·04	−0·35	−98·7	0·06	−0·02	−33·3
Malda ..	0·26	0·009	−0·251	−96·5	0·01	−0·001	−10·0
Dacca ..	0·56	0·22	−0·34	−60·7	0·13	+0·09	+69·2
Mymensingh ..	0·19	0·04	−0·15	−78·9	0·12	−0·08	−66·7
Faridpur ..	0·17	0·04	−0·13	−76·5	0·10	−0·06	−60·0
Bakarganj ..	0·03	0·01	−0·02	−66·7	0·02	−0·01	−50·0
Chittagong ..	0·47	0·02	−0 45	−95·7	0·002	+0·018	+90·0
Noakhali ..	0·18	0·03	−0·15	−83·3	0·02	+0·01	+50·0
Tippera ..	0·14	0·01	−0·13	−92·9	0·005	+0·005	+100·0

The increase in smallpox mortality rate over the decennial average rate in each district and the actual rates are shown in the following map and bar diagram respectively:—



District Showing increase in Smallpox Mortality in 1940 over Ten years average.

Diagram showing the relative intensity of smallpox mortality in each district during the year 1940 and the average of the decade 1930-39.



42. **Smallpox mortality in urban and rural areas.**—During the year under report, there were 2,393 deaths from smallpox in urban areas giving a mortality rate of 0·68 per mille, as against 3,139 in the previous year with a rate of 0·9 per mille, showing a fall of 23·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Sixty-four towns returned deaths from smallpox in 1940 as against 69 in 1939. Calcutta alone recorded 1,098 or 45·9 per cent. of the total smallpox deaths in urban areas, as against 71·4 per cent. in 1939. Out of 1,295 smallpox deaths in towns other than Calcutta, 836 were reported from Howrah, Titagarh, Naihati and Bhatpara towns. Hence Calcutta and these four towns together contributed nearly 81 per cent. of the total recorded in

urban areas. This perhaps indicates that conditions are very favourable for the spread of smallpox epidemics in big crowded towns. The railway authorities have practically no arrangement for medical inspection of passengers going out of Calcutta by trains and it is not unlikely that smallpox patients migrated to their rural homes and thereby caused spread of the disease.

The distribution of smallpox mortality in the towns excluding Calcutta in the different divisions of the province is given in the following statement. It shows that the Presidency Division was the worst affected, while Chittagong Division was entirely free :—

Divisions.	Total number of towns.	Number of towns which reported deaths from small-pox.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Percentage of deaths.	Average of deaths per affected towns.
Burdwan	29	19	454	35·1	23·9
Presidency*	48	29	799	61·7	27·6
Rajshahi	15	5	13	1·0	2·6
Dacca	20	10	29	2·2	2·9
Chittagong	6	..	..	..	..
Total ..	118	63	1,295	100·0	11·0

*Excluding Calcutta.

The mortality from smallpox in rural areas was 3,215 in 1940, giving a rate of 0·06 per mille against 3,890 in 1939, with a rate of 0·08 per mille.

43. **Deaths from smallpox among infants below one year and children between one and ten years of age.**—Out of 5,608 deaths from smallpox recorded in the province during the year under report, 447 occurred among infants under one year, 867 among children between one and ten years. In other words, 7·97 per cent. of persons who died of smallpox were classed under 1 year, 15·46 per cent. under the age group, 1 to 10 years and 76·57 per cent. were over 10 years of age. The corresponding figures for 1939 were 5·8, 10·6 and 83·6 respectively. The high percentage of smallpox deaths in the age group over 10 years indicates perhaps deterioration in the immunity conferred by the primary vaccination and therefore the need for re-vaccination. The percentage of smallpox mortality among the three age groups under one year, one to ten years and over ten years to

total smallpox deaths in each district during 1939 and 1940 is given in the following statement:—

Percentage of deaths to total smallpox deaths.

Districts.	1939.			1940.		
	Under one year.	One to ten years.	Over ten years.	Under one year.	One to ten years.	Over ten years.
Burdwan ..	1·3	..	98·7	2·14	6·87	90·99
Birbhum ..	..	..	100·0	..	1·59	98·41
Bankura ..	..	..	100·0	57·38	37·70	4·92
Midnapur ..	3·9	11·0	85·1	8·21	24·63	67·16
Hooghly ..	2·8	8·2	89·0	0·45	2·26	97·29
Howrah ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	100·00
24-Parganas ..	6·6	17·2	76·2	6·70	31·16	62·14
Calcutta ..	7·3	4·2	88·5	18·40	4·46	77·14
Nadia ..	7·2	30·0	62·8	0·31	0·94	98·75
Murshidabad ..	10·0	10·0	80·0	3·22	19·35	77·43
Jessore ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	100·00
Khulna ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	100·00
Rajshahi ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	100·00
Dinajpur ..	8·6	6·9	84·5	..	..	100·00
Jalpaiguri ..	20·0	20·0	60·0	..	2·94	97·06
Darjeeling ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	100·00
Rangpur ..	10·5	25·3	64·2	4·58	5·34	90·08
Bogra ..	1·5	11·9	86·6	..	..	100·00
Pabna ..	4·8	21·4	73·8	..	..	100·00
Malda ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	100·00
Dacca ..	9·2	19·7	71·1	10·98	39·55	49·47
Mymensingh ..	7·4	23·4	69·2	8·19	26·72	65·09
Faridpur ..	3·7	13·9	82·4	3·61	8·43	87·96
Bakarganj ..	..	3·7	96·3	..	..	100·00
Chittagong ..	..	..	100·0	..	..	100·00
Noakhali ..	2·4	7·3	90·3	4·00	12·00	84·00
Tippera ..	..	..	100·0	12·50	15·63	71·87

44. **Vaccinal condition of smallpox patients.**—In accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, the vaccinal condition of smallpox patients treated at the various medical institutions in Bengal has been correlated with their ages. The figures are compiled in the following table:—

Age of Patients.	Number vaccinated as shown by the presence of one or more vaccination cicatrices.		Number stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrix present.	Number stated to be unvaccinated or vaccinated unsuccessfully and no vaccination cicatrix present.	Number previously unvaccinated but vaccinated during inoculation of smallpox.	Number stated to have been successfully re-vaccinated.		Total.
	Vaccinated within the last 5 years.	Vaccinated more than 5 years previously.				Vaccinated within the last 5 years.	Vaccinated more than 5 years previously.	
Under one year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 year and under 2 years ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
2 years and under 3 years ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3 years and under 4 years ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
4 years and under 5 years ..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	6
5 years and under 6 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 years and under 7 years ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7 years and under 8 years ..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	5
8 years and under 9 years ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
9 years and under 10 years ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
10 years and under 11 years ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3

11 years and under 12 years ..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6
12 years and under 13 years ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
13 years and under 14 years ..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	5
14 years and under 15 years ..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
15 years and under 20 years ..	6	12	2	6	..	..	..	26
20 years and under 25 years ..	4	13	4	8	1	..	..	30
25 years and under 30 years ..	5	11	5	18	..	..	..	39
30 years and under 35 years ..	11	14	4	11	..	..	..	40
35 years and under 40 years ..	7	8	7	3	2	1	..	28
40 years and under 50 years ..	2	3	5	6	..	..	..	16
50 years and under 60 years ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
60 years and under 70 years ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
70 years and under 80 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 years and upwards ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Total ..	43	74	32	73	3	2	1	228

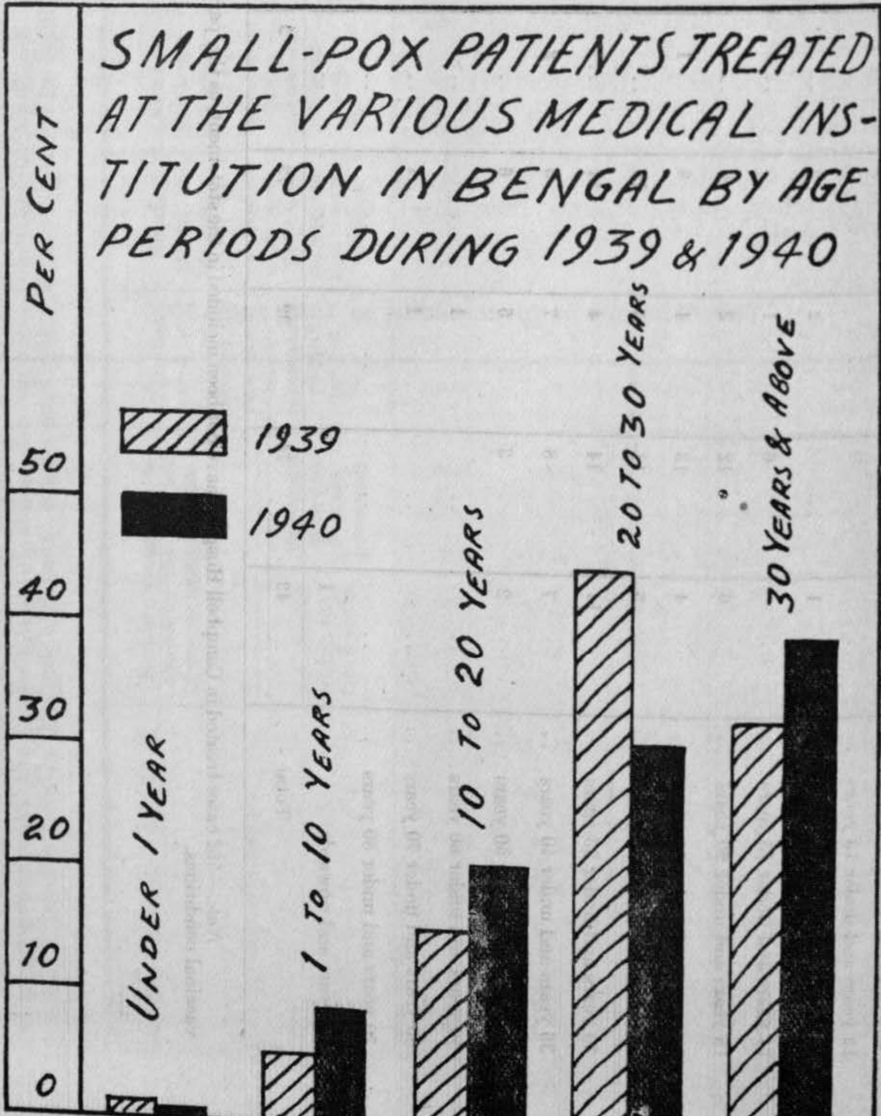
Note.—562 cases treated in Campbell Hospital have not been included in the statement, as the particulars were not supplied according to vaccinal conditions.

It will be seen from the above table that out of 228 cases admitted into hospitals, only 20 were between one and ten years of age, while the rest were over ten years. Another noticeable feature is that out of 117 vaccinated cases, 43 were vaccinated within the last 5 years and 74 more than 5 years previously. These indicate the necessity for revaccination.

The type of smallpox treated was as follows:—

Modified	..	104
Discrete	..	105
Confluent	..	373
Semi-conflent	..	96
Hæmorrhage	..	50
Total	..	728

The following diagram shows the distribution of smallpox patients treated at the medical institutions according to ages:—



45. **Anti-smallpox measures.**—Please see the chapter on vaccination.

Plague.

46. **Plague.**—Only one death from plague was recorded during the year under report as against two in the previous year. The imported case occurred in Burdwan district.

Fevers.

47. **General prevalence.**—The total number of deaths recorded under fevers was 717,516 in 1940 as compared to 687,587 in 1939 representing an increase of 4·4 per cent. over that of the previous year. The fever mortality rates in 1940 and 1939 were 14·38 and 13·78 per mille, respectively, while the quinquennial average rate was 14·84 per mille. Deaths from fevers were responsible for 64·6 per cent. of the total provincial deaths during the year as against 63·0 per cent. in the previous year. As this omnibus group of fevers accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total mortality it is necessary to study the mortality from various causes constituting the fever group. The following table presents the details of fever mortality as recorded by the birth and death registrars:—

Specifications of fever deaths in 1939 and 1940.

Causes.	Number of fever deaths.		Death rate per mille.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	Percentage of total fever mortality.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.		1939.	1940.
Malaria	341,321	369,448	6·8	7·40	+8·8	49·6	51·49
Enteric	8,290	7,875	0·2	0·16	−5·9	1·2	1·16
Measles	1,962	5,789	0·04	0·12	+200·0	0·3	0·81
Relapsing fever (Spirochaetal).	5	2	0·0001	0·00004	−60·0	0·001	0·0003
Kala-azar ..	17,056	15,453	0·3	0·31	−8·8	2·5	2·15
Influenza ..	2,467	2,127	0·05	0·04	−20·0	0·4	0·30
Cerebrospinal fever ..	1,721	1,378	0·03	0·028	−17·6	0·3	0·19
Typhus fever ..	4,443	5,183	0·09	0·10	+11·1	0·6	0·72
Black-water fever ..	169	207	0·003	0·004	+33·3	0·02	0·03
Other fevers ..	310,153	310,054	6·2	6·21	±0	45·1	43·21

The above figures reveal that malaria claims nearly 50 per cent. of total fever mortality and "other fevers" 45 per cent. The deaths from the detailed causes will be dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

48. **Seasonal incidence.**—The monthly mortality from fevers recorded during 1940 as compared with that in 1939 and the decennial average for the period 1930 to 1939 and the percentage of variation of fever deaths in 1940 from those in 1939 are set forth in the following statement:—

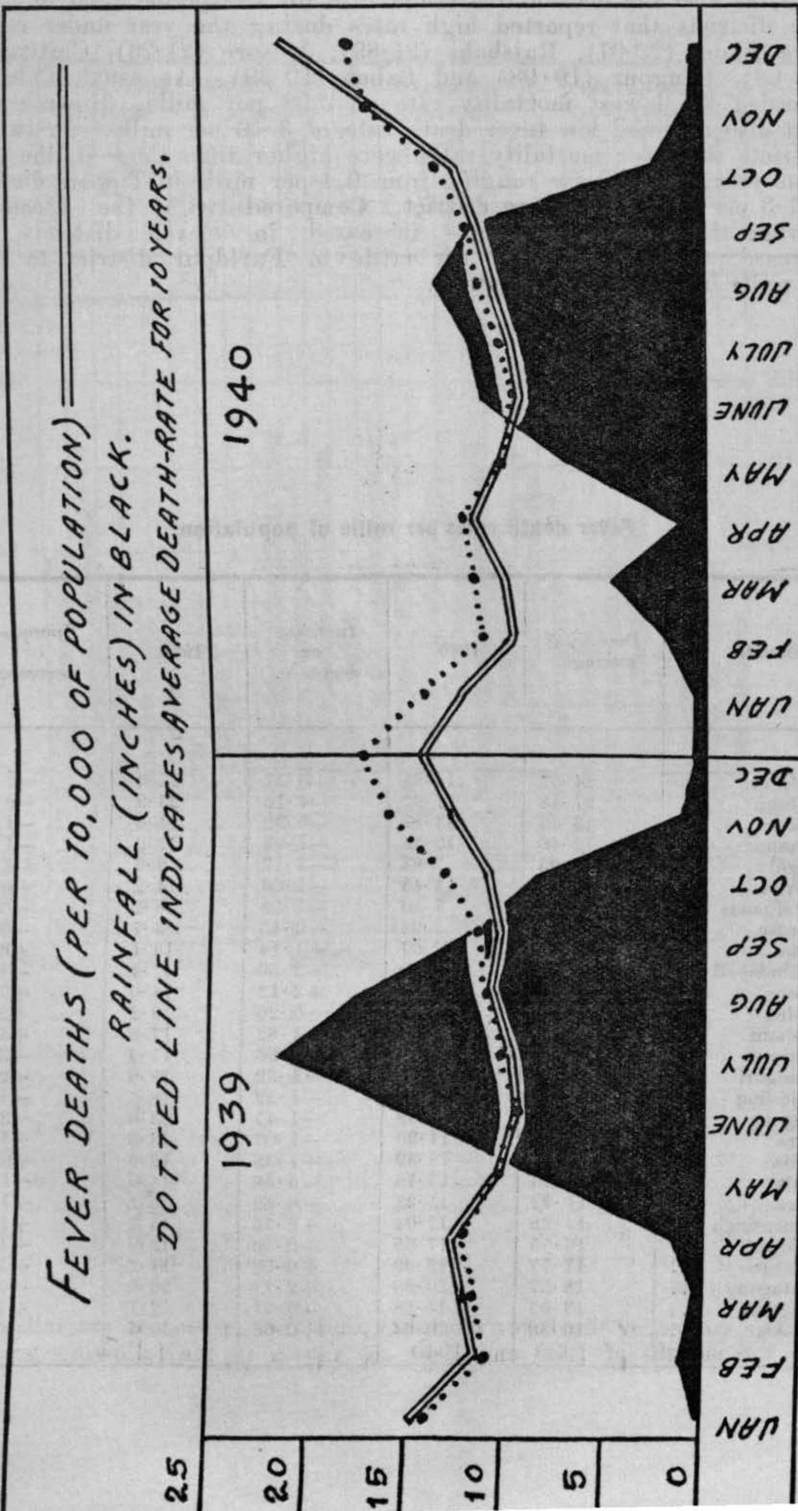
Fever death rate per mille.

Months.	Decennial average fever mortality (1930—1939).	Fever mortality.		Percentage of variation from 1939.
		1939.	1940.	
January	71,888	70,677	59,935	—15·2
February	56,308	56,180	47,617	—15·2
March	58,003	60,677	49,750	—18·0
April	59,839	62,501	57,030	— 8·8
May	52,940	51,814	52,486	+1·3
June	47,867	45,954	45,617	— 0·7
July	50,358	47,029	47,622	+ 1·3
August	54,227	53,818	53,356	— 0·9
September	56,842	50,754	55,330	+ 9·0
October	65,446	53,557	62,306	+16·3
November	79,785	63,391	82,866	+30·7
December	87,493	71,236	103,601	+45·4

There was a slight fall in the fever mortality in February, but an upward course was followed during March and April. Thereafter the mortality decreased again till it recorded the minimum for the year in the month of June. The number of fever deaths again took up an upward trend reaching the maximum in December. Hence two peaks are observed in the monthly variation of fever deaths during the year under report, a small one in April and a bigger one in December. This trend is also seen in the decennial average fever mortality. The fever deaths during the period from September to December showed a distinct rise over that in the corresponding period in the previous year.

The course of the fever mortality and the amount of rainfall during the months of 1939 and 1940 are shown in the following graph.

It will be seen from it that while the amount of rainfall decreased rapidly from August, the incidence however showed a very steep rise :—

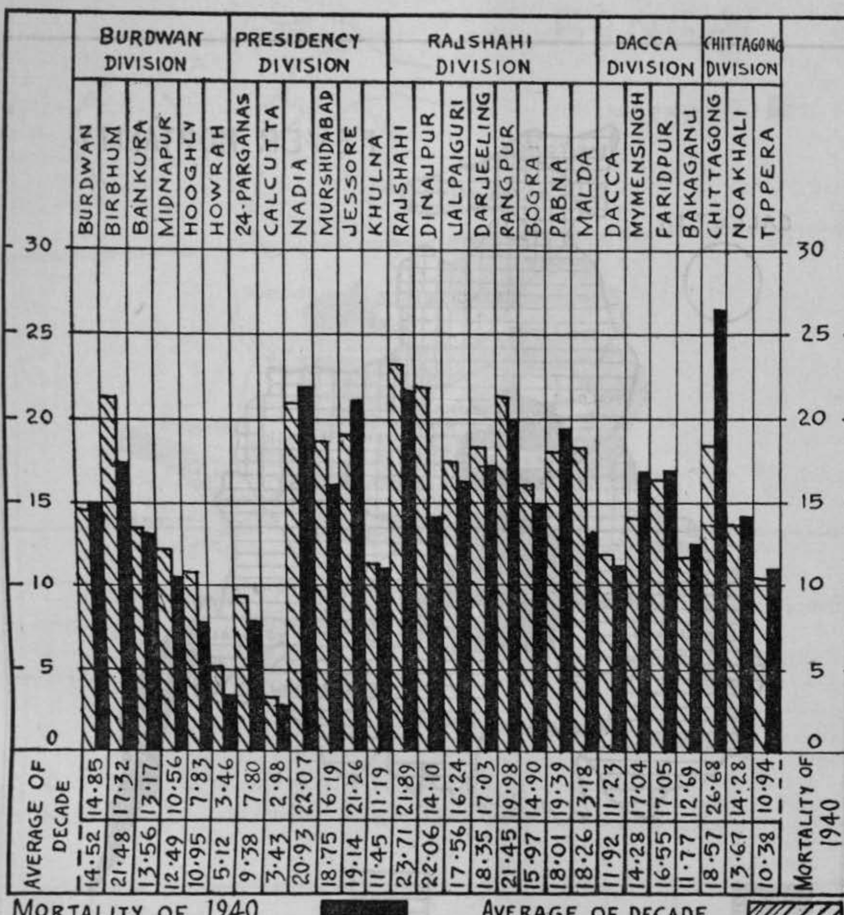


49. **Fever mortality in districts.**—The statement given below shows the death rates from fevers recorded in each district during 1940 and 1939, as also the decennial average rate for the period 1930 to 1939. The districts that reported high rates during the year under report were Nadia (22·07), Rajshahi (21·89), Jessore (21·26), Chittagong (20·68), Rangpur (19·98) and Pabna (19·39). As usual, Calcutta recorded the lowest mortality rate of 2·98 per mille. Howrah district also returned low fever death rate of 3·46 per mille. In twelve districts the fever mortality rates were higher than those in the previous year, the increase ranging from 0·4 per mille in Tippera district to 7·3 per mille in Jessore district. Compared with the decennial average the rates in 1940 have increased in eleven districts, the increase ranging from 0·50 per mille in Faridpur district to 2·76 per mille in Mymensingh district.

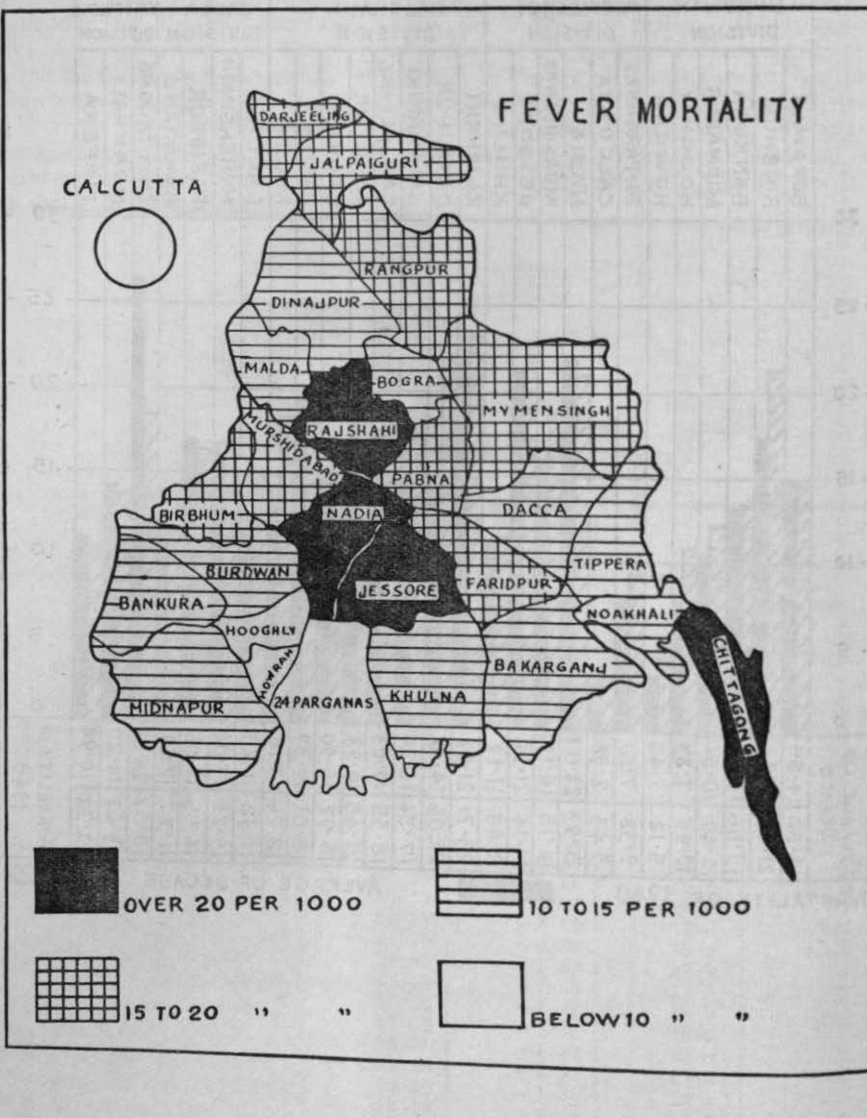
Fever death rates per mille of population.

Districts.	Decennial average.	1940	Increase or decrease.	1939.	Increase or decrease.
Burdwan ..	14·52	14·85	+0·33	17·3	−2·4
Birbhum ..	21·48	17·32	−4·16	23·9	−6·6
Bankura ..	13·56	13·17	−0·39	14·6	−1·4
Midnapur ..	12·49	10·56	−1·93	12·2	−1·6
Hooghly ..	10·95	7·83	−3·12	9·6	−1·8
Howrah ..	5·12	3·46	−1·66	4·2	−0·7
24-Parganas ..	9·38	7·80	−1·58	8·2	−0·4
Calcutta ..	3·43	2·98	−0·45	3·7	−0·7
Nadia ..	20·93	22·07	+1·14	16·1	+6·0
Murshidabad ..	18·75	16·19	−2·56	17·4	−1·2
Jessore ..	19·14	21·26	+2·12	14·0	+7·3
Khulna ..	11·45	11·19	−0·26	9·2	+2·0
Rajshahi ..	23·71	21·89	+1·82	17·8	+4·1
Dinajpur ..	22·06	14·10	−7·96	17·9	−3·8
Jalpaiguri ..	17·56	16·24	−1·32	18·9	−2·7
Darjeeling ..	18·35	17·03	−1·32	18·5	−1·5
Rangpur ..	21·45	19·98	−1·47	23·0	−3·0
Bogra ..	15·97	14·90	−1·07	13·6	+1·3
Pabna ..	18·01	19·39	+1·38	12·9	+6·5
Malda ..	18·26	13·18	−5·08	14·6	−1·4
Dacca ..	11·92	11·23	−0·69	10·2	+1·0
Mymensingh ..	14·28	17·04	+2·76	15·3	+1·7
Faridpur ..	16·55	17·05	+0·50	12·9	+4·2
Bakarganj ..	11·77	12·69	+0·92	11·2	+1·5
Chittagong ..	18·57	20·68	+2·11	20·9	−0·2
Noakhali ..	13·67	14·28	+0·61	12·7	+1·6
Tippera ..	10·38	10·94	+0·56	10·5	+0·4

The fever mortality rate in each district during 1940, and the decennial average rates are exhibited in the bar diagram given below:—



The distribution of fever mortality rates among the districts and the districts which recorded rates higher than the decennial average are shown in the following two maps:—





District Showing increase in Fever Mortality in 1940 over Ten year average.

50. **Fever mortality in urban and rural areas.**—In urban areas 13,772 deaths were registered as due to fevers giving a rate of 3·92 per mille in 1940 as against 13,846 in 1939 with a rate of 3·94 per mille. The fever mortality in urban areas has therefore decreased by 0·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of town that reported high rates (more than 10 per mille) was 12, Kurseong heading the list with 21·2 per mille, while rates less than 1 per mille were recorded in 5 towns, the lowest rate of 0·6 being recorded in Asansol.

703,744 fever deaths occurred in rural areas during 1940 as against 673,741 in 1939, the rates being 15·17 and 14·5 per mille, respectively. This represents an increase of 4·5 per cent. over that of the previous year.

The figures given below show the relative prevalence of fever mortality in rural and urban areas of the province during 1938, 1939 and 1940:—

	Urban area.	Rural area.
Fever death rate per mille—		
1938	4·5	17·3
1939	3·94	14·5
1940	3·92	15·17
Percentage of fever deaths to total deaths—		
1938	19·4	65·1
1939	18·4	66·2
1940	19·1	77·3
The distribution of fever mortality in percentage—		
1938	1·9	98·1
1939	2·0	98·0
1940	1·9	98·1

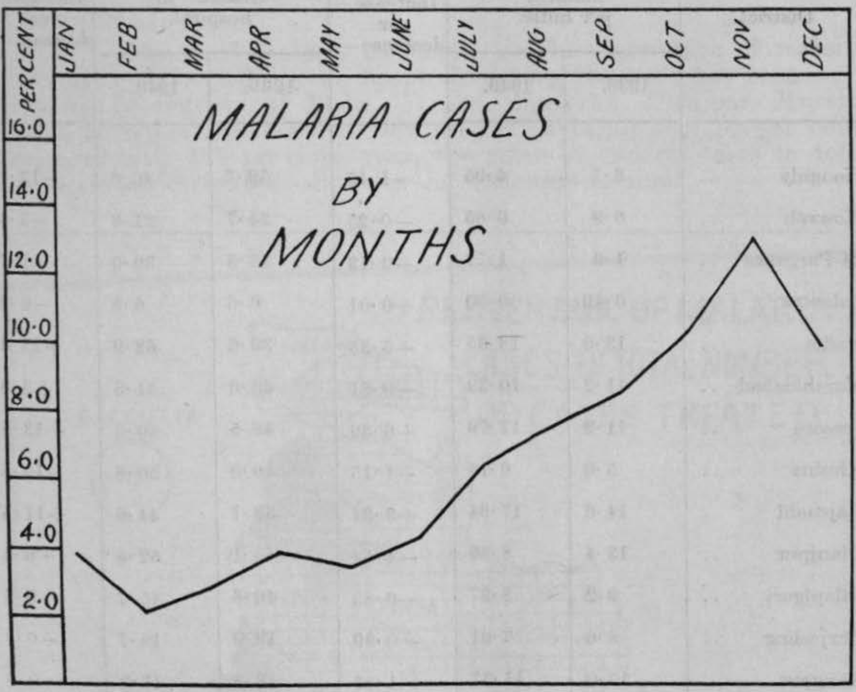
It can easily be discerned from the above table that fever mortality is the main problem in rural areas.

Malaria.

51. **General prevalence.**—The number of deaths from malaria has increased from 341,321 in 1939 to 369,448 in 1940 representing an increase of 8·2 per cent. The mortality rates were 6·8 and 7·40 per mille in 1939 and 1940 respectively. The percentage of deaths classified under malaria to total fever deaths was 51·5 during the year under report against 49·6 in the previous year. Malaria was responsible for 33·3 per cent. of the total deaths recorded in the province in 1940 as compared with 31·3 per cent. in 1939. Hence, about a third of the total mortality in the province was due to this disease. 99·5 per cent. of malaria deaths occurred in rural areas and only 0·5 per cent. in urban areas. It will be therefore seen that malaria is the main problem in the rural areas of this province. It has been engaging the special attention of the Public Health Department and the activities in this regard are detailed in the chapter on malaria.

52. **Seasonal incidence.**—The following graph shows the variation in the percentage of malaria cases to total admissions in the hospitals and dispensaries in this province during the months of 1940. Except

for a small break in May, the percentage has been steadily increasing from February to November.



53. **Malaria in districts.**—The death rate from malaria and the percentage of malaria cases to total cases treated in hospitals in each district during 1940 as compared with 1939 are given in the following statement:—

Death rates from Malaria and Malaria incidences.

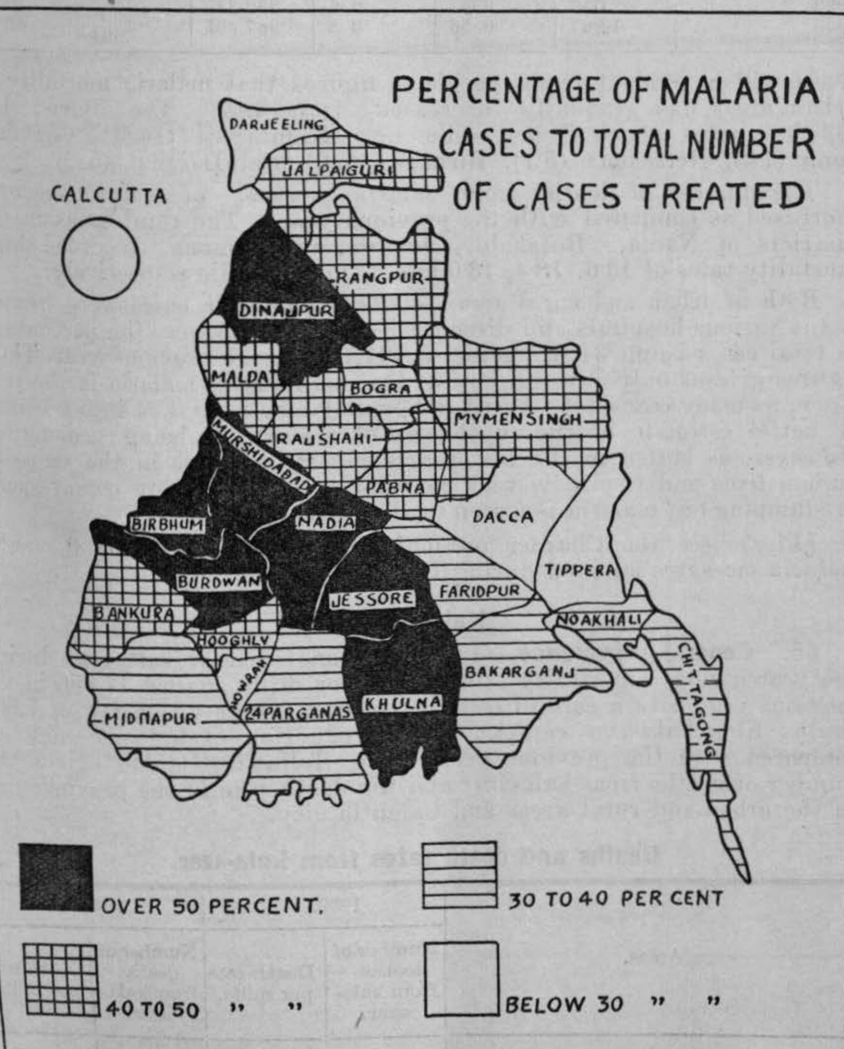
District.	Death rates from malaria per mille.		Increase+ or decrease—.	Percentage of malaria cases to total cases treated in hospitals.		Increase+ or decrease—.
	1939.	1940.		1939.	1940.	
Burdwan ..	10·8	9·11	—1·69	53·0	57·4	+4·4
Birbhum ..	13·3	8·99	—4·31	51·7	51·4	—0·3
Bankura ..	6·0	4·98	—1·02	42·6	41·5	—1·1
Midnapur ..	6·1	5·11	—0·99	42·2	33·3	—8·9

District.	Death rates from malaria per mille.		Increase + or decrease—.	Percentage of malaria cases to total cases treated in hospital.		Increase + or decrease—.
	1939.	1940.		1939.	1940.	
Hooghly ..	6·1	4·95	−1·15	59·7	46·6	−13·1
Howrah ..	0·9	0·65	−0·25	24·7	21·3	−3·4
24-Parganas ..	1·9	1·77	−0·13	28·3	30·0	+1·7
Calcutta ..	0·49	0·50	+0·01	6·6	6·4	−0·2
Nadia ..	13·0	18·35	+5·35	39·6	62·9	+23·3
Murshidabad ..	11·2	10·39	−0·81	46·0	51·8	+5·8
Jessore ..	11·2	17·79	+6·59	46·5	60·3	+13·8
Khulna ..	5·0	6·15	+1·15	40·0	50·8	+10·8
Rajshahi ..	14·6	17·94	+3·34	33·1	44·6	+11·5
Dianjpur ..	13·4	8·86	−4·54	46·1	52·5	+6·4
Jalapiguri ..	9·2	8·37	−0·83	46·6	45·7	−0·9
Darjeeling ..	8·0	7·01	−0·99	19·9	19·7	−0·2
Rangpur ..	13·0	11·57	−1·43	48·8	47·9	−0·9
Bogra ..	10·0	10·64	+0·64	35·1	39·3	+4·2
Pabna ..	7·6	12·96	+5·36	32·0	44·2	+12·2
Malda ..	11·7	10·62	−1·08	28·3	43·0	+14·7
Dacca ..	2·7	2·72	+0·02	12·6	12·8	+0·2
Mymensingh ..	7·7	9·22	+1·52	23·5	40·4	+16·9
Faridpur ..	5·8	8·86	+3·06	26·3	32·2	+5·9
Bakarganj ..	3·6	4·26	+0·66	24·6	30·1	+5·5
Chittagong ..	5·0	5·03	+0·03	36·6	37·3	+0·7
Noakhali ..	2·0	2·64	+0·64	26·1	30·3	+4·2
Tippera ..	2·2	2·22	+0·02	17·5	18·4	+0·9

During the year very high malaria mortality rates were recorded in the contiguous area consisting of the districts of Nadia (18·35), Rajshahi (17·94), Jessore (17·79) and Pabna (12·96), while low rates were returned from Calcutta (0·50), Howrah (0·65), 24-Parganas (1·77), Tippera (2·22), Noakhali (2·64) and Dacca (2·72). Compared with the previous year, the rates have increased in 15

districts, and decreased in 12, the increase ranging from 0·01 in Calcutta to 6·59 in Jessore district. The rise as compared with the previous year has been recorded in the central and eastern districts of the province.

The incidence of malaria as shown by the percentage of malaria cases to total treated in the hospitals during the year has been very high in the districts of Nadia, Jessore, Burdwan, Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Khulna, the proportion being over 50 per cent. Compared with the previous year, the rates of malaria cases to total has increased in eighteen districts and decreased in nine.



54. **Malaria in urban and rural areas.**—It has already been pointed out that malaria is the main problem in rural areas. The figures given

below show at a glance the relative position of rural and urban areas in respect of mortality from malaria:—

Death rates from malaria in urban and rural areas.

Year.	Urban.			Rural.		
	Number.	Rate per mille.	Percentage to total malaria deaths.	Number.	Rate per mille.	Percentage to total malaria deaths.
1938 ..	2,964	0·8	0·7	413,557	8·9	99·3
1939 ..	2,036	0·6	0·6	339,285	7·3	99·4
1940 ..	1,967	0·56	0·5	367,481	7·94	99·5

It will be evident from the above figures that malaria mortality in urban areas has gradually decreased from 1938. The towns that reported rates above 5 per mille were Kamarhati (14·0), Chandrakona (7·0), Netrokona (5·7), Birnagar (5·6) and Dainhat (5·2).

The number of deaths from malaria in rural areas has however increased as compared with the previous year. The rural areas in the districts of Nadia, Rajshahi, Jessore and Pabna recorded high mortality rates of 19·6, 18·4, 18·0 and 13·5 per mille respectively.

Both in urban and rural areas, 4,429,837 malaria cases were treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the province, the percentage to total cases being 34·6, against 3,484,735 in the previous year. These figures give us only a rough idea of the incidence of malaria in the province, as many cases not treated in hospitals are not taken into account. A better estimate of the incidences of malaria is being computed. However, as stated in the last year's report, the loss in the shape of human lives and wealth is very considerable, so that any money spent in stamping out malaria is a step in the right direction.

[Please see the Chapter on malaria and kala-azar for the anti-malaria measures adopted during 1940.]

Kala-azar.

55. **General prevalence.**—15,453 persons died of kala-azar during the year giving a mortality rate of 0·31 per mille against 17,056 in the previous year with a rate of 0·34 per mille. There was a fall of 1,603 deaths from kala-azar representing a reduction of 9·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The following table gives the number of deaths from kala-azar and the death rate in the province and in the urban and rural areas and Calcutta city.

Deaths and death rates from kala-azar.

Areas.	1939.		1940.	
	Number of deaths from kala-azar.	Death rate per mille.	Number of deaths from kala-azar.	Death rate per mille.
Province	17,056	0·34	15,453	0·31
Rural	16,430	0·35	14,887	0·32
Urban	626	0·18	566	0·16
Calcutta	184	0·16	142	0·12

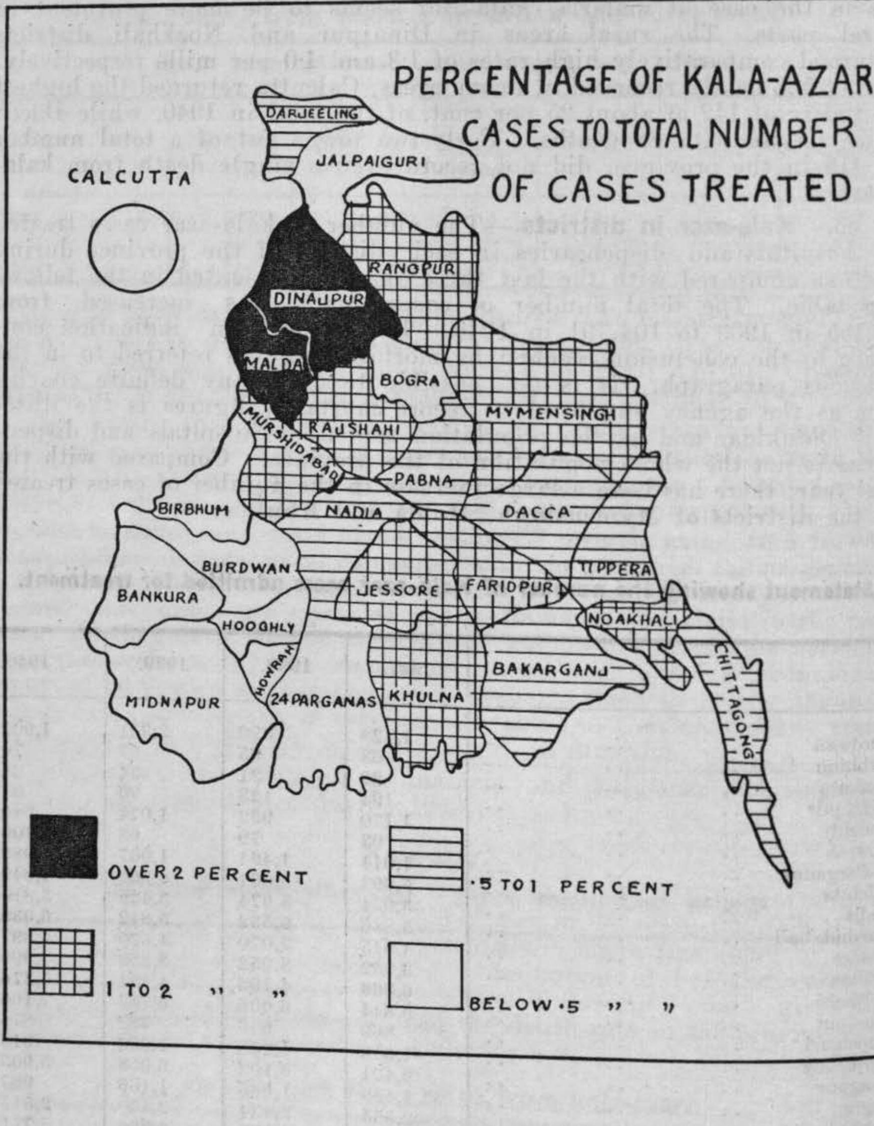
The above figures show a reduction of mortality from kala-azar in all the areas. Rural areas alone accounted for 96·3 per cent. of the total deaths from this disease recorded in the whole province, As in the case of malaria, kala-azar seems to be more prevalent in rural parts. The rural areas in Dinajpur and Noakhali districts returned comparatively high rates of 1·3 and 1·0 per mille respectively. Out of 566 deaths recorded in urban areas, Calcutta returned the highest mortality of 142 or about 25 per cent. of the total in 1940, while Dacca came second with 88 deaths. Forty-two towns out of a total number of 118 in the province, did not record even a single death from kala-azar.

56. **Kala-azar in districts.**—The number of kala-azar cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries in each district of the province during 1940 as compared with the last three years is presented in the following table. The total number of cases treated has increased from 98,155 in 1939 to 104,791 in 1940. This shows an indication contrary to the conclusion reached by mortality figures referred to in the previous paragraph. It is not possible to draw any definite conclusion as the agency employed to record mortality figures is the illiterate choukidar and as the population served by hospitals and dispensaries is not the whole population of the province. Compared with the last year, there has been a large increase in the number of cases treated in the districts of Mymensingh, Malda and Khulna:—

Statement showing the number of Kala-azar cases admitted for treatment.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Burdwan	1,428	899	2,361	1,902
Birbhum	68	95	97	70
Bankura	20	21	34	28
Midnapur	194	123	96	91
Hooghly	1,170	932	1,074	949
Howrah	93	79	68	106
24-Parganas	1,014	1,491	1,007	989
Calcutta	5,993	6,064	4,362	4,649
Nadia	3,934	3,974	3,428	3,810
Murshidabad	5,886	6,532	5,842	6,038
Jessore	4,915	7,070	4,520	4,897
Khulna	3,952	3,952	3,869	4,990
Rajshahi	6,066	4,198	4,784	5,376
Dinajpur	5,844	6,606	6,767	7,166
Jalpaiguri	869	656	782	876
Darjeeling	1,648	1,258	1,050	915
Rangpur	9,401	8,103	6,058	5,965
Bogra	1,460	1,685	1,166	967
Pabna	2,655	2,434	2,450	2,517
Malda	3,844	4,393	4,320	5,771
Dacca	7,486	9,190	8,005	8,300
Mymensingh	7,280	6,027	9,357	12,609
Faridpur	4,381	5,434	4,339	4,366
Bakarganj	6,503	7,526	7,460	7,119
Chittagong	4,361	3,810	3,445	3,401
Noakhali	5,832	6,925	5,422	5,490
Tippera	6,480	7,317	5,992	5,434
Total ..	102,777	106,794	98,155	104,791

The anti-kala-azar measures adopted in 1940 are given in the chapter on malaria and kala-azar.



57. **Enteric fever.**—The following table gives the number of recorded deaths and death rates from enteric fever in the province and in rural and urban areas separately during 1939 and 1940. The corresponding figures for Calcutta are also given:—

Deaths and death rates from enteric fever.

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Province	8,290	0·17	7,875	0·16
Urban areas	2,200	0·63	1,950	0·56
Rural areas	6,090	0·13	5,925	0·13
Calcutta	1,306	1·14	1,040	0·91

Compared with the previous year, the mortality from enteric fever has decreased in all the areas mentioned above, the percentage of reduction being 5·0 in the province, 11·4 in urban areas, 2·8 in rural areas and 20·4 in Calcutta. Though the fall was comparatively large in urban areas, the mortality rate is much higher than in rural areas. No deaths from this cause were registered in 41 towns during the year. The municipalities of Howrah, Dacca, Chittagong and Serampur reported high mortality of 266, 69, 39 and 35 giving death rates of 1·2, 0·5, 0·7 and 0·9 per mille respectively. The percentage of deaths from enteric fever to total fever deaths was only 1·16 in 1940 against 1·21 in 1939.

58. **Measles.**—The number of deaths and the mortality rates from measles registered during the year under report in the province as a whole, in the rural and urban areas separately and in Calcutta as compared with the previous year are shown below:—

Deaths and death rates per mille from measles.

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Province	1,962	0·04	5,789	0·12
Urban areas	247	0·07	475	0·14
Rural areas	1,715	0·04	5,314	0·11
Calcutta	127	0·11	241	0·21

When compared to the previous year there has been a phenomenal increase in the mortality from measles in all the areas. The number of deaths in the whole province and in rural areas has nearly trebled

while in urban areas it has doubled. Fifty-two towns did not report even a single death from this cause. The contribution of deaths from measles to total mortality is however insignificant.

59. **Relapsing fever (spirochaetal).**—During the year, only two deaths from this disease were recorded in the province, both occurring in rural areas of Darjeeling district. In 1939 five deaths were returned from rural areas.

60. **Influenza.**—The mortality from influenza decreased from 2,467 in 1939 to 2,127 in 1940, the death rate being 0·05 and 0·04 per mille. The reduction in mortality amounts to 13·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of deaths and the death rates from this disease in rural and urban areas as compared to the Provincial and Calcutta figures during 1939 and 1940 are given below:—

Deaths and death rates from Influenza.

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Province	2,467	0·05	2,127	0·04
Urban areas	386	0·11	384	0·11
Rural areas	2,180	0·05	1,743	0·04
Calcutta	331	0·30	330	0·29

The figures given above show that the fall noticed in the province was solely due to the decrease in the mortality in rural areas, the number of deaths recorded in urban areas remaining the same as in the previous year. Another special feature is that out of 384 deaths registered in urban areas Calcutta alone accounted for 330 or 85·5 per cent. of urban mortality from this disease. In addition to Calcutta, 26 other municipal towns also returned deaths from Influenza.

61. **Influenza in districts.**—The distribution of death rates from influenza in the districts during 1940 as compared with those in the previous year is given below:—

Death rates from Influenza per mille.

Districts.	1939.	1940.	Increase+ or decrease−
Burdwan	0·04	0·03	−0·01
Birbhum	0·07	0·01	−0·06
Bankura	0·02	0·03	+0·01

Districts.	1939.	1940.	Increase + or decrease—
Midnapur	0·02	0·02	±0
Hooghly	0·04	0·02	−0·02
Howrah	0·01	0·02	+0·01
24-Parganas	0·35	0·19	−0·16
Calcutta	0·29	0·29	±0
Nadia	0·02	0·02	±0
Murshidabad	0·01	0·01	±0
Jessore	0·003	0·008	+0.005
Khulna	0·07	0·03	−0·04
Rajshahi	0·001	0·001	±0
Dinajpur	0·07	0·15	+0·08
Jalpaiguri	0·14	0·10	−0·04
Darjeeling	0·43	0·46	+0·03
Rangpur	0·01	0·01	±0
Bogra	0·03	0·08	+0·05
Pabna	0·01	0·004	−0·006
Malda	0·01	0·01	0±0
Dacca	0·01	0·01	±0
Mymensingh	0·01	0·01	±0
Faridpur	0·003	0·003	±0
Bakarganj	0·02	0·22	+0·20
Chittagong	0·04	0·04	±0
Noakhali	0·01	0·03	+0·02
Tippera	0·01	0·02	+0·01

The highest mortality rates were recorded in the districts of Darjeeling (0·46), Calcutta (0·29) and Bakarganj (0·22), while the lowest rate was reported from Rajshahi (0·001). Compared with the previous year, the rates have increased in nine disrticts, decreased in seven and were the same in the case of eleven districts.

62. **Cerebrospinal fever.**—The following table exhibits succinctly the prevalence of cerebrospinal fever in the different areas of the province during the year under report and the previous year:—

Deaths and death rates from cerebrospinal fever.

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Province	1,721	0·03	1,378	0·03
Urban areas	833	0·24	315	0·09
Rural areas	888	0·02	1,063	0·02
Calcutta	795	0·70	284	0·25

Compared with the previous year the mortality from this disease has decreased by 19·9 per cent. in the province, by 62·2 per cent. in urban areas and by 64·3 per cent. in Calcutta, whereas in rural areas it has increased by 19·7 per cent. The urban areas were responsible for the fall in the total mortality from this cause in the province. It should however be mentioned that Calcutta alone was responsible for 90·2 per cent. of deaths from cerebrospinal fever in urban areas. The comparatively large mortality in Calcutta is perhaps due to better classification of the causes of deaths by medical registrars. Only 21 towns including Calcutta recorded deaths from this disease during the year under report. The following table shows the mortality from cerebrospinal fever during the last five years recorded in Calcutta, other towns and rural areas of the province:—

	Calcutta.		Other towns.		Rural areas.	
	Mortality.	Rates per mille.	Mortality.	Rates per mille.	Mortality	Rates per mille.
1936 ..	432	0·4	28	0·01	450	0·01
1937 ..	369	0·3	29	0·01	540	0·01
1938 ..	311	0·3	46	0·02	980	0·02
1939 ..	795	0·7	38	0·02	888	0·02
1940 ..	284	0·2	31	0·01	1,063	0·02

63. **Typhus fever.**—Typhus fever caused 5,183 deaths during 1940 giving a rate of 0·10 per mille against 4,443 in 1939 with a rate of 0·09 per mille and shows an increase of 16·7 per cent. Calcutta was entirely free during the year. The details regarding the Typhus fever deaths in urban and rural areas are as follows:—

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Province	4,443	0·09	5,183	0·10
Urban areas	44	0·01	89	0·03
Rural areas	4,399	0·10	5,094	0·11
Calcutta	..	..	..	..

64. **Blackwater fever.**—The mortality from blackwater fever recorded during 1939 and 1940 in the province and the urban and rural areas and the corresponding rates are shown below:—

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Province	169	0·003	207	0·004
Urban areas	8	0·002	7	0·002
Rural areas	161	0·003	200	0·004
Calcutta	..	..	..	..

Compared with the previous year, the mortality has increased in rural areas, while there was practically no change in urban areas. Only 6 towns registered deaths from this disease during the year under report.

65. **Other fevers.**—Out of 717,516 fever deaths in the province during the year, 310,054 were grouped under "other fevers", i.e., 43·2 per cent. of fever deaths were classified under this broad heading as against 45·1 per cent. in the previous year. As no provision exists in the Death Registers beyond the detailed sub-heads of fevers discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, such large proportion of unclassified fever mortality is inevitable. It is also not possible to give more detailed classification in view of the agency employed for collecting vital statistics of the province.

302,035 deaths were registered under this group in rural areas and 8,019 in urban areas, the rates being 6·52 per mille and 2·28 per mille as against 6·5 and 2·1 per mille respectively in the previous year.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

66. **General prevalence.**—Dysentery and diarrhœa were together responsible for 45,422 deaths in 1940 as against 54,453 in 1939, the mortality rates being 0·91 and 1·1 per mille respectively. The quinquennial average rate was 1·16 per mille. The number of deaths due to these diseases recorded during the year shows a fall of 16·6 per cent. over that of the previous year. The percentage of deaths from these causes to total number of deaths in the province was 4·1 per cent. in 1940 as compared to 5 per cent. in 1939.

Dysentery alone caused 24,730 and 27,301 deaths in 1940 and 1939, respectively, the rates being 0·50 and 0·6 per mille respectively. During the year 20,692 deaths were registered under diarrhœa giving

The following table gives the death rates from dysentery and diarrhœa recorded separately in each district during 1939 and 1940:—

Dysentery and Diarrhoea death rates per mille shown separately in each district.

Districts.	Death rate per mille from dysentery.			Death rate per mille from diarrhoea.		
	1939.	1940.	Increase or decrease.	1939.	1940.	Increase or decrease.
Burdwan ..	0·52	0·37	−0·15	1·09	0·65	−0·44
Birbhum ..	0·29	0·17	−0·12	0·38	0·26	−0·12
Bankura ..	0·38	0·25	−0·13	1·52	1·07	−0·45
Midnapur ..	0·65	0·46	−0·19	0·96	0·64	−0·32
Hooghly ..	0·35	0·33	−0·02	1·87	1·28	−0·59
Howrah ..	0·92	0·79	−0·13	2·08	1·70	−0·38
24-Parganas ..	0·43	0·43	±0	0·45	0·40	−0·05
Calcutta ..	1·44	1·45	+0·01	1·20	1·02	−0·18
Nadia ..	0·21	0·37	+0·16	0·31	0·15	−0·16
Murshidabad ..	0·19	0·15	−0·04	0·18	0·11	−0·07
Jessore ..	0·10	0·15	+0·05	0·15	0·15	±0
Khulna ..	0·24	0·26	+0·02	0·23	0·42	+0·19
Rajshahi ..	0·13	0·20	+0·07	0·19	0·14	−0·05
Dinajpur ..	0·29	0·28	−0·01	0·49	0·42	−0·07
Jalpaiguri ..	0·82	0·71	−0·11	1·05	0·85	−0·20
Darjeeling ..	2·34	1·46	−0·88	1·02	0·86	−0·16
Rangpur ..	0·23	0·18	−0·05	0·81	0·28	−0·53
Bogra ..	0·23	0·23	±0	0·33	0·29	−0 04
Pabna ..	0·21	0·37	+0·16	0·24	0·21	−0·03
Malda ..	0·03	0·05	+0·02	0·17	0·10	−0·07
Dacca ..	1·10	0·96	−0·14	0·45	0·39	−0·06
Mymensingh ..	0·32	0·26	−0·06	0·26	0·19	−0·07
Faridpur ..	0·77	0·77	±0	0·35	0·30	−0·05
Bakarganj ..	0·79	0·73	−0·06	0·21	0·22	+0·01
Chittagong ..	0·68	0·59	−0·09	0·37	0·29	−0·08
Noakhali ..	0·52	0·57	+0·05	0·38	0·42	+0·04
Tippera ..	1·13	0·97	+0·16	0·39	0·37	+0·02
Province ..	0·6	0·50	−0·10	0·50	0·41	−0·09

69. **Dysentery.**—As in the previous years, Darjeeling district returned the highest rate of 1·46 per mille, but there was a large fall as compared with the rate of 2·34 in the previous year. Calcutta came second with the rate of 1·45 per mille. The district of Malda recorded the lowest rate of 0·05 per mille. Compared with the previous year, the rates have increased in 9 districts, decreased in 15 districts and remained the same in 3 districts.

70. **Diarrhoea.**—The districts that reported high death rates from diarrhœa were Howrah (1·70), Hooghly (1·28), Bankura (1·07) and Calcutta (1·02), while the district of Malda registered the lowest rate of 0·10 per mille. Compared with the previous year the rates have increased in four districts and decreased in twenty-two districts. In one district there was no change.

71. **Mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea in urban and rural areas.**—In rural areas 38,351 deaths from these two diseases were recorded in 1940 giving a rate of 0·83 per mille as against 46,985 in 1939 with a rate of 1·0 per mille. The mortality has therefore decreased by 18·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The rural area in the Darjeeling district recorded the highest rate of 2·3 per mille, while Malda district the lowest rate of 0·1 per mille.

In urban areas, there were 7,071 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa during the year under report as against 7,468 in the previous year, the mortality rates being 2·01 and 2·13 per mille respectively. There has been a fall of 5·3 per cent. in the mortality from these causes as compared with the previous year. The death rates from this group in urban areas is about two and a half times that recorded in rural areas. Out of 7,071 deaths under this group, 2,816 or 40 per cent. occurred in Calcutta representing a rate of 2·47 per mille. In the previous year, Calcutta reported 3,019 deaths giving a rate of 2·6 per mille. As in the last two years Ramjibanpur returned the highest rate of 5·5. High rates were also registered in Old Malda (5·4), Baranagar (5·2), Kumarkhali (4·9), Budge-Budge (4·5) and Howrah (4·2). The lowest rate of 0·1 was reported from Natore.

Respiratory Diseases.

72. **General prevalence.**—Respiratory diseases caused 85,203 deaths during the year under report representing a mortality rate of 1·71 per mille as compared with 88,458 in 1939 with a rate of 1·77 per mille and the quinquennial average rate of 1·86 per mille. There has therefore been a slight decrease of 3·7 per cent. over that of the previous year. The percentage of deaths from respiratory diseases to total deaths in the Province was 7·7 in 1940. The corresponding figure for the previous year being 8·2. Statistics regarding the detailed causes of deaths under this group are as follows:—

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.

Diseases.	Number of deaths.		Death rates per mille.		Percentage of variation from 1939.	Percentage of deaths to total from respiratory diseases.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.		1939.	1940.
Pneumonia ..	47,888	44,967	0·96	0·90	−6·1	54·2	52·8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12,422	12,363	0·26	0·25	−0·5	14·0	14·5
Whooping congh	1,441	1,837	0·03	0·04	+27·5	1·6	2·2
Other Respiratory diseases ..	26,707	26,036	0·53	0·52	−2·5	30·2	30·5

The figures given above show that over one-half of total deaths from "respiratory diseases" is due to pneumonia and one-seventh to tuberculosis. Compared with the previous year, the mortality from whooping cough has recorded a phenomenal increase of 27·5 per cent.

73. **Seasonal incidence.**—The monthly mortality from respiratory diseases in 1939 and 1940 and the monthly decennial average for 1930 to 1939 are given in the following statement:—

Seasonal mortality from Respiratory Diseases.

Months.	Number of deaths from respiratory diseases.			Percentage of variation from 1939.
	Decennial average.	1939.	1940.	
January	7,898	9,341	8,821	−5·6
February	7,345	8,630	8,070	−6·5
March	7,747	8,765	7,485	−14·6
April	7,234	8,350	7,581	−9·2
May	6,085	6,765	6,696	−1·0
June	5,356	5,724	5,662	−1·1
July	5,525	5,570	5,603	+0·6
August	5,578	5,703	5,810	+1·9
September	5,619	5,673	5,799	+2·2
October	6,335	6,295	6,541	+3·9
November	7,743	8,495	7,569	−10·9
December	8,822	9,147	9,566	+4·6

During the year under report the incidence of mortality from respiratory diseases was heaviest during winter, the maximum number of deaths occurring in December. The minimum was recorded in July, whereas decennial averages record the minimum in June. The trend of the mortality was the same as in the previous year except for shifting of the slight fall noticed in February last year to March in this year. Compared with the previous year, the mortality was less in all the months except July to October and December. Compared with the decennial average, it was greater in all the months except March and November.

74. **Mortality from respiratory diseases in districts.**—In Statement XI of Appendilx I the number of deaths from this group of diseases recorded in each month of the year in every district and the death rates are given. The following table shows the mortality rate from the

respiratory diseases in 1940 as compared with the previous year's rates and the decennial average rate:—

Death rate from respiratory diseases per mille of population.

Districts.	Decennial average.	1940.	Increase or decrease over decennial average.	1939.	Increase or decrease over 1939.
Burdwan	2·13	2·46	+0·33	3·2	−0·7
Birbhum	1·98	1·50	−0·48	1·7	−0·2
Bankura	2·30	2·18	−0·12	2·6	−0·4
Midnapur	1·88	1·92	+0·04	2·3	−0·4
Hooghly	3·63	3·25	−0·38	4·1	−0·8
Howrah	3·77	3·33	−0·44	3·6	−0·3
24-Parganas	1·60	1·74	+0·14	1·6	+0·1
Calcutta	8·19	8·59	+0·40	8·60	−0·01
Nadia	1·36	1·16	−0·20	1·3	−0·1
Murshidabad	0·66	0·59	−0·07	0·7	−0·1
Jessore	1·06	0·94	−0·12	0·91	+0·03
Khulna	0·96	1·17	+0·21	0·9	+0·3
Rajshahi	0·77	0·95	+0·18	0·95	±0
Dinajpur	2·18	2·52	+0·34	2·7	−0·2
Jalpaiguri	4·79	5·15	+0·36	5·6	−0·4
Darjeeling	4·01	3·32	−0·69	4·1	−0·8
Rangpur	1·31	1·42	+0·11	1·7	−0·3
Bogra	1·06	1·23	+0·17	1·4	−0·2
Pabna	1·02	0·98	−0·04	1·1	−0·1
Malda	0·36	0·26	−0·10	0·32	−0·06
Dacca	1·26	1·30	+0·04	1·2	+0·1
Mymensingh	0·65	0·71	+0·06	0·72	−0·01
Faridpur	1·48	1·65	+0·17	1·4	+0·3
Bakarganj	1·77	2·69	+0·92	2·2	+0·5
Chittagong	0·79	0·96	+0·17	0·9	+0·1
Noakhali	1·21	1·09	−0·12	0·9	+0·2
Tippera	0·64	0·65	+0·01	0·66	−0·01

As usual Calcutta recorded the highest death rate of 8·59 per mille. The other districts which returned high rates were Jalpaiguri (5·15), Howrah (3·3), Darjeeling (3·32) and Hooghly (3·25). These districts have been consistently reporting high mortality rates during the past four years. The details of the mortality from this group in these districts show that the high rates in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are mainly due to pneumonia. Malda district has again recorded the lowest rate of 0·26 per mille. Compared with the previous year the rates have increased in eight districts and decreased in eighteen, while it remained unchanged in one. But as compared with the decennial average rate, it was higher in sixteen districts and lower in eleven districts.

75. **Mortality from respiratory diseases in urban and rural areas.**—The figures given below show the mortality and the death rates from these diseases in urban and rural areas and in Calcutta as compared with the previous year:—

Deaths and death rates from Respiratory Diseases.

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
Rural areas	71,160	1·53	68,216	1·47
Urban areas (All municipal towns including Calcutta).	17,298	4·93	16,987	4·84
Calcutta	9,811	8·60	9,801	8·59

When compared to the previous year there has been a fall in the death rates in the three areas referred to above, although in the case of Calcutta the decrease is negligible. Another noticeable feature is that the urban rates are very much higher than the rural rates. Overcrowding and the contaminated atmosphere in urban areas are primarily responsible for such high mortality rates. This is further confirmed by the fact that Calcutta alone accounted for 58 per cent. of the total deaths from these diseases in 1940. The towns that recorded high rates were Howrah (8·7), Kurseong (8·6), Dacca (7·1), South Dum Dum (7·0).

Pneumonia.

76. **General prevalence.**—During the year under report 44,967 deaths were registered under pneumonia, a sub-group of respiratory diseases, giving a mortality rate of 0·90 per mille. The mortality from this cause has therefore decreased by 2,921, showing a reduction of 6·1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Pneumonia was responsible for 56·2 per cent. of the total deaths from respiratory diseases. The following statement presents the mortality and death rates from pneumonia in rural and urban areas as also in Calcutta and the province during 1939 and 1940.

Deaths and death rates from Pneumonia.

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Province	47,888	0·96	44,967	0·90
Urban areas	5,382	1·53	5,028	1·43
Rural areas	42,506	0·92	39,939	0·86
Calcutta	2,492	2·18	2,309	2·02

Compared with the previous year, all the areas have recorded a reduction in the mortality. In 1940, the rural areas in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Hooghly, Darjeeling and Dinajpur registered high rates of 4·2, 2·3, 1·9 and 1·9 respectively. Kishoreganj town alone did not record any deaths from pneumonia. The towns that returned high rates were Goberdanga (4·0), Chandrakona (3·7), Arambagh (3·5) and Ramjibaupur and Khirpai 3·2 each.

77. **Pneumonia in districts.**—The following table shows the distribution of death rates from pneumonia among the districts during 1939 and 1940:—

Death rate from Pneumonia per mille.

Districts.	1939.	1940.	Increase + or decrease—.
Burdwan	2·05	1·46	−0·59
Birbhum	0·57	0·39	— ·18
Bankura	1·60	1·30	— ·30
Midnapur	1·65	1·31	— ·34
Hooghly	2·78	2·06	— ·72
Howrah	0·84	0·72	— ·12
24-Parganas	0·92	0·92	± ·0
Calcutta	2·18	2·02	+ ·04
Nadia	0·82	0·74	— ·08
Murshidabad	0·38	0·30	— ·08
Jessore	0·47	0·49	+ ·02
Khulna	0·52	0·51	— ·01
Rajshahi	0·57	0·59	+ ·02
Dinajpur	1·93	1·84	— ·09
Jalpaiguri	4·50	4·19	— ·31
Darjeeling	2·67	1·88	— ·79
Rangpur	1·17	0·99	— ·18
Bogra	0·84	0·84	± ·0
Pabna	0·64	0·57	— ·07
Malda	0·14	0·11	— ·03
Dacca	0·48	0·57	+ ·09
Mymensingh	0·26	0·27	+ ·01
Faridpur	0·81	0·97	+ ·16
Bakarganj	1·06	1·44	+ ·38
Chittagong	0·66	0·67	+ ·01
Noakhali	0·45	0·53	+ ·08
Tippera	0·24	0·32	+ ·08

The districts that reported high rates were Jalpaiguri (4·19), Hooghly (2·06), Calcutta (2·02), Darjeeling (1·88) and Dinajpur (1·84), while Malda recorded the lowest rate of 0·11 per mille. Compared with the previous year, the rates have increased in ten districts, decreased in fifteen and remained the same in two.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

78. **General prevalence.**—12,363 persons died of Tuberculosis in Bengal during the year under report against 12,422 in the previous year, the mortality rates being 0·25 per mille in both the years. The fall in the mortality as compared with the previous year is therefore very small. Out of 12,363 tubercular deaths, 7,938 occurred in rural areas yielding a rate of 0·17 per mille against 0·18 per mille in the previous year. In urban areas 4,425 deaths were registered giving a rate of 1·26 per mille against 1·21 per mille in 1939. Compared with the previous year urban areas have recorded more number of deaths from this cause and the rural areas less, the increase in the former being 3·9 per cent. and the decrease in the other being 2·8 per cent. The mortality rates in urban areas show that they are comparatively very much higher than in rural areas, viz., more than seven times the rural rate in 1940. Calcutta alone was responsible for more than two-thirds of the tubercular deaths in urban areas. As in the previous year, South Dum Dum returned the highest rate of 5·4 per mille. Seventeen towns did not record even a single death from tuberculosis during 1940. The following statement shows briefly the tubercular mortality statistics in the different areas:—

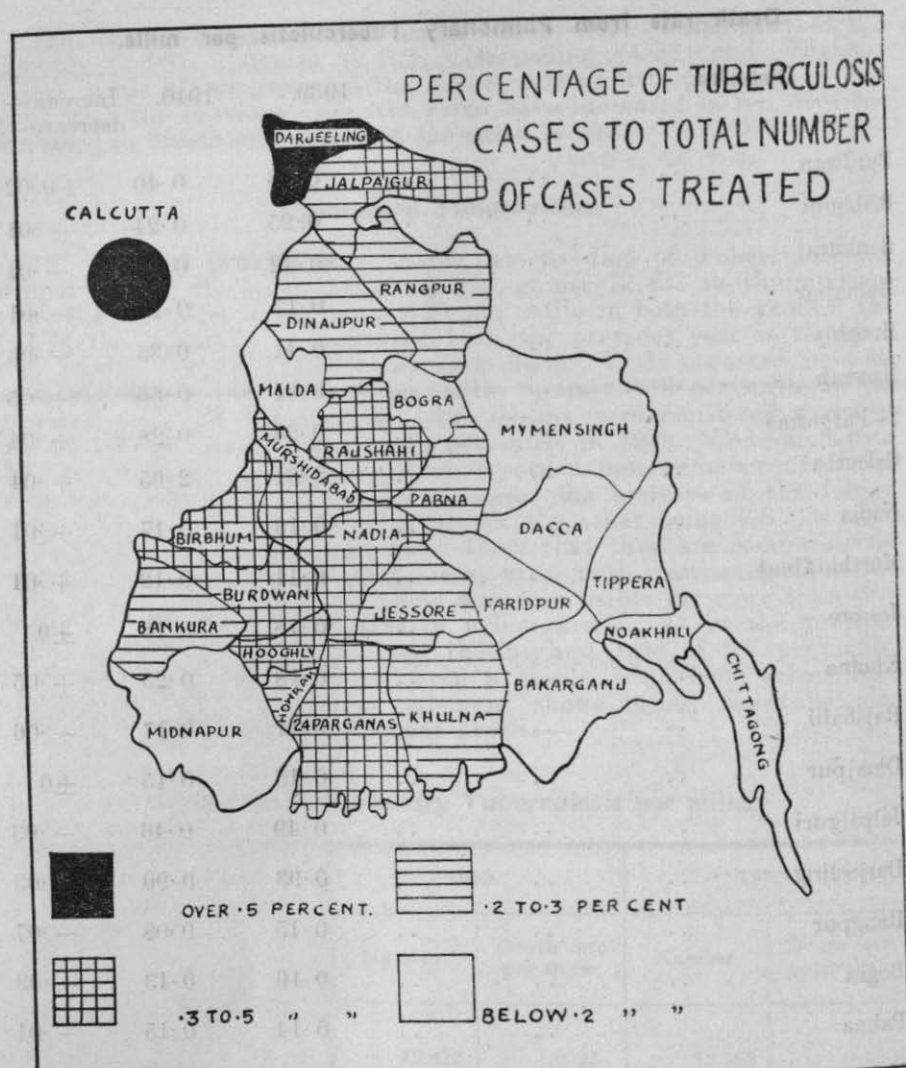
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per mille.

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Province	12,422	0·25	12,363	0·25
Urban areas	4,258	1·21	4,425	1·26
Rural areas	8,164	0·18	7,938	0·17
Calcutta	2,980	2·61	3,021	2·65

79. **Pulmonary tuberculosis in districts.**—The table given below shows the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in each district of the province during 1939 and 1940. As in the previous year, the highest rate of 2·65 per mille was registered in Calcutta, the district of Darjeeling coming second with a rate of 0·90 per mille. Compared with the previous year, the rates are higher in eleven districts, lower in eleven districts and practically no change was recorded in five.

Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per mille.

Districts.	1939.	1940.	Increase+ decrease—.
Burdwan	0·38	0·40	+0·02
Birbhum	0·25	0·24	— ·01
Bankura	0·42	0·38	— ·04
Midnapur	0·17	0·16	— ·01
Hooghly	0·41	0·35	— ·06
Howrah	0·61	0·66	+ ·05
24-Parganas	0·24	0·28	+ ·04
Calcutta	2·61	2·65	+ ·04
Nadia	0·16	0·17	+ ·01
Murshidabad	0·11	0·12	+ ·01
Jessore	0·18	0·18	±0
Khulna	0·18	0·23	+ ·05
Rajshahi	0·11	0·17	+ ·06
Dinajpur	0·15	0·15	±0
Jalpaiguri	0·49	0·46	— ·03
Darjeeling	0·93	0·90	— ·03
Rangpur	0·15	0·08	— ·07
Bogra	0·16	0·13	— ·03
Pabna	0·14	0·15	+ ·01
Malda	0·04	0·03	— ·01
Dacca	0·17	0·18	+ ·01
Mymensingh	0·19	0·18	— ·01
Faridpur	0·10	0·10	±0
Bakarganj	0·13	0·13	±0
Chittagong	0·07	0·08	+ ·01
Noakhali	0·08	0·08	±0
Tippera	0·13	0·11	— ·02



The incidence of tuberculosis is 0·3 in Jalpaiguri district.

80. **Preventive measures.**—A scheme to inaugurate measures for prevention and control of tuberculosis in the province in co-operation with local bodies and voluntary organisations has been formulated. It is proposed that half of the expenditure incurred in respect of these preventive measures should be borne by Government and the other half by the local bodies concerned. In accordance with the scheme laid down Government have approved the following:—

(*i*) establishment of tuberculosis clinics at Sadar hospitals at a cost of Rs. 35,000,

(*ii*) establishment of village isolation centres at a cost of Rs. 5,000, the total expenditure on these items for 3 years being Rs. 1,20,000.

81. **Tuberculosis Survey at Barisal and Serampur.**—The tuberculosis survey commenced in 1939 at Barisal and Serampore was continued at first on the same lines during the year under report. In view of the high incidence of the disease and infection found by investigations carried out at the treatment centre and in the house to house survey amongst a group of population who co-operated with the survey it was considered necessary to survey a representative population by the method of random sampling so that a true index of the incidence of infection and disease for the whole population may be obtained. It was decided at a conference held with the local representatives of the Tuberculosis Survey Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association, that the I and II methods of survey recommended in the latest report of the Committee should be undertaken. Before adopting this method an epidemiological census of the whole population consisting of nearly 51,000 persons was recorded. The population was grouped in small units of families, i.e., groups of persons with a common kitchen. The families were serially numbered and some families were selected for the survey by Tippetts' random sampling numbers. The census work was completed by the end of November. The random sample survey was done for only one month and the analysis of the data will be done after the survey is completed. With a view to securing public co-operation, modern treatment of tubercular cases was carried out at both the centres.

The survey at Serampore was mainly confined to the Serampore municipal area with a mixed industrial and non-industrial population. The Chest Clinic was opened at the Walsh hospital which is well equipped with X-ray and laboratory diagnostic facilities. The Medical Officer in charge of the survey carried out the clinical pathologist's duty and that of the radiologist. About 1,500 persons who attended the treatment centre in 1940 were examined and the incidence of disease was found to be 14 per cent. About 909 persons were also examined during house to house survey and of these 6·7 per cent. was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Eighty-five per cent. of the persons tested for detection of the presence of infection were found positive.

The survey done at Barisal up to the year ending 1940 was as follows:—

Attendance—14,546 (2,595 new and 11,951 old).

Tuberculosis cases diagnosed—222 (215 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary glandular).

Deaths from tuberculosis during treatment—21 (all pulmonary).

Laboratory work—

- Number of sputum examination—1,299.
- Number of blood examination—85.
- Number of urine examination—33.
- Number of X-ray examination—958.
- Number of screening examination cases under A. P. treatment—50.

A. P. treatment done—342 (31 primary and 311 refills).

Operations done—5 (1 upper thoracoplasty, 3 Phrenic Avalsion and 1 Phrenic Crush).

Number of injections performed—520.

Outdoor work done—85 meetings and 352 group talks were conducted, 187 house surveys and 1,593 home visits were made.

82. **Activities of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association.**—The scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis in Bengal formulated by the Department of Public Health has enabled the Association to co-operate with the department in giving facilities and financial help to the district associations when formed. The Association received a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Government during the year under report.

During 1940, there were six dispensaries in Calcutta and one in Howrah maintained by the Association and their work was supervised by a specially-trained medical officer. Twenty-eight (17 men and 11 women) Home Visitors were permanently employed by the Association. Seven temporary women Home Visitors were also employed to replace the permanent staff deputed to the work of the tuberculosis survey conducted by the Public Health Department.

The scheme for the establishment of district branches which were circulated last year was followed up in the districts during the year under report. All districts were requested to organise flag days to create a nucleus for starting anti-tuberculosis work, but only 15 districts responded to the request. No new dispensary was opened in the mufassal during the year.

In order to educate the public on the cause, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, the Association has published a Bengali edition of the book entitled "Romance of Tuberculosis". The Association also participated in 26 exhibitions, of which 25 were held in mufassal. Arrangements were made to broadcast a talk of ten minutes every month from the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio. 308 lantern lectures were delivered in schools, bustees, parks, clubs and exhibitions to an audience of about 100,000 persons.

83. **Training of tuberculosis workers.**—(*a*) *Post-graduate training.* —During the year 30 candidates, of which 10 came from Bengal, joined the post-graduate training course on tuberculosis held in Calcutta in January under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Association of India. The Association also participated in the training course for the D.P.H. students and Health Officers deputed by the Government of Bengal.

(*b*) *Training of Home Visitors.*—No classes were held during the year as several of the trained candidates were still unemployed. The curriculum for the Home Visitors has been revised by the Medical Sub-committee in order to improve their standard and efficiency.

84. **Activities of Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital.**—The Tuberculosis Hospital at Jadavpur, with its ancillary at Kurseong, is the only institution of its kind which is intended exclusively for treatment of tubercular patients in the province. The hospital has an accommodation for 164 patients at the end of 1940 against 146 in 1939 and the Sanatorium at Kurseong has 33 beds, the same as in the previous year. During the year the hospital received a grant of Rs. 50,000 from the Calcutta Corporation and Rs. 10,000 from the Government.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 387, of which 244 (187 males and 57 females) were new admissions and 143 old. Out of 244 new patients 174 were Hindus, 43 Muslims and the rest belonged to other classes. The incidence was highest among students and clerks. It is reported that over 90 per cent. of the patients were admitted at an advanced stage of the disease. Out of 190 patients discharged during the year after staying for over one month, 181 were pulmonary tubercular cases and five were non-pulmonary tubercular

cases. Excluding 31 terminal cases, 95 pulmonary cases were discharged with the disease either arrested or improved.

During the year 57 patients (7 old and 50 new) were treated at the Sanatorium at Kurseong. 49 were discharged, of whom 2 were non-tubercular and 47 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Out of 38 patients discharged after staying for over one month, the disease was either arrested or improved in 24 cases.

85. **Whooping cough.**—The figures of deaths from whooping cough in the different areas during 1940 as compared with those in 1939 are given below:—

Deaths from whooping cough.

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Province	1,441	0·03	1,837	0·04
Urban areas	49	0·01	79	0·02
Rural areas	1,392	0·03	1,758	0·04
Calcutta	..	..	..	..

The mortality rates show an increase over those of the previous year in all the areas except Calcutta where no death from this cause was registered in both the years.

86. **Other respiratory diseases.**—26,036 deaths were recorded under this sub-group of respiratory diseases during 1940 against 26,707 in 1939, the mortality rates being 0·52 and 0·54 per mille respectively. The mortality from this group of diseases accounted for 30·6 per cent. of the total deaths recorded under the respiratory diseases in 1940. The urban and rural areas returned 7,455 and 18,581 deaths respectively in 1940 against 7,609 and 19,098 in 1939.

Injuries.

87. **General prevalence.**—Deaths from injuries numbered 20,254 during 1940 giving a rate of 0·41 per mille against 21,459 in 1939 with a rate of 0·43 per mille. The details of deaths recorded under the various sub-heads forming the group are given below:—

	1939.		1940.	
	Number.	Death rate per mille.	Number.	Death rate per mille.
Homicide	..	..	133	0·003
Suicide	3,445	0·07	3,254	0·07
Wounds and accidents ..	13,729	0·27	12,802	0·26
Snake bites	} 3,818	0·08	3,263	0·07
Killed by wild animals ..			303	0·01
Rabies	467	0·01	499	0·01
Total ..	21,459	0·43	20,254	0·41

During the year under report, number of persons who died of snake-bites has been separately collected in accordance with the instructions of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India. Snake-bites were responsible for 16·1 per cent. of total deaths from injuries. Deaths from all the sub-groups except rabies have decreased as compared with the previous year. 1,546 males and 1,708 females committed suicide.

88. **Deaths due to injuries in districts.**—The total number of deaths due to injuries and the mortality rates recorded in each district during 1940 are shown in the following statement:—

Deaths from injuries.

Districts.	Homicide.		Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.		Snake-bite.		Attacks of wild animals.		Rabies.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.
Burdwan ..	1	·001	95	·06	342	·22	174	·11	3	·002	15	·01	630	·40
Birbhum ..	3	·003	69	·07	210	·22	72	·08	3	·003	7	·01	364	·39
Bankura ..	9	·01	92	·10	210	·22	142	·15	6	·01	5	·01	464	·49
Midnapur	5	·001	117	·04	1,073	·38	312	·11	14	·01	15	·01	1,536	·55
Hooghly ..	10	·01	165	·15	358	·32	192	·17	4	·003	18	·02	747	·67
Howrah ..	..	..	130	·12	466	·42	43	·04	..	..	3	·003	642	·58
24-Parganas	3	·001	234	·08	899	·32	313	·11	24	·01	26	·01	1,499	·54
Calcutta ..	6	·01	177	·16	349	·31	10	·01	2	·002	29	·03	573	·51
Nadia ..	2	·001	265	·17	387	·25	218	·14	10	·01	19	·01	901	·59
Murshidabad	12	·01	93	·07	295	·22	191	·14	8	·01	9	·01	608	·44
Jessore ..	7	·004	234	·14	299	·18	125	·07	26	·02	26	·02	717	·43
Khulna ..	..	..	238	·15	499	·31	190	·12	21	·01	18	·01	966	·59
Rajshahi ..	..	..	118	·09	387	·28	168	·12	2	·001	2	·001	677	·49
Dinajpur ..	16	·01	100	·06	274	·16	96	·05	29	·02	51	·03	566	·32
Jalpaiguri	2	·002	32	·03	186	·19	67	·07	8	·01	2	·002	297	·30
Darjeeling	1	·003	26	·08	58	·18	10	·03	1	·003	6	·02	102	·32
Rangpur ..	1	·0003	72	·03	405	·16	126	·05	15	·01	15	·01	634	·22
Bogra ..	1	·001	68	·06	171	·15	117	·10	10	·01	26	·02	393	·45
Pabna ..	..	..	98	·07	396	·27	80	·06	19	·01	11	·01	604	·43
Malda ..	..	..	39	·04	130	·12	78	·07	..	..	14	·01	261	·25
Dacca ..	2	·001	139	·04	740	·22	100	·03	9	·003	42	·01	1,032	·30
Mymensingh	15	·003	179	·03	985	·19	101	·02	10	·002	40	·01	1,330	·26
Faridpur ..	9	·004	193	·08	466	·20	107	·05	12	·01	12	·01	799	·34
Bakarganj	16	·01	95	·05	781	·43	122	·07	6	·003	15	·01	1,035	·56
Chittagong	8	·004	40	·02	700	·39	42	·02	1	·001	15	·01	806	·45
Noakhali ..	4	·002	46	·03	764	·45	57	·03	13	·01	15	·01	899	·53
Tippera ..	..	..	99	·03	972	·31	10	·003	47	·02	44	·01	1,172	·38
Province ..	133	·003	3,253	·07	12,802	·26	3,263	·07	303	·01	500	·01	20,254	·41

The highest death rate of 0·67 per mille from injuries as a whole was returned by Hooghly district and the lowest rate of 0·24 per mille by Rangpur district. The mortality rate from suicide varied from 0·17 per mille in Nadia district to 0·02 in Chittagong district. As in the previous year Noakhali district again recorded the highest rate of 0·45 per mille from wounds and accidents, while Malda reported the lowest rate of 0·12 per mille. Deaths from snake-bites which were classified along with wounds and accidents in the previous years, were separately compiled during the year. It will be seen from the above table that the number of deaths caused by snake-bites were nearly eleven times the number of persons killed by wild animals. The highest rate of 0·17 from snake-bites and the lowest rate (0·003 per mille) were returned by the districts of Hooghly and Tippera respectively. High death rates from rabies were registered in the districts of Calcutta and Dinajpur (0·93 per mille each) and the lowest rate (0·001 per mille) in Rajshahi district.

89. **Deaths due to injuries in urban and rural areas.**—The following table gives the number of deaths and the death rates due to injuries recorded in urban and rural areas and in the city of Calcutta during 1940.

Deaths from injuries.

	Deaths.			Death rate per mille.		
	Rural.	Urban.	Calcutta.	Rural.	Urban.	Calcutta.
Homicide	121	12	6	0·003	0·003	0·01
Suicide	2,896	358	177	0·06	0·10	0·16
Wounds and accidents ..	11,547	1,255	349	0·25	0·36	0·31
Snake-bites	3,189	74	10	0·07	0·02	0·01
Killed by wild beasts ..	291	12	2	0·01	0·003	0·002
Rabies	439	60	29	0·01	0·02	0·03
Total 1940 ..	18,483	1,771	573	0·40	0·50	0·51
Total 1939 ..	19,707	1,752	660	0·42	0·50	0·58

Compared with the previous year, the number of deaths due to injuries in rural areas and Calcutta was lower and that in urban areas was higher. In urban areas, Sirajganj recorded the highest rate of 1·9 per mille followed by Hooghly-Chinsura (1·6 per mille).

90. **Leprosy.**—During the year under report 1,304 lepers died in the province, of whom 1,273 were registered in rural areas and 31 in urban areas, the mortality rates being 0·03, 0·03 and 0·01 per mille respectively. In 1939, there were 1,517 deaths from leprosy (1,446 rural and 71 urban). Compared with the previous year there has been a reduction of 14 per cent. in the mortality from this disease. 96·6 per cent. of deaths from this cause occurred in rural areas and 2·4 per cent. in urban areas. Only sixteen municipal towns reported deaths from leprosy. In the rural areas of the districts of Khulna and Dinajpur no deaths from this cause were recorded, while other districts were affected, Bankura reporting the largest number of deaths during the year.

Leprosy is prevalent throughout the whole province but more so in the following districts:—

(1) Rangpur.	(7) Bankura.
(2) Midnapur.	(8) Dinajpur.
(3) Murshidabad.	(9) Dacca.
(4) Birbhum.	(10) Hooghly.
(5) Nadia.	(11) Mymensingh.
(6) Rajshahi.	(12) Burdwan.

The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bengal Branch, whose object is to exterminate leprosy in Bengal as early as possible and to afford relief to lepers, conducted sample leprosy surveys in co-operation with the Public Health Department in 15 municipal towns, one union in Birbhum district and six police-stations in the districts of Malda, Bogra, Murshidabad, Chittagong and Rangpur. The object of the survey was to ascertain the incidence of leprosy and to suggest measures for the control of the disease. A training class in leprosy for doctors was conducted under the auspices of the Association and 19 doctors attended the course. Two other doctors from Bengal also attended the training course in the special treatment of leprosy held at the Leprosy Department of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

Leprosy causes severe and prolonged suffering and is difficult to cure if not tackled early and requires prolonged treatment. So it is essential that this disease should be detected early and necessary facilities ought to be provided at suitable places for treatment and control of this disease. Hitherto independent efforts were made in isolated cases to combat this disease by starting leprosy clinics, but their number was too small for the need and in most cases these centres were run by unqualified medical men. Isolation of cases, one of the important factors in controlling this disease was not provided for.

In order to remedy such defects, a comprehensive leprosy scheme for control has been prepared by this department and approved by the Government.

The scheme comprises the following:—

(*a*) Special course of training of medical and health officers in leprosy work.

(*b*) Establishment of leprosy clinics in Sadar and Subdivisional hospitals and thana dispensaries and in suitable villages under qualified and specially trained medical officers for early diagnosis and proper treatment.

(*c*) Establishment of District Leprosy Board for better control of clinics of the whole district.

(*d*) Establishment of village isolation centres.

(*e*) Establishment of milk kitchens.

(*f*) Survey and propaganda work.

The complete eradication of leprosy in Bengal is very difficult to be achieved for various reasons. Apart from anything else, a large number of lepers do come often, mostly as labourers and beggars, from neighbouring provinces, e.g., Bihar, Orissa, etc. Nevertheless, it is imperative that this problem should be tackled, but this will not be possible at all without active interest and close co-operation of the public.

A copy of type scheme has already been sent to all municipalities, district boards and other local authorities.

The control of leprosy lies in the first instance in the spread of a network of leprosy clinics at suitable centres on an approved plan. Hence a beginning has already been made in conjunction with some local authorities for the establishment and maintenance of clinics with subsidy from Provincial Government to the extent of Rs. 200 and Rs. 115 per year as initial and recurring cost towards each clinic.

The medical officer in charge who has been specially trained in the work will attend each clinic at least twice a week. The existing clinics should also come under the Provincial Scheme without further delay and the Government are prepared to meet their share of contribution.

Establishment of District Leprosy Committee with District Magistrate as the President and the District Health Officer as the Secretary and representatives of various local bodies, as members is absolutely necessary in those districts where this disease is prevalent for the better control of all leprosy clinics both existing as well as those that are going to be started. As the existing clinics do not belong to one local authority, it is all the more necessary that such committee should precede the establishment of clinics. Of course, in the transitory period, the local authorities have been allowed to control these clinics so long as the District Leprosy Committee is not established.

91. **Propaganda, Survey and training, etc.**—This has been entrusted for the present to the workers of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association for which the Bengal Government has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.10,000 to this Association. Medical officers and other health workers in connection with leprosy works are being trained at the School of Tropical Medicine by the members of Leprosy Department of the School and British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

The district boards of Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapur, Hooghly, Bogra, Khulna and Mymensingh as well as the municipalities of Rajshahi and Burdwan accepted the scheme. A District Leprosy Committee has been formed in Bankura district as per scheme. New clinics are being started in the districts of Hooghly, Bogra, etc. It is expected that the existing clinics of Bankura, Birbhum and Midnapur would come under the Provincial Scheme very soon to enable them to get grant from provincial funds. A revised scheme for leprosy colony at Salboni in the district of Midnapur has been received from the District Magistrate, which is under the consideration of the Government.

The following schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year:—

(*a*) The leprosy treatment centre at Sonabola in the Bogra district for 1940-41 and also for the subsequent years up to 1945-46.

(*b*) The establishment and maintenance of anti-leprosy clinic at Raghubati union in the Hooghly district for 1940-41 and for the subsequent years up to 1945-46.

(*c*) The maintenance of 33 anti-leprosy clinics started by the Bankura district board for 1940-41 and also for the subsequent years up to 1945-46.

(*d*) The establishment and maintenance of the anti-leprosy clinic by Rajshahi municipality for 1940-41 and for the subsequent years, 1945-46.

92. **Anthrax.**—Eighteen deaths from anthrax were recorded during 1940 as against none in 1939. All these occurred in rural areas, 13 in Birbhum, 3 in Jalpaiguri and one in each of the 24-Parganas and Noakhali districts.

93. **All other causes.**—215,335 deaths were registered under the broad classification "all other causes" during the year under report, as compared with 198,321 in the previous year, representing mortality rates of 4·32 and 4·0 per mille respectively. As the deaths recorded under this group forms a large proportion of total deaths in the province, 19·4 per cent. in 1940, an attempt has been made to compile statistics giving more details of the cause of deaths. During the year, three more sub-groups have been added giving mortality from anthrax, epidemic dropsy and tuberculosis of meninges. The number of deaths and the death rates from the various diseases constituting this group in rural and urban areas as also in the Province and Calcutta are given in the following statement:—

Deaths from all other causes.

	Deaths.				Death rate per mille.			
	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.	Province.	All towns.	Calcutta.	Rural areas.
Anthrax—								
1939	Not separately recorded.							
1940	18	..	..	18	·0004	..	..	·0004
Acute poliomyelitis—								
1939	365	2	..	363	·01	·0006	..	·01
1940	439	..	..	439	·01	..	..	·01
Beri-Beri—								
1939	1,517	502	286	1,015	·03	·14	·25	·02
1940	830	90	..	740	·02	·03	..	·02
Cancer—								
1939	951	508	353	443	·02	·14	·31	·01
1940	853	393	220	460	·02	·11	·19	·01
Chickenpox—								
1939	192	16	..	176	·004	·004	..	·004
1940	551	38	..	513	·01	·01	..	·01
Diptheria—								
1939	620	168	111	452	·01	·05	·10	·01
1940	704	147	65	557	·01	·04	·06	·01
Epidemic Dropsy—								
1939	..	Not separately recorded.						
1940	506	196	178	310	·01	·06	·16	·01
Leprosy—								
1939	1,517	71	20	1,446	·03	·02	·02	·03
1940	1,304	31	..	1,273	·03	·01	..	·03
Mumps—								
1939	84	31	..	53	·002	·01	..	·001
1940	100	2	..	98	·002	·002	..	·002
Tuberculosis of joints—								
1939	176	19	..	157	·003	·005	..	·003
1940	282	8	..	274	·01	·01	..	·01
Tuberculosis of Meninges—								
1939	Not separately recorded.							
1940	56	..	..	56	·001	..	..	·001
Other tubercular diseases—								
1939	795	334	238	461	·02	·09	·21	·01
1940	1,104	355	174	749	·02	·10	·15	·02
Childbirth—								
1939	15,792	701	80	15,091	9·50	7·99	2·52	9·58
1940	16,133	692	76	15,441	9·21	7·44	2·33	9·21
Other Causes—								
1939	176,312	25,355	11,895	150,957	3·53	7·22	10·43	3·25
1940	192,455	26,202	12,533	166,253	3·86	7·47	10·99	3·59
Total—								
1939	198,321	27,707	12,983	170,714	3·97	7·89	11·38	3·68
1940	215,335	28,154	13,246	187,181	4·32	8·02	11·61	4·04

*Rates shown are per 1,000 of live-births.

Chapter IV.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

94. There are five big melas in the province, namely, Ganga Sagar Mela in the 24-Parganas district, Langalbund Mela in the Dacca district, Sitakunda Mela in the Chittagong district, Tarakeswar Mela in the Hooghly district and Allowakhawa Mela in the Dinajpur district. During 1940, none of these melas served as a source of dissemination of epidemic diseases although some cases of infectious diseases occurred at the Ganga Sagar Mela only. The co-ordinated efforts of the local bodies concerned and of the Bengal Public Health Department have been successful in rendering these melas harmless from the public health point of view.

A brief account of each of the melas mentioned above held during the year under report is given below.

(*a*) *Ganga Sagar Mela*.—It was held from the 13th to the 15th January 1940. About 80,000 pilgrims assembled at the mela, of which 9,547 were conveyed from the port of Calcutta by the various steamer companies. The Calcutta Port Health Department in co-operation with the Calcutta Corporation, the Police Department, the Public Health Department and the St. John Ambulance Corps afforded necessary facilities for embarkation. Adequate precautionary measures against any possible outbreak of epidemic diseases were taken by the Corporation staff together with the staff deputed by the Public Health Department and by the St. John Ambulance men. As in the previous year, arrangement in respect of drinking water-supply, conservancy, medical treatment and personal safety of the pilgrims was made under the capable supervision of separate batches of enthusiastic workers. Besides the district board staff consisting of doctors, sanitary inspectors and sweepers, 12 voluntary organisations deputed some volunteers for work at the mela ground. The district board provided the mela with an isolation ward and a dispensary for the treatment of patients. At the isolation ward 12 cases were admitted, of whom two were found affected with smallpox, one with diarrhœa and nine with cholera. No death from cholera was recorded in the island. The diarrhœa case and one -cholera case were cured and discharged. Two smallpox cases and 8 cholera cases were transferred to the Diamond Harbour Hospital. There were two tanks in the mela ground. As five tanks were engulfed in the sea during the last few years, the district board has been advised to construct one more tank there.

(*b*) *Langalbund Mela*:—The bathing festival took place in the early morning of the 5th April 1940. About 12,000 people assembled, of whom many came in boats. This year the number of visitors was very small owing to the abnormal condition of communal tension throughout the district. Special arrangements were made and the number of taps supplying water was nearly doubled. The District Health Officer with two epidemic doctors, one homeopath, a sanitary inspector, a sanitary

supervisor, one compounder, 4 vaccinators, 13 methors and 2 domes together with the help of few volunteers, made necessary arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims. The river ghats were disinfected from time to time and there was no rush of pilgrims in any ghat as in the previous years. Arrangement was made to have the water efficiently chlorinated at all times during the mela period. Only one case of diarrhoea occurred at the mela ground. There was no case of cholera or smallpox. A large number of vaccinations were performed among the pilgrims.

(c) *Sitakund Mela*:—This mela was held from the 5th March to the 11th March 1940. About 50,000 people assembled in the mela. The pilgrims came not only from all the districts of Bengal but also from outside the province. The Mela Committee under the Puri Lodging Act made all possible arrangements for comfort and convenience of the pilgrims. The District Health Officer with his staff and with the aid of volunteers, organised and carried through a block system for efficient working of conservancy arrangement. No case of cholera or smallpox occurred in the mela. Several cases of injury, sunstroke and diarrhoea were treated by the medical officers deputed to the mela.

(d) *Tarakeswar Melas*:—During the months of March and April 1940, the two important festivals of Siva Ratri and Chaitra Sankranti (Zagon Mela) were held at Tarakeswar. There was no case of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa and small-pox during the mela. Arrangement was made by the Bengal Public Health Department in co-operation with the public health staff of the district board for carrying out necessary anti-cholera measures in the mela ground.

(e) *Allowakhawa Mela*:—This mela was held from the 14th of November to the 13th December 1940. On an average about 15,000 people assembled daily at the mela. The District Health Officer with one doctor, two sanitary inspectors, one compounder, 50 sweepers made necessary arrangements for the conservancy and the prevention of the epidemic diseases. Total number of patients treated in the temporary fair dispensary was 2,952. There was no outbreak of any epidemic diseases during the mela period. The water-supply was from 64 pucca wells, 200 kutcha wells and one river. Tube-wells could not be sunk on account of defect of the soil.

Chapter V.

Urban Sanitation and Water-supply.

95. **Sanitary administration.**—In all the municipalities of the province excluding Calcutta, 25, Health Officers and 122 Sanitary Inspectors were employed during 1940 as against 25 and 101 respectively in the previous year. Twenty-nine municipalities did not employ either a Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector. The public health duties in these municipalities were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors of the district boards or of neighbouring municipalities. The District Health Officer concerned is also in charge of some branches of the public health administration in such municipalities. The following statement shows the number of inspections made by the four Assistant Directors of Public Health in charge of the circles during the year under report:—

	Municipal Inspections.	Health circle inspections.	Special inspections.
Assistant Director of Public Health in charge of—			
Burdwan circle	4	27	54
Presidency circle	2	16	85
Rajshahi circle	3	40	40
Dacca circle	7	38	23
Total ..	16	121	202

The receipts and expenditure of the municipalities with special reference to public health administration discussed below are extracted from the reports on the working of the municipalities in Bengal during 1939-40.

During the year 1939-40 the number of rate-payers in the 118 municipalities of the province excluding Calcutta was 392,705 or about 16·8 per cent. of the total population in the municipal areas as compared with 387,696 or 16·35 per cent. in the previous year. The total receipts including the opening balance of Rs. 24,63,520 amounted to Rs. 1,38,36,717 during 1939-40, the corresponding figures for 1938-39 being Rs. 24,79,972 and Rs. 1,42,84,987. The total receipts have therefore decreased by Rs. 4,48,270 or 3·1 per cent. The amount of average receipts in each municipality was Rs. 1,17,260·3. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-6-1 in 1939-40 against Rs. 3-7-11 in 1938-39.

The total expenditure excluding extraordinary items and debts was Rs. 1,03,12,030 in 1939-40 against Rs. 1,05,19,538 in 1938-39 showing a decrease of Rs. 2,07,508 or 2 per cent. The following table shows the

expenditure under the principal heads and the proportion to total receipts including the opening balance:—

	Total expenditure during 1939-40.	Percentage of expenditure to the total receipts.		Increase or decrease.
		1938-39.	1939-40.	
	Rs.			
Public Health	53,18,958	37·6	38·4	+0·8
Public Safety	9,16,689	7·1	6·6	−0·5
Roads	12,21,766	8·2	8·8	+0·6
All other requirements ..	28,54,617	20·7	20·6	−0·1

The average expenditure per head of municipal population on the several public health items is given below:—

	Total expenditure during 1939-40.	Average expenditure per head of population.		Percentage of increase or decrease.
		1938-39.	1939-40.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Conservancy	24,68,518	1 0 4	1 0 10	+3·1
Water-supply	12,80,798	0 9 4	0 8 9	−6·3
Drainage	5,19,202	0 3 5	0 3 6	+2·4
Disposal of dead bodies and burial and burning ghat charges.	68,896	0 0 5	0 0 6	+20·0
Markets and slaughter houses	63,144	0 0 5	0 0 5	±
Hospitals and dispensaries and plague charges.	4,72,423	0 3 3	0 3 3	±
Vaccination	49,678	0 0 4	0 0 4	±
Charges on account of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.	2,41,638	0 1 8	0 1 8	±
Registration of births and deaths	21,144	0 0 2	0 0 2	±
Other sanitary requirements ..	1,33,517	0 1 0	0 0 11	−8·5
Total ..	53,18,958	2 4 3	2 4 2	−0·2

Compared with the previous year, the expenditure per head of population in respect of conservancy, drainage and disposal of dead bodies

and burial ground and burning ghat charges, increased, while that on water-supply and other sanitary requirements decreased. The expenditure under other heads have practically remained the same as in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred by some of the municipalities during 1939-40 on certain subsidiary heads is shown below:—

	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Anti-malaria measures	22,507	43,986
(*ii*) Public Health Propaganda work including health exhibition	1,682	1,893
(*iii*) Infectious diseases hospitals ..	26,766	33,310

The municipalities which incurred capital expenditure of Rs. 5,000 and above on drainage and water-supply are noted below:—

(*a*) *Water-supply.*

	Rs.
Hooghly-Chinsurah	44,252
Howrah	12,367
Halisahar	11,187
Baranagar	76,212
Tollygunge	8,848
Krishnagar	12,950
Jessore	6,243
Dacca	22,678
Narayanganj	23,823
Comilla	12,337
Chandpur	26,451

(*b*) *Drainage.*

Tollygunge	5,178
Asansol	42,542
Hooghly-Chinsurah	5,927
Serampore	10,246
Howrah	44,050
Khulna	8,013
Darjeeling	10,810

Chapter VI.

Rural Sanitation.

96. **Rural sanitation.**—The rural public health organisation has been in existence since 1927. Some of the districts have difficult means of communication and have too vast an area for one Health Officer to attend to the various public health activities all by himself. This is also true in the case of Sanitary Inspectors in charge of rural health circles which extend over one revenue thana area. Moreover the activities of the Sanitary Inspectors have been mainly confined to the combating of outbreaks of epidemic diseases, such as cholera and smallpox and to the work in connection with the adulteration of articles of food. They have done practically nothing with regard to combating malaria excepting distribution of quinine. There are other branches of public health work, such as systematic health education, intensive and thorough vaccination with adequate supervision, water-supply, etc., that should claim the immediate attention of the sanitarian. In order that the activities of the health staff may be carried out efficiently it is necessary to give adequate help to the District Health Officer and the area of the health circle will have to be reduced a great deal. With this in view, a scheme for the complete reorganisation of the rural public health services has been prepared and submitted to Government, the main feature of the scheme being the combination of preventive and curative measures. Under this scheme, a group of two union boards will form a health unit area with a main treatment centre in charge of a specially-trained Rural Medical Officer of Health who will be assisted by two Health Assistants, one for each union board, a part-time qualified *dai* and a servant. The Health Assistant will be the permanent vaccinator of the union board. One Assistant Medical Officer of Health will generally be appointed for each subdivision and the public health work in each district will be in charge of the District Health Officer who will become a Government servant. The district boards of Dacca, Faridpur, Murshidabad, Rangpur, Bakarganj and Jessore have passed resolutions accepting the scheme.

The system of registration of births and deaths in all the rural areas was the same. But in a few districts a new system of compilation and transmission of vital statistics recorded in the district is being tried, so that compilation work for the whole district may be expedited. Experience has, however, proved that this system has effected no improvement in the expeditious compilation of vital statistics. The birth and death rates in the rural areas of the province were 34·4 and 22·4 per mille respectively as compared with 32 6 and 21·9 per mille respectively in the previous year.

There was a considerable reduction in the mortality due to cholera in rural areas from 30,008 in 1939 to 19,884 in 1940. This perhaps explains the low number of anti-cholera inoculations (1,253,952) done during the year as against 1,766,343 in the previous year. The number of deaths from smallpox also decreased from 3,890 in 1939 to 3,215 in 1940.

Malaria still remains the main problem in rural areas. The mortality from malaria has increased from 339,285 in 1939 to 367,481 in 1940. Two anti-malaria schemes, one in Malda district and the other in Noakhali were sanctioned by Government during 1940. Two anti-malarial schemes in the Rangpur district, one in Pabna and eight in the Chittagong district were approved by the Public Health Department during the year.

Fifty-seven classes were held in the district boards for training indigenous *dais* during the year. Particulars regarding the number of *dais* trained are not available, as the course which were begun late have not been completed during the year under report.

The Assistant Directors of Public Health inspected 121 health circles during the year, besides other special inspections.

The rural Sanitary Inspectors visited 5,800 schools and examined 207,988 students against 193,325 in the previous year.

97. **District Boards' income and expenditure.**—The total receipts in the twenty-six district boards including an opening balance of Rs. 47,73,244 aggregated to Rs. 2,13,27,743 during 1939-40 against the opening balance of Rs. 60,13,775 and the total receipts of Rs. 2,19,37,731 in 1938-39. The total receipts have decreased by Rs. 6,09,988 or 2·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The total expenditure excluding debts amounted to Rs. 1,54,28,899 during 1939-40 against Rs. 1,56,05,917 in the previous year, showing a reduction of Rs. 1,77,018 or 1:1 per cent. The following table shows the expenditure under some of the main heads and its percentage to total receipts during the year under report:—

Heads.	Total expenditure.	Percentage to total receipts.		Increase or decrease.
		1938-39.	1939-40.	
	Rs.			
Communications ..	41,66,076	19·1	19·5	+0·4
Buildings	2,29,620	1·3	1·1	−0·2
Public Works	67,07,998	31·3	31·4	+0·1
Water-supply	8,07,199	3·9	3·8	−0·1
Drainage	51,151	0·3	0·2	−0·1
Sanitation	20,37,558	9·7	9·6	−0·1
Vaccination	2,62,222	1·2	1·2	±
Plague charges	98,661	0·6	0·5	−0·1

Compared with the previous year, the expenditure on water-supply, drainage, sanitation and plague charges has decreased, while that on

vaccination remained practically the same. The total expenditure on these items forms 15·3 per cent. of total receipts. The expenditure on water-supply, drainage, sanitation, vaccination and plague charges per head of population works out to 1 anna and 1 pie.

98. **Village Self-Government** (*Union Boards*).—The total number of union boards in the province increased from 5,072 in 1938-39 to 5,126 in 1939-40. Excluding the opening balance, the income of union boards amounted to Rs. 1,04,99,026 in 1939-40 against Rs. 1,01,37,025 in the previous year. The expenditure of union boards increased from Rs. 1,01,74,924 in 1938-39 to Rs. 1,03,47,113 in 1939-40, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,22,458 and Rs. 12,73,532, respectively. The expenditure on the important public health and other items as compared with the previous year is shown below:—

	1939-40.	1938-39.
Items of expenditure—	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	8,49,462	7,94,787
Water-supply	8,18,515	9,60,747
Drainage	94,463	93,272
Conservancy	98,915	87,521
Other sanitary items ..	78,669	90,172
Dispensaries	3,60,062	3,12,748
Chaukidars and Dafadars ..	51,54,068	50,42,541

The figures given above show that the expenditure on roads, drainage, conservancy and dispensaries has increased as compared with the previous year.

situation remained practically the same. The total expenditure on conservancy came to 13.6 per cent of total receipts. The expenditure on water-supply, drainage, sanitation, vaccination and plague charges per head of population works out to 1 anna and 1 pie.

38. **Village Self-Government** (*Union Boards*).—The total number of union boards in the province increased from 5,072 in 1938-39 to 5,139 in 1939-40. Excluding the opening balance, the income of union boards amounted to Rs. 1,04,58,029 in 1939-40 against Rs. 1,01,[illegible] in the previous year. The expenditure of union boards increased from Rs. 1,04,79,924 in 1938-39 to Rs. 1,09,47,[illegible] in 1939-40, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,22,458 and Rs. 12,7[illegible], respectively. The expenditure on the important public heads and other items as compared with the previous year is shown below:—

	1939-40.	1938-39.
Union Expenditure—	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	8,40,492	7,44,187
Water supply	5,18,215	6,00,737
Drainage	84,463	72,872
Conservancy	88,013	87,321
Other sanitary items ..	79,060	80,172
Dispensaries	3,60,062	3,13,748
Chaukidars and Dafadars ..	51,54,069	50,42,341

The figures given above show that the expenditure on roads, drainage, conservancy and dispensaries has increased as compared with the previous year.

Chapter VII.

MALARIA AND KALA-AZAR.

99. **Provincial Quinine Grant.**—The sanctioned grant for the year 1940-41 for free distribution of quinine and cinchona febrifuge throughout the province was Rs. 5,00,000 as against Rs. 4,00,000 in the preceding year. Owing to widespread prevalence of malaria in he province, the local Government also sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 22,000 for purchase of powdered quinine and their manufacture into tablets by Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd. The Faridpur district board also raised in addition to normal allotment a special grant of Rs. 4,000 from the local Government for purchase of quinine products to cope with the malaria situation in that district during the year. Out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 5,00,000, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was kept with the Director of Public Health as reserve stock for meeting emergent demands from the local authorities and private institutions. The balance of Rs. 4,50,000 was distributed in the manner shown below and in accordance with the existing policy of quinine distribution.

(1) A sum of Rs. 2,25,000 was allotted to various district boards and District Magistrates for distribution through suitable agencies other than hospitals and dispensaries and the allotment ratio of 3 to 1 was maintained as in the previous year, i.e., the district boards and the District Magistrates received Rs. 1,68,750 and Rs. 56,250, respectively.

(2) Rupees 2,25,000 were similarly allotted to district boards and Civil Surgeons for distributions through agencies of various classes of hospitals and dispensaries. The proportion of distribution of the money between the district boards and Civil Surgeons was also 3 to 1, the former receiving Rs. 1,68,750 and the latter Rs. 56,250.

As mentioned above a certain amount of quinine sulphate and cinchona febrifuge powder had to be converted into tablets through a private firm owing to inadequacy of the supply of tablets of the drugs by the cinchona factory.

The basis of actual distribution of the quinine grant among the various districts was the same as in the previous year, i.e., not only was the number of malaria patients treated in the different districts during the preceding year was considered but the ratio of the district boards' expenditure on quinine out of its own funds to the total income of the district boards concerned was also taken into account.

100. **Provincial Anti-malaria Grant.**—As in the preceding year no grants were made to any of the union boards and anti-malaria societies for anti-malarial purposes during 1940-41.

A grant of Rs. 2,300 was made to the Central Co-operative Anti-malaria Society, Calcutta, for promoting the formation of anti-malaria societies in the province and other propaganda purpose.

101. **District Anti-malaria Schemes.**—The following district anti-malaria schemes were sanctioned by the Government during 1940.

		Rs.
District Malda—Golapganj Drainage Scheme	...	6,813
District Noakhali—Nadona Khal Re-excavation Scheme	...	5,527

The local Government made a grant of 50 per cent. of the total estimates of the above two schemes, the other half being paid by the district boards concerned.

Two anti-malaria schemes in the Rangpur district, viz., the Naleya river re-excavation scheme and the Skrine Canal Improvement Scheme were approved by the Public Health Department.

One scheme in the Pabna district and eight anti-malaria schemes in the Chittagong district were approved by the Public Health and the Irrigation Departments and the district boards concerned were requested to forward the said schemes through the proper channel to the Government for sanction.

No other anti-malaria scheme in the rural areas materialised during the year under report.

102. **Municipal Anti-malaria Schemes.**—The following municipalities carried out anti-malaria measures within the municipal areas during 1940 out of municipal funds supplemented by grants in aid by the Government.

(1) Chandrakona, (2) Kushtia, (3) Comilla, (4) Arambagh, (5) Serampur, (6) Santipur, (7) Nator, (8) Gobardanga, (9) Bhatpara, (10) Khulna, (11) Krishnagar, (12) Dinajpur, (13) Birnagar and (14) Raniganj.

Besides the above, the special anti-malaria schemes for the Burdwan Civil Station and Dacca Ramna area were also continued during the year, the Government paying entirely for the Burdwan Civil Station scheme and partly for the Dacca Ramna scheme which was also financed by the Dacca municipality, Dacca University and the Dacca Gymkhana. The entoray machines were installed as an experimental measure for anti-mosquito purpose in the Burdwan Civil Station as part of the anti-malarial campaign there.

The following statement shows the municipalities which were in receipt of Government grants in aid for anti-malarial purpose and the results of the anti-malarial campaigns as indicated by the splenic and fever indices as well as the ratio of malaria deaths to the total mortality compared with the previous two years. The amount of Government

grant and the municipalities' own expenditure for carrying out the anti-malarial measures within the municipal areas are also shown in the following table:—

Statement showing the Municipalities receiving Government grant.

Names of municipalities receiving Government anti-malarial grant.	Spleen Index. From dispensary figures.				Fever Index. From dispensary figures.				Ratio of malaria deaths to total number of deaths.				Amount of Government grant during 1940-41.	
	Initial.	1938.	1939.	1940.	Initial.	1938.	1939.	1940.	Initial.	1938.	1939.	1940.	Government grant.	Expenditure by the municipality.
													Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Chandrakona ..	61·0 (1933).	59·0	57·9	53·09	..	..	77·5	73·7	13·3	25·2	26·0	31·8	600	600 0 0
Kushtia ..	16·1 (1931).	10·1	8·1	8·0	49·4	48·6	73·8	47·8	..	1·8	1·5	7·8	1,000	1,073 5 0
Comilla ..	..	2·75	..	2·4	..	..	..	..	..	6·4	6·5	6·8	1,500	825 0 0
Arambagh ..	67·9 (1935).	68·8	64·0	57·1	61·1	62·8	62·2	57·3	37·0	22·7	20·0	6·7	2,000	300 0 0
Serampur ..	7·0 (1932).	·6	·5	1·4	22·4	6·2	11·2	9·4	5·0	2·1	·9	0·8	1,150	1,149 7 0
Santipur ..	22·3 (1934).	5·3	9·1	8·1	41·9	38·9	29·8	37·07	5·1	3·0	6·5	4·0	1,000	1,000 0 0
Nator ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,120	..
Gobordanga ..	54·8 (1938).	..	49·7	38·9	..	..	..	31·1	15·7	5·5	10·5	18·7	700	700 1 9
Bhatpara ..	5·2 (1932).	1·6	2·8	2·6	15·9	10·3	9·5	6·2	2·9	·6	·2	·3	1,000	2,659 8 0
Khulna ..	20·9 (1933).	6·3	3·0	2·9	37·3	20·3	20·2	9·02	8·3	5·0	2·0	1·3	1,000	1,840 8 6
Krishnagar ..	21·3 (1935).	4·7	7·7	6·2	21·1	28·9	28·1	..	11·1	4·1	4·8	..	1,000	1,002 5 6
Dinajpur ..	..	10·4	10·4	6·5	35·4	29·7	26·3	32·8	1·8	2·7	2·8	1·9	1,000	1,000 4 3
Birnagar Palli Mandali	50·7 (1931).	52·6	..	62·9	52·2	59·1	52·8	..	40·9	30·1	8·5	..	200	206 14 9
Raniganj ..	6·2 (1935).	5·1	4·9	4·6	43·1	34·0	27·2	..	12·1	6·5	3·2	..	1,000	865 2 9
Burdwan Civil Station	36·5 (1929).	16·3	27·1	19·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
Dacca ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	8,862 8 0

103. **Ludlowii menace to Calcutta and its neighbourhood during 1940.—Survey.**—(1) *Calcutta area.*—Vigorous survey for the detection of *Anopheles ludlowii* (*A sundaicus*) breeding in the city was carried out as before. It was revealed that the species was still breeding in certain tanks of the wards 18, 21, 28, 29, 30 and 31 involving the localities of Ultadanga, Bagmari, Manicktola, Nebugola, Tangra, Pagladanga, Gobra, Tiljala, Ghughudanga, Sinthi, Belgachia and Tala. The species was breeding for the first time in Tala inside the Park not far from the water reservoir of the Calcutta Corporation. The breeding was more frequently recorded in the cold weather in November and December, and the species was rare in the dry weather, especially from January to March.

(2) *Salt Lake area.*—In the salt lake area, the breeding was considerably under check owing to incessant and regular control measures pursued by the departmental staff. Although occasional breeding of the species was recorded from several villages bordering the salt lakes, on the whole the area was comparatively free of the pest. The places more often involved were Mahisbathan, Noaputty, Gharbhanga, 24-Bighas on the eastern shore, and Gariabad, Pagladanga and Tapsia on the Calcutta side of the lakes and the breeding propensity appeared to be high during the cold weather.

(3) *Riverside areas.*—*A. ludlowii* breeding was detected along the banks of the river Bidyadhari from Protapnagar down to Port Canning as profusely as in the previous years. Uttarbhag on the Piali river was infested again with the species. In the Bhangore Section several villages such as Kulti, Hatgacha, Kantatola, Champahati, Palti, Bhangore, Dharamtala and Langalpota were infested with the species. Hasnabad, Taki, Khariberi, Beliaghata-Bridge, Thakurduari, Narayanpur, Basirhat, Dhankuria, Aminpur, Nandipur and several other villages along B. B. Railway were involved in the breeding during the period. Falta and its adjoining village Jaffarpur as also Patkelghata near Sivanipur along K. F. Railway were found infested. Budge-Budge (Jeliapara and Kumarpara) and Pujali, Char-Pujali, Shamganj, Raipur and Jagatballavpur along the left bank of the river Hooghly were infested during the year 1940. In almost all the stations in the Bauria-Uluberia section of the B. N. Railway breeding recrudesced again. A breeding place in Ramrajatola (B. N. Railway) was a new detection in the year 1940 and the species was found breeding in Andul also. Baruipur, Surjapur, Chandkhali, Sashan, Magrahat, Diamond-Harbour and several villages under Diamond-Harbour, Piali, Taldi, Malta and Akra all being served by the southern sections of the E. B. Railway were involved during the year. Bally on E. I. Railway and Attapara under Baranagore municipality not far from Dum-Dum were again showing the breeding of the species.

In the year 1940, special survey was undertaken of the entire riverine tract from Kulti-Lock to Sandeshkhali and from Sandeshkhali northwards to Baduria following the course of the Ichhamati. Six villages under Sandeshkhali and one village Bajitpur under Baduria showed the breeding of the species.. On the eastern bank of the Ichhamati river two villages under the police-station of Debhata, one village named Haroddar under Satkhira and a set of twelve villages under Shamnagar all within the district of Khulna were involved in the breeding of the species. The western bank of the river Hooghly from Uluberia down to Geonkhali in the district of Midnapore was surveyed for the first

time during the year, and several new ludlowii breeding areas were detected. The villages Shibganj and Basudevpur under Shampur police-station and Natshal under Geonkhali were involved for the first time.

The survey was conducted along the tidal channel connecting Malta with Sarengabad beel with some positive findings but on surveying further northwards to Bhangore mostly by land route very few breeding places were encountered.

Control.—(1) *Salt Lake area.*—Anti-ludlowii operations were effectively carried out in the salt lake area in the year 1940. The methods chiefly employed were weekly paris-greening and systematic clearance of vegetation of the ludlowii breeding places as cropped up from week to week. The breeding of the species was considerably under check throughout the year. There was no epidemic of malaria anywhere in the area under control. The spleen rates in the villages bordering the salt lakes were generally low, and comparative figures for the last four years of some of the more important villages in the area are given below :—

Villages.	1937	1938	1939	1940
Tapsia ..	22·4	4·7	11·1	4·4
Dhapa ..	73·1	6.8	19·2	8·5
Pagladanga ..	17·9	2·7	8·8	4·0
Goalbari ..	18·8	7·4	17·6	2·4
Kristopur ..	2·3	3·1	0·0	0·0
Naobhanga ..	1·4	15·6	2·8	3·2
Seoratala ..	25·0	8·9	0·0	0·0
Gariabad ..	28·0	15·3	10·4	5·4
Golaghat ..	26·7	10·0	0·0	1·7

(2) *Budge-Budge area.*—At Budge-Budge the ludlowii control operations were carried out uninterruptedly as in the previous years. In this area paris-greening and vegetation clearance were enthusiastically carried out. During the year a detachment of A. A. Battery was stationed in the area, and the military camps were sprayed with Pyrocide insecticides on few occasions. Spraying some stagnant ditches and ponds with light Diesel-oil was also resorted to for a period. With the exception of a few sporadic breeding of the species in the autumn of 1940, the area was remarkably free from it. There was no outbreak of malaria in the area.

(3) *Calcutta Corporation area.*—Control operations against *A. ludlowii* in the Corporation area were carried out by the mosquito-controlling officer of the Calcutta Corporation on the advice of this department. The authorities of the Calcutta Corporation were kept regularly informed of the ludlowii breeding places in their jurisdiction, as soon as they were detected by the ludlowii survey staff of the Bengal Public Health Department.

104. **Special Investigations.**—During the year 1940 Field Malaria Research laboratories were started at Netrakona, Mymensingh district and at Kalimpong, Darjeeling district, to find out the local vectors and to investigate the various etiological factors responsible for the spread of malaria in the Netrakona subdivision of the Mymensingh district and in the montane regions of the Darjeeling district respectively.

A philippinensis was definitely established as the carrier species at Netrokona. Besides *A. minimus* no other vector could be detected in the montane and submontane areas in the Darjeeling district.

Assistant Epidemiologists, trained in malaria and mosquito survey works, were placed in charge of these field research laboratories.

(2) The Singur and the Madhubati Anti-malarial schemes in the district of Hooghly having been sanctioned by the Government were started in the said areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,975 and Rs. 165 respectively.

(3) A special malaria survey of village Digla and its neighbourhood in the Contai subdivision of the Midnapur district was carried out in November 1940 to find out the suitability of the said area as a seaside health resort.

(4) A health survey of the villages Achipur, Pujali, Rajibpur and Jagatballavpur in the district of 24-Parganas was carried out in connection with the proposal of establishing a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in village Achipur on the river Hooghly.

(5) A special malaria survey was carried out in 12 villages in police-station Shymnagar, Khulna district, where malaria had broken out in a severe form, due to erosion of embankment causing flooding with saline water.

(6) Village Bhomru and its neighbourhood in the district of 24-Parganas were similarly surveyed owing to reported outbreak of malaria there.

(7) The tea gardens and surrounding areas at Gairkata and Barron Tea Estate in the Jalpaiguri Duars were also surveyed with a view to formulate anti-malarial schemes for the said areas.

(8) The municipalities of Chittagong, Faridpur, Old Malda, Nator were specially surveyed and suitable anti-malarial measures suggested.

105. **Special Anti-malaria Scheme at Jessore.**—As reported in the previous year the special Anti-malarial Scheme for the town of Jessore and its surrounding rural area which had been initiated in July 1939 was continued throughout the year 1940. In the absence of any possibility of operating a flood flush scheme—unless and until the Bhairab river can be improved as a result of the so-called Sris Cut taken in hand by the Irrigation Department—the present anti-malarial scheme is an experiment on the next alternative method of malaria control, viz., obliteration of mosquito breeding places by filling as many of them as possible, draining stagnant collections of water, keeping tanks and ponds free from aquatic vegetation and stocking them with larvivorous fish.

During the year under report 163 mosquito breeding places were completely and 67 partially filled up. Total area filled up with earth was 883,350 sq. ft. and 16,760 yds. of drain were also excavated. Temporary larvicidal measures were also employed to control the breeding of the carrier species of anophelines within the scheme area for which purpose 20 gallons of malariol, 1,437 gallons of Diesel oil, 12 lbs. 8 ozs. of paris-green and 18 cwt. 128 lbs. of soapstone powder were utilised; 4 gallons and 3,130 pints of pyrocide 20 mixture were also sprayed inside dwelling rooms as a mosquitocidal measure during the malaria season—by employing locally recruited boys for the purpose.

The total expenditure on account of the Jessore Anti-malaria Scheme was Rs. 29,458 during the year 1940.

The table below shows the comparative spleen index figures of Jessore municipality including the suburban areas and the neighbouring 8 villages since April-May 1938:—

Names of localities.	Comparative spleen index figures.				
	April and May	April.		September.	
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1940.	1940.
(i) Town proper.					
1. Ward II	7·1	3·6	1·9	3·2	14·2
2. Ward V	7·7	3·2	1·8	2·0	5·4
3. Ward VI	7·3	5·0	8·3	8·5	13·2
4. Bijpara Ward VII ..	9·3	5·1	6·6	10·7	14·7
5. Khorki Road Junction Ward IV.	..	7·0	2·1	5·8	27·1
Total ..	7·8	4·4	4·1	6·2	13·4
(ii) Suburban area.					
1. Ghope	19·6	19·2	7·0	18·1	34·3
2. Barandy	34·6	16·2	16·7	26·2	43·3
3. Nilgary	32·3	36·5	20·0	21·6	39·5
4. Bangchar-Murali ..	32·6	32·9	22·3	15·0	27·0
5. Sankarpur ..	69·3	48·3	31·2	32·9	41·6
6. Chanchra ..	46·2	44·2	20·0	39·2	47·1
7. Kharki	43·4	50·0	38·6	38·7	68·0
8. Puratan Kasba ..	49·0	39·7	24·0	30·6	38·5
Total ..	39·4	34·5	22·0	31·8	42·0
(iii) Villages.					
1. Birampur ..	60·0	55·5	25·0	63·6	71·1
2. Kismat Nawpara ..	56·8	57·4	45·7	66·6	78·1
3. Sheikh Hati ..	60·0	46·8	37·3	..	60·4
4. Jhum Jhumpur ..	46·5	47·1	27·1	35·0	47·2
5. Baliadanga ..	46·5	38·8	23·3	32·6	54·4
6. Chanchra ..	44·8	37·7	22·0	32·5	44·0
7. Kholadanga ..	56·0	58·6	54·2	..	76·6
8. Aribpur	58·1	56·3	46·9	57·9	80·1
Total ..	57·8	50·5	38·0	46·1	63·5

106. **Activities of the Malaria Engineer in the Bengal Public Health Department.**—Mr. H. N. Worth was appointed on the 13th March 1940 as a Malaria Engineer in the Public Health Department.

Since the date of appointment the Malaria Engineer has been engaged upon the examination of anti-malaria proposals and schemes submitted to the department by local authorities (district boards and municipalities).

In addition, numerous road and railway projects have been inspected and examined by him with a view to the prevention of conditions detrimental to the public health by lack of adequate waterways and flood-water obstructions. A number of these proposals and schemes investigated are as follows: Tollyganj Municipal Drainage Scheme, Calcutta Salt Lakes Scheme, Nawadwip Municipal Drainage Scheme, Dhulian Municipality Flood Investigations, Tippera Noakhali Inter-District Channel Improvements, Jessore Anti-malaria Schemes, Berhampore, Kandi Subdivision Examination of Bunds, Burdwan District Anti-malaria Schemes, Murshidabad District Anti-malaria and Irrigation Schemes, investigation of dying rivers in the Faridpur district, Singur Flood Flush Scheme, Darjeeling District Anti-malaria Scheme, Rangpur District Anti-malaria Scheme, Mymensingh District Anti-malaria Schemes, Dacca Aricha Road Project, Purbasthali Railway Swamp Area, Railway Schemes at Bandel, Rangpur District Railway Embankments, Noakhali District New Road Projects, etc.

The investigation into anti-malaria proposals has necessitated extensive travel throughout the malarious districts of Bengal and numerous consultations with officers of the Irrigation, Public Works and other departments.

Of the proposals submitted by local authorities, few have reached a stage of finality where actual construction may be commenced owing to lack of essential hydraulic data and this is causing some delay in the framing of final proposals, but every endeavour is being made to encourage the speeding up of schemes where possible.

A detailed study of the methods adopted in the tea growing areas of the Dooars in the control of A. *minimus* has been made likewise the control of *A. philippinensis* carried out by the Malariologist of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The Malaria Engineer also attended the Malaria Workers' Conference held in Delhi and studied the permanent control measures adopted in the Delhi area.

107. **Malaria Research Laboratory.**—Blood smears from Netrakona Field Malaria Station and those collected during malaria surveys of different parts of Bengal were examined out of which 874 were positive for malaria parasites. Of these, 340 showed B.T. parasites, 469 M.T. parasites, 47 Quarton and 18 were mixed infections of B.T. and M.T.

Mosquito larvæ and adults collected from different parts of Bengal were identified. Altogether 2,033 specimens were identified.

Anopheles mosquitoes caught from malarious areas were dissected and examined for malaria infection. Altogether 1,058 anopheles mosquitoes belonging to the following species were dissected and examined, i.e., A. aconitus 150, A. annularis 124, A. culcifacies 92, A. hyrcanus 12, A. ramsayi 38, A. philippinensis 381, A. pallidus 10, A. vagus 167, A. varuna 71 and A. subpictus 13. Only one species gave positive results, namely A. philippinensis while the examinations in respect of the other species gave negative results. Out of 381

specimens of A. philippinensis examined, 19 showed malarial infection, an infection rate of 5·0 per cent.

Species.	Number examined.	Oocystas in Midgut	Sporozoits in Salivary grands.	Total Number infected.
A. philippinensis ...	381	13	9	19

Experimental infection of mosquitoes by feeding them on malaria patients with different stages and types of parasites was carried out, using laboratory bred anopheles stephensi for these experiments.

Out of 244 specimens dissected after infective feed, 62 showed malarial infection.

Tests were carried out on the insecticidal properties of proprietary preparation called "Insectol".

108. **Sale of Quinine.**—The total quantity of quinine sold through post offices and the number of grains of quinine sold per head of population in each district during 1940, as compared with 1939 are shown in the statement given below. For purposes of comparison the percentage of malaria cases treated to total is also given. 12,031·9 pounds of quinine were sold in 1940 as against 8,997·2 in 1939 and 9,934·3 in 1938. Compared with the previous year, the quantity of quinine sold was greater in all the districts except Chittagong, though the percentage of malaria cases to total indicated that the incidence was higher only in eighteen districts.

Sale of quinine through post offices during 1940.

Districts.	Total quinine sold in lbs.		Increase + or decrease − (per cent.)	Grains of quinine sold per head of population.		Increase + or decrease − in grain per head.	Percentage of malaria cases treated to total.		Increase + or decrease in per cent.
	1939.	1940.		1939.	1940.		1939.	1940.	
Burdwan ..	290·9	393·9	+35·5	1·4	1·9	+ ·5	53·0	57·4	+8·3
Birbhum ..	101·0	105·2	+4·2	0·8	0·9	+ ·1	51·7	51·4	−0·6
Bankura ..	118·9	156·0	+31·2	0·8	1·1	+ ·3	42·6	41·5	−2·6
Midnapur ..	180·0	254·7	+41·5	0·6	0·7	+ ·1	42·2	33·3	−21·1
Hooghly ..	124·0	164·5	+32·7	0·9	1·1	+ ·2	59·7	46·6	−21·9
Howrah ..	28·8	65·0	+12·6	0·2	0·5	+ ·3	24·7	21·3	−13·8
24-Parganas	161·7	232·4	+43·7	0·5	0·6	+ ·1	28·3	30·0	+6·0
Calcutta	84·6	112·8	+33·3	0·6	0·8	+ ·2	6·6	6·4	−3·0
Nadia ..	117·2	312·7	+166·8	0·6	1·6	+1·0	39·6	62·9	+58·8
Murshidabad	95·4	158·7	+66·4	0·5	0·9	+ ·4	46·0	51·8	+12·6
Jessore ..	147·7	356·8	+141·6	0·7	1·6	+ ·9	46·5	60·3	+29·7
Khulna ..	228·8	305·8	+33·7	1·1	1·4	+ ·3	40·0	50·8	+27·0
Rajshahi ..	72·6	181·9	+150·6	0·4	1·0	+ ·6	33·1	44·6	+34·7
Dinajpur ..	94·9	130·5	+37·5	0·4	0·6	+ ·2	46·1	52·5	+13·9
Jalpaiguri	91·4	131·7	+44·1	0·5	1·0	+ ·5	46·6	45·7	−1·9
Darjeeling	22·3	32·0	+43·5	0·5	0·8	+ ·3	19·9	19·7	−1·0
Rangpur ..	262·0	287·8	+9·8	0·8	0·8	+ ·0	48·8	47·9	−1·8
Bogra ..	92·0	119·0	+29·3	0·6	0·8	+ ·2	35·1	39·3	+12·0
Pabna ..	135·1	421·4	+211·9	0·7	2·2	+1·5	32·0	44·2	+38·1
Malda ..	41·7	82·6	+198·1	0·3	0·6	+ ·3	28·3	43·0	+5·2
Dacca ..	448·1	505·3	+12·8	1·0	1·1	+ ·1	12·6	12·8	+1·6
Mymensingh	2,818·1	4,089·2	+45·1	4·2	6·1	+1·9	23·5	40·4	+71·9
Faridpur ..	188·0	451·9	+140·4	0·5	1·5	+1·0	26·3	32·2	+22·4
Bakarganj	267·0	339·0	+27·0	0·7	0·9	+ ·2	24·6	30·1	+22·4
Chittagong	1,388·7	1,119·8	−19·4	5·9	4·8	−1·1	36·6	37·3	+1·9
Noakhali ..	689·9	760·2	+10·2	3·1	3·4	+ ·3	26·1	30·3	+16·1
Tippera ..	705·2	761·1	+7·9	1·7	1·9	+ ·2	17·5	18·4	+5·1
Province	8,997·2	12,031·9	+33·7	1·4	1·9	+ ·5	29·8	34·6	+16·1

Kala-azar.

109. **Provincial Anti-kala-azar Grant.**—The Annual Government grant for anti-kala-azar campaign in Bengal was Rs. 1,20,000 during the year 1940-41 which was fully utilised for the purpose. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 75,000 was distributed as in the previous year amongst the various district boards excluding Birbhum, Bankura, and Darjeeling. During the year, the Darjeeling district board continued the special anti-kala-azar scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 17,000. The Central Co-operative Anti-malarial Society also received a sum of Rs. 1,000 for anti-kala-azar work through the various centres affiliated to the society. As in the last year, kala-azar specifics up to the value of Rs. 28,000 were purchased and distributed among the various district boards in addition to the normal allotment for treatment of kala-azar cases in the various hospitals, dispensaries and kala-azar treatment centres in the province. As in the previous year, allotments to different districts were made in accordance with the existing policy of distribution by taking into account not only the number of kala-azar patients treated at the various kala-azar treatment centres in the previous year but also the district board's expenditure on anti-kala-azar work from own funds.

110. **Special Anti-kala-azar Scheme in the Darjeeling district.**—The special anti-kala-azar scheme which began its operation in the Darjeeling district in December 1937 was continued uninterrupted during 1940 at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,000. The table below shows the total number of kala-azar patients treated during 1940 in the treatment centres and dispensaries in the Darjeeling district:—

Number of kala-azar patients treated.

	1939		1940	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
(1) In Special Kala-azar treatment centres	1,945	18,446	1,582	17,752
(2) In subsidised treatment centres ..	424	706	374	2,782
(3) In the hospitals and dispensaries ..	1,003	3,415	874	2,077

Besides kala-azar, 34,996 new and 25,649 old malaria cases and 9,357 new and 4,024 old general cases other than malaria and kala-azar were also treated in the treatment centres during 1940.

Chapter VIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

III. **Introduction.**—In the year 1939 the Government offered financial help to the local bodies in order to encourage the opening of maternity and child welfare centres and secure the development of this welfare scheme and created the post of the Superintendent, Maternity and Child Welfare, to give technical advice and help in the organisation of maternity and child welfare services in the Province. The Superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare was appointed in September 1939. During the year under review the main work was in the nature of office organisation, preparation of necessary forms, cards and other materials to help the local bodies in formulating schemes combined with propaganda work in order to impress on the local bodies the need for organisation of maternity and child welfare services.

112. **Organisation of maternity and child welfare services.**—The financial help offered by the Government to the local bodies and recognised voluntary organisations for establishment and maintenance of maternity and child welfare centres approved by the Public Health Department is as follows:—(*i*) To contribute a capital grant to the extent of 50 per cent. of the total expenses up to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 for construction of building for maternity and child welfare centre without beds; a capital grant to the extent of 50 per cent. of the total expenses up to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 for construction of building for maternity and child welfare centres with two or more maternity beds; and (*ii*) to pay a recurring grant towards the whole salary of the health visitor.

The services are organised with a view to create localised areas with maternity and child welfare services, so as to impress on the public the value of such services so that the bigger scheme which is at present under consideration of the Government would be accepted readily.

The centres are advised to be under the management of a local committee with the following constitution:—

Forty per cent. official members (e.g., District Magistrate, District Judge, Subdivisional Officer, District Health Officer, Civil Surgeon and nominated members of the district board, municipality and union board); 60 per cent. others which would include 30 per cent. of women representatives and 30 per cent. men who are interested in maternity and child welfare and are helpful in raising the funds or in the development of the services.

The machinery of the district boards and municipalities is so slow and the necessity of having women members is so great that in this preliminary stage the centres have been put under the management of the voluntary committees even in areas where the municipality or district board undertook to meet the financial liabilities of running the centre.

The centres are not worked on revenue areas but on population basis as the site of the centre depends on the availability of the land and the financial support that it receives. The centres serve a population of

10,000 and if the population is scattered outside 1½ mile radius it is recommended to the committee that a conveyance should be provided for the health visitor.

113. **Staff.**—The staff of each welfare centre consists of a health visitor who is responsible for the conduct of the welfare services and her work is guided by the Superintendent, Maternity and Child Welfare Branch, of the Bengal Public Health Department.

For the conduct of domiciliary maternity services one or more midwives or a midwife and trained *dais* or trained *dais* only are employed.

Besides these, there is a menial staff consisting of a peon, a sweeper, and maid.

Endeavours are made to use the centres as training centres for *dais*. Hence one or more probationer *dais* also work and reside at the centre during their period of training.

For maternity and child welfare centre with maternity wards it is recommended to the committee to have at least two trained *dais* for maternity wards with two beds and a midwife in addition to the *dais* for maternity wards with not more than ten beds.

114. **Scope of work.**—The services aim at health education with special reference to the hygiene of pregnancy, good midwifery and care of the mother and the new born. As environment has a great influence on the growth and development of the child great emphasis is laid on environmental hygiene. The services fall under three heads, namely: (1) Home visiting, (2) Midwifery services and (3) Clinic work.

115. **Home visiting.**—Home visiting is the most important activity and forms the major portion of the health visitor's work. The health visitor gets a list of births from the local registration offices, namely, the municipal health department or the union board office. This information enables the health visitor to visit homes and offer help to the mother and to instruct her in the care of the new born. The health visitor books all the ante-natal cases in her area of work and visits them regularly once a month and the mothers are instructed in matters pertaining to diet, hygiene and preparations for confinement.

The heatlh visitor has regular system of home visiting so as to cover whole area of her work during one month and visit all new-borns, antenatals and infants. The toddlers are not visited so frequently. The primary schools for boys and girls in the area are visited regularly.

116. **Midwifery Services.**—At present the provision for maternity services in Bengal is extremely poor and in many rural areas such facilities do not exist at all. Consequently this aspect of work receives a good deal of attention. The staff at the welfare centre provide maternity services and improve the standard of maternity service by training the *dais* and supervising their practce. It is recommended to the committee to have special staff, either a midwife or a trained *dai* for domiciliary midwifery services. It is also recommended that the services may be gratuitous to the very poor but the better class should pay for these services.

The addition of a maternity ward to the welfare centre is to provide suitable conditions for confinement for women whose homes do not have necessary facilities and to provide facilities for the training of indigenous *dais* in the area.

117. **Clinic Work.**—The work at the welfare centre is—

(1) to organise medical consultations at the centre, to offer facilities to those who cannot afford to pay for medical consultations;

(2) to give instructions and demonstrations regarding the correct method of feeding and bathing the baby;

(3) to arrange for vaccination and other immunisation;

(4) to weigh the babies at regular intervals in order to watch their progress;

(5) to instruct the mother on health subjects through group teaching;

(6) to provide for the training and supervision of indigenous *dais;* and

(7) to provide treatments of minor ailments and to instruct the mothers to carry out such treatments at home.

118. **Work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.**—During the year under review eighteen maternity and child welfare centres functioned; of which four maternity and child welfare centres under the Singur Model Health Unit were established in the previous year. Eleven centres, namely, the Coronation Baby Clinic at Barisal, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Rajshahi, Rangpur, Darjeeling, Chapra, Chinsura and the Mission Health Welfare Centre at Orakandi, Faridpur and the three centres at Dacca were established previously under the District Maternity and Child Welfare of the Red Cross and the Dacca Maternity and Child Welfare Trust. The rest of the centres, namely, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Bankura, Kalia, the Nafar Chandra Gaine Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre at Dhanyakuria, were established during the year and functioned for only a part of the year.

The welfare centres under the Model Health Unit Scheme have well established domiciliary midwifery and facilities for institutional service both for pre-natal care and midwifery services.

The eleven centres which were established previously had different methods of record keeping and the type and scope of services also differed. The centres at Barisal, Rangpur and Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Orakandi, Chapra, Chinsura and Faridpur had the records of ante-natals and infants who visited the centres and these were followed up. Proper record keeping was introduced at all the centres and it is gratifying to note that the committees of these centres and the health visitors readily responded to the suggestions and the clinics are now working on approved lines and have standard records. Nearly all the centres concentrate on midwifery services and the training of *dais*. The centres at Barisal and Rangpur, Chinsura and Orakandi have attached maternity homes in addition to the domiciliary midwifery. The centres at Darjeeling, Rajshahi and Orakandi have midwives on their staff.

The centres at Dacca were established under the Dacca Maternity and Infant Welfare Trust and the Bengal Presidency Council of Women. The three centres under the Maternity Trust have been functioning for several years and have domiciliary services through qualified midwives and definite system of record keeping. Several suggestions were made but the old system is still continuing.

For statistical purposes only 13 centres have been included, the centre at Orakandi owing to difficulties in communication was not able to spread out evenly their work in defined area and hence the statistics of this centre have been omitted. The record keeping at Kalia was poor and so the particulars relating to this centre had also to be omitted. The figures relating to the Dacca centres have been dealt with separately, as the records in these centres are maintained in a form different from those in other centres and as all ante-natal cases are not followed up.

Of the total number of ante-natal cases which were on cards 31 per cent. attended the centres. The attendance at the welfare centres in the Singur area was extremely poor. If only the centres which functioned during the whole year excluding the centres at the Singur Health Unit are considered, 56 per cent. of the ante-natal cases attended the welfare centres, of which 30 per cent. before the 24 week of pregnancy, 44 per cent. between 24-36 weeks of pregnancy and 26 per cent. after the 36 weeks of pregnancy. All the ante-natal cases on cards were followed up.

Out of the 3,053 ante-natal cases 2,236 including 18 cases of abortions were confined; 257 cases left the areas before delivery and 560 are pending at the end of the year. Thus the results of ante-natal care either at home or at the clinic are known for 90 per cent. of the women under care.

The results of ante-natal care were as follows:—Of the total ante-natals on cards 2,153 had live births, 65 had still births and 18 had abortions. The still birth rate is 33·2 per 1,000 live births. The abnormal confinements were 44 or 15 per cent. of the total.

119. **Place of confinement.**—Among the women who were under the ante-natal care in all the centres excepting the Nafar Chandra Gain Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre only 138 were confined in the hospital or in maternity home. The rest delivered at home. The Health Unit area in Singur has well organised domiciliary midwifery services and 40 per cent. of the women under care were attended by centre midwives.

120. **Maternal Mortality.**—Among the total number of ante-natal cases who were under care during 1940, there were 27 deaths giving a maternal mortality rate of 12·5 per 1,000 live and still births. Of the total maternal deaths 3 occurred during pre-natal period, 8 during confinement and 16 during puerperium or within one month of confinement. The maternal mortality enquiry forms as well as the detailed reports of confinement in the maternity wards were not introduced during the year and hence these particulars were not available but it is hoped that statistics regarding confinements collected at the maternity homes, information from investigation of maternal deaths, would throw light on some of the procedure to be introduced and help in the expansion of the services.

121. **Dacca Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.**—The Trust has large domiciliary service and the staff give services to booked or emergency cases in the town. During the year the staff at the centres attended to 1,496 women at confinement. Of the total cases attended by the staff of the centre, only 2·5 per cent. required hospital treatment and had to be removed to the hospital. Out of the total cases of 1,496 conducted, there were altogether 1,457 live births and 39 still

births and abortions. The number of abnormal confinement was 156 or 10·4 per cent. of the total confinements. There were 2 maternal deaths giving a maternal mortality rate of 1·3 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

122. **Infant Care.**—A circular was issued to the effect that local bodies should supply list of births to the welfare centres and the sanitary inspectors or President of the Union Board are seen personally and requested to supply the list of births regularly. In spite of these requests the health visitors do not receive information regarding births in their area of work regularly. Hence it is extremely difficult for them to offer help in the first few days. Most often the births found by the health visitor are many more than the births supplied in the lists. Even in cities registration of births is defective.

Some of the centres—Raj Devi Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Comilla, King George V Silver Jubilee Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre at Chinsura and the Nafar Chandra Gaine Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre at Dhanyakuria do not receive lists of births.

The various welfare centres excluding the Dacca Centres had 4,806 infants on cards. 3,581 were births recorded in the area during the year. Of these 3,066 have been referred by the local registration offices and 515 (25 per cent.) births have been detected by the health visitors. There were 4,806 infants under care, of these 1,257 or 26·2 per cent. attended the consultations held at the welfare centres. Infant mortality among the children on cards is 139. This by no means is a correct figure, as (1) the birth lists are not received by all the centres, and (2) several births are missed as the health visitors rarely hear of these owing to the deaths of children occurring before the health visitors visit the area and they are never informed. Of the total 139 infant deaths—75 or 54 per cent. were neo-natal deaths (or deaths of children under one month).

123. **Toddlers' Care.**—In spite of repeated warning to the health visitors not to increase the lists of toddlers but to concentrate on the ante-natals and infants, several toddlers were put on cards. The lack of adequate services for women and children and ill-health among the children are responsible for this large collection of toddlers' cards at the centres. At the different centres 2,196 toddlers were registered, a large percentage being new toddlers from the area. Of the total number of toddlers 44·6 per cent. attended the clinic. There were 72 deaths of toddlers (1—5 years). The death rate among toddlers cannot be calculated, as the total number of toddlers in each of the areas served is not available.

124. **Dai Training.**—A sum of Rs. 14,914 was distributed to 62 local bodies and other organisations for training up indigenous *dais*. The district boards held 57 classes and the municipalities and other organisations took 50 classes. Particulars regarding the number of *dais* trained, etc., during the year are not available, as their courses which were begun late owing to the delay in the Government sanction of the grant have not been completed during the year under report.

[illegible] abnormalities. The number of abnormal confinements was 175 or [illegible] per cent. of the total confinements. There were [illegible] maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of [illegible] per 1,000 confinements.

175. **Infant Care.**—A list of babies was issued to the health visitors [illegible] births in the Welfare Centres and the monthly [illegible] of births [illegible] from the list of births registered. In spite of these [illegible] the health visitors do not receive information regarding births [illegible]. Visits [illegible] made [illegible] in the first few days. [illegible] the births [illegible] the [illegible] ceased [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] infants' [illegible].

[illegible] Centres [illegible] and [illegible] and the [illegible] Centres [illegible] there [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] twelve [illegible] of [illegible].

In [illegible] a [illegible] group [illegible] Centres and 4,[illegible] children [illegible] were health examined in the area during the year. [illegible] have been [illegible] by the health visitors [illegible] and [illegible] births [illegible] by the health visitors. [illegible] infants under one, of these [illegible] attended the consultations held at the welfare centres. [illegible] children [illegible] in [illegible]. This by no means [illegible] not received [illegible] all [illegible] births are [illegible] by the health visitors [illegible] the deaths of children occurring before the health visitors [illegible] and that they are never informed. In the [illegible] the [illegible] visits for [illegible] of children [illegible].

177. **Toddlers' Care.**—In spite of repeated warnings of the health visitors [illegible] the life of toddlers [illegible] and [illegible] toddlers who were [illegible] for women and children and [illegible] among the [illegible] responsible for this large [illegible] of toddlers [illegible] the [illegible] 188 toddlers [illegible] from the area. Of [illegible] attended the clinics. There were [illegible] toddler [illegible]. The death rate among toddlers [illegible] of toddlers in each of the [illegible].

178. **Dai Training.**—A scheme [illegible] 1931 [illegible] training [illegible] dais [illegible] and other [illegible] the number of dais [illegible] the year [illegible] in their [illegible] during the year under [illegible].

Chapter IX.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND SCHOOL HYGIENE WORK.

125. **Medical Inspection of School Children in Calcutta.**—10,844 boys in 41 schools were examined during the year 1940 as against 9,504 boys in 1939. The four school medical officers of the Education Department who were appointed, under the Public Health Department since 1st April 1940 examined the boys of 34 Government and Government aided secondary schools in Calcutta and other medical officers examined 4,127 boys in seven H. E. schools. The results of school medical inspection work in Calcutta are given below:—

Out of 10,844 boys examined 7,698 or 71 per cent. were found to be well-nourished, 2,010 or 18·5 per cent. fairly nourished and 1,136 or 10·5 per cent. ill-nourished. 8,162 or 75 per cent. of the students had good clothing, 1,864 or 17 per cent. had fairly good clothing but 818 or 8 per cent. were shabbily clad. 96·5 per cent. of the students wore shoes during attendance while the remaining 3·5 per cent. were bare-footed. 280 or 2·5 per cent. of the students examined were suffering from various skin diseases and they were reported to their guardians for treatment. Similarly 1,101 or 10 per cent. of the students who were suffering from very bad teeth were reported to their guardians for treatment. 218 or 2 per cent. of the boys were suffering from nasal diseases mostly nasal catarrah. 1,313 or 12 per cent. students had enlarged tonsils. 148 or 1·3 per cent. had adenoids and 565 or 5·2 per cent. had enlarged lymph glands. 103 or 0·9 per cent. had ear troubles, 111 or 1 per cent. were suffering from diseases of lungs mostly bronchitis. 53 or 0·5 per cent. of the students had defective speech mostly stammering. 2,686 or 24·8 per cent. of the students had troubles in their eyes, of which 2,540 students had defective eyesight. 94 or 0·8 per cent. boys were suffering from infectious diseases mostly malaria and dysentery. Only 60 boys were found unvaccinated.

The average height and weight at different ages of all scholars as compared with the anthropometric standard and their age distribution are given in the following table:—

Age.	Number of scholars examined.	Height in inches.		Weight in lbs.	
		Anthropometric standard.	Average of the scholars examined.	Anthropometric standard.	Average of the scholars examined.
5 ..	421	41	39·7	39	·37
6 ..	561	44	44·5	42	40·5
7 ..	701	46	45·0	46	43·2
8 ..	830	49	47·5	52	49·1
9 ..	1,021	49·7	49·1	55	51·2
10 ..	1,157	51	51·5	62	56·8
11 ..	1,141	53	52·2	68	62·2
12 ..	1,125	55	54·4	74	68·1
13 ..	985	56	55·6	87	77·5
14 ..	812	59	58·7	96	88·2
15 ..	722	61	60·2	100	92·5
16 ..	731	..	..	..	..
17 ..	362	..	..	..	..
Above 17 ..	275	..	..	..	..

The average height of the scholars are found to approximate to the standard.

126. **Medical Inspection of School Children in Municipalities.**—During the year under report 8,863 students in 125 schools in 26 municipalities were examined by 26 medical officers against 10,500 students in 1939. The results of medical inspection of the students are given below:—

3,103 or 35 per cent. of the students examined were found to be well-nourished; 4,090 or 46·1 per cent. fairly nourished and 1,670 or 18·9 per cent. were ill-nourished. 3,876 or 43·7 per cent. of the students were decently clad, 3,627 or 40·9 per cent. had fairly good clothing and the remaining 1,360 or 15·4 per cent. were shabbily clad. 61·5 per cent. of the students examined wore shoes during attendance, whereas the remaining 38·5 per cent. were bare-footed. 936 or 10·6 per cent. of the students examined were suffering from various skin diseases and these cases were reported to their guardians. 14·7 per cent. were suffering from diseases of teeth and were reported to their guardians for treatment. 3·5 per cent. of the students had nasal troubles, 1,505 boys or 16·9 per cent. of the students had enlarged tonsils. 0·8 per cent. of the students were suffering from definite adenoids. 750 or 8·4 per cent. of students had enlarged lymph glands, of which 5·9 were palpably enlarged and 2·5 per cent. definitely enlarged. 84 or 0·9 per cent. of students had ear troubles. Only 43 or 0·48 per cent. of the students were suffering from bronchitis or other complications of the lungs. 62 or 0·7 per cent. of students only were defective in speech, mainly stammering.

662 or 7·3 per cent. of students had defective eyesight and their guardians were informed of the defects for giving necessary treatment. 320 or 3·6 per cent. had enlarged spleen. Only 2·5 per cent. of students were found unvaccinated.

The average height and weight at different ages of all scholars as compared with anthropometric standard and their age distribution are given in the following table:—

Age.	Number of scholars examined.	Height. in inches.		Weight. in lbs.	
		Anthropometric standard.	Average of the scholars examined.	Anthropometric standard.	Average of the scholars examined.
4 ..	90	...	40·2	...	35·6
5 ..	253	41	41·2	39	36·2
9 ..	267	44	42·6	42	40·1
7 ..	436	46	44·0	46	42·6
8 ..	575	49	45·4	52	47·2
9	728	49·7	46·5	55	49·4
10 ..	998	51	49·6	92	57·2
11 ..	989	53	51·4	68	63·0
12 ..	869	55	54·2	76	64·5
13 ..	980	65	54·8	87	77·6
14 ..	913	59	56·1	96	87·2
15 ..	712	61	58·6	100	95·4
16 ..	569	...	...	...	...
17 ..	206	...	...	...	...
18 ..	13	...	...	...	...
Above 18	10	...	...	...	...

127. **Medical Inspection of Students in Rural Areas.**—1,822 students—1,750 boys and 72 girls—were medically examined in 54

schools during the year 1940 as against 5,219 students in 139 schools during the preceding year. The results of the examination are given below:—

397 or 21·8 per cent. of the students were found to be decently clad, 818 or 44·9 per cent. had fairly good clothing, and 607 or 33·3 per cent. were shabbily clad. 482 or 26·5 per cent. were well-nourished, 782 or 42·9 per cent. fairly nourished and 558 or 30·6 per cent. poorly nourished. 86·2 per cent. attended school barefooted whereas 13·8 per cent. of students wore shoes during attendance. 432 or 23·7 per cent. of students were suffering from skin diseases which were repotred to their guardians for treatment. 197 or 10·8 per cent. of the students had defective teeth mainly carious teeth. 52 or 2·8 per cent. had nasal troubles. 159 or 8·7 per cent. were suffering from enlargement of tonsils. 35 or 1·9 per cent. had adenoids. 68 or 3·7 per cent. had enlarged lymph glands. 34 students or 1·8 per cent. had ear troubles. 12 students had troubles in the lungs mainly bronchitis. 57 or 3·1 per cent. had defective eyesight and their guardians were reported to for treatment. 525 or 28·2 per cent. students had malaria and 119 students were found unvaccinated.

The average height and weight of all scholars as compared with anthropometric standard and their age distribution are given below:—

Age.	Number of scholars examined.	Height in Inches..		Weight in lbs.	
		Anthropometric standard.	Average of the scholars examined.	Anthropometric standard.	Average of the scholars examined.
4	14	...	40·2	..	31·5
5	68	41	40·6	39	33·2
6	175	44	41·8	42	36·6
7	214	46	44·6	46	42·2
8	188	49	45·2	52	47·1
9	202	49·7	49·2	55	51·6
10	201	51·0	51·5	62	56·8
11	158	53·0	52·2	68	62·4
12	172	55·0	52·5	76	70·2
13	116	56·0	54·8	87	81·2
14	83	59	58·2	96	87·1
15	56	61	60·2	100	93·4
16	52	..	62·6	..	97·6
17	14	..	..	..	..
18	17	..	..	..	..
19	5	..	..	..	..
Above 19 ..	5	..	..	..	..

128. **School Hygiene Work in Rural Areas by Circle Sanitary Inspectors.**—5,800 schools were visited by the rural sanitary inspectors of 26 districts and 207,988 pupils were examined by them, as against 193,325 pupils in 25 districts during the preceding year. Details of

their work are furnished in the following table:—

School Hygiene Work, 1940.

District Boards.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Unvaccinated.	Spleen. Small.	Spleen. Large.	Number of cholera inoculations.	Quinine prophylaxis.	Number of vaccination performed.	Number of lantern lectures.	General cleanliness.	Vermin infestations.
1. Bankura ..	232	5,690	341	286	640	3,454	13,198	17,126	135	Fair ..	440
2. Bakarganj ..	346	10,094	1,097	357	165	3,891	2,315	2,407	22	Good ..	198
3. Birbhum ..	181	6,790	427	461	511	710	4,071	1,308	148	Fair ..	393
4. Bogra ..	83	4,005	279	306	306	..	4,286	612	..	Do. ..	544
5. Burdwan ..	223	6,955	163	..	1,461	..	..	..	181	Do. ..	383
6. Chittagong ..	91	3,802	131	115	157	798	516	1,444	12	Good ..	89
7. Dacca ..	126	8,800	648	165	..	2,011	123	4,818	9	Fair ..	54
8. Darjeeling ..	13	204	5	86	7	..	..	..	..	Fairly good.	..
9. Dinajpur ..	551	11,890	1,621	2,257	2,033	92	17,325	3,501	197	Fair ..	916
10. Faridpur ..	155	6,565	524	302	377	873	694	1,768	23	Do. ..	156
11. Howrah ..	36	3,067	138	11	27	585	69	1,919	13	Tolerable.	138
12. Hooghly ..	155	5,455	88	1,293	447	638	665	2,027	21	Unsatisfactory.	254
13. Jalpaiguri ..	130	3,160	224	657	1,530	882	1,365	673	70	Fair ..	155

14. Jessore ..	287	6,704	348	3,109	1,470	364	19,133	1,609	..	Not so good.	Some extent.
15. Khulna ..	438	12,135	527	2,719	918	1,380	1,685	748	4	Fair ..	311
16. Malda ..	319	8,101	140	590	840	175	26,575 pills.	304	37	Do. ..	300
17. Midnapore ..	368	13,801	299	817	921	785	2,089	3,069	73	Do. ..	499
18. Murshidabad ..	44	3,455	17	539	166	399	51 lbs.	1,175	8	Do. ..	64
19. Mymensingh ..	968	46,288	3,113	2,297	2,753	1,553	18,923	15,149	44	Do. ..	537
20. Nadia ..	107	4,260	3,844	840	540	1,062	796	1,748	18	Good ..	86
21. Noakhali ..	80	4,231	478	168	50	2,720	311	723	..	Do. ..	..
22. Pabna ..	210	5,029	243	1,420	568	457	4,045	2,090	2	Fair ..	391
23. Rajshahi ..	221	8,813	373	1,766	1,005	566	23,328 tablets.	3,171	..	Do. ..	387
24. Rangpur ..	256	8,607	1,040	1,213	341	87	1,965	2,465	14	Do. ..	..
25. Tippera ..	53	4,086	98	28	12	363	164	1,097	14	Do. ..	57
26. 24-Parganas	127	6,001	258	589	370	950	3,826	1,372	13	Good ..	62

Chapter X.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

129. **Health Propaganda.**—About 190 sets of educational posters and charts and 264 sets of pamphlets on various public health subjects were supplied to 85 exhibitions held in the province during the year. Health models numbering about 150 were also sent to 20 exhibitions for demonstration. Requisitions for deputation of lecturers and cinema parties were frequently received during the exhibition season of the year, but owing to non-existence of any staff for Health Education and Propaganda at the disposal of the Public Health Department they could not be complied with, except on a few important occasions when the Director of Public Health personally attended and delivered lectures. This is a very great handicap. The Assistant Directors of Public Health in charge of circles concerned and departmental doctors were also deputed to participate in six exhibitions by holding public health stalls with necessary materials issued by the department.

Requisitions for posters and pamphlets from the various district boards, municipalities, Government and educational institutions as well as private bodies were also adequately met.

The proposal for the creation of a Health Education and Propaganda Section of the Bengal Public Health Department is still under the consideration of the Government.

Chapter XI.

Vaccination.

130. **Staff.**—The total number of vaccinators employed in the district boards and municipalities increased from 2,735 in 1939-40 to 3,061 in 1940-41. Compared with the previous year, in ten rural districts the number of vaccinators employed increased, in fourteen it decreased and remained the same in two. In Chittagong Hill Tracts there was no change in the number of vaccinators, while in Asansol Mining Settlement there was an increase as compared with the previous year. The strength of vaccinators in the district of 24-Parganas has been nearly treble. In the municipalities excluding Calcutta the number of vaccinators decreased from 222 in the previous year to 209 during the year under report. There was a fall in 14 municipalities and increase in 12, while there was no change in the number of vaccinators in the other municipalities as compared with the previous year. The strength of vaccinators in Calcutta Corporation was 86 in 1940-41 against 59 in 1939-40.

The total number of Vaccination Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors was 56 during the year against 59 in the previous year. As usual two Special Inspectors of Vaccination were retained by the Bengal Public Health Department to help the district boards and municipalities to organise vaccination campaign against smallpox epidemics. During the year they were deputed to the Malda and Faridpur district boards and to Bhatpara, Rajshahi and Faridpur municipalities.

131. **General Vaccination Statistics.**—The number of primary and revaccination cases performed during each year in the past decade is given below:—

Year.	Number of primary vaccinations.	Number of revaccinations.	Death rate from smallpox per mille of population.
1931-32	2,450,114	3,091,571	0·15
1932-33	2,518,186	1,451,948	0·23
1933-34	2,532,230	4,107,104	0·26
1934-35	2,635,546	4,260,825	0·13
1935-36	2,903,582	6,203,248	0·42
1936-37	3,255,573	6,011,273	0·71
1937-38	3,074,819	5,496,943	0·44
1938-39	2,876,619	4,972,453	0·14
1939-40	2,909,956	5,017,380	0·09
1940-41	3,025,791	5,459,459	0·10

It will be seen from these figures that on an average 2·82 million cases are primarily vaccinated, while the average number of children

under 1 year available for vaccination is only about 1·28 millions. This shows that a good proportion of persons who undergo primary vaccination are more than one year old, indicating that statutory provisions under the Bengal Vaccination Act are not strictly observed and enforced. If deaths from smallpox are to be prevented, systematic vaccination of unprotected children should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of law.

Another noticeable feature revealed by the above figures is that the number of re-vaccinations done during 1938 to 1941 is comparatively high though the mortality from smallpox has been low, as compared with the period, 1935-38, when there was a severe epidemic of smallpox.

Vaccination statement I, Appendix II, gives in detail the vaccination work done in each rural district and municipality and in the province as a whole during the year 1940-41. The following table shows the salient features of the vaccination work performed during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1939-40.	1940-41.	Increase + or decrease −.
Total number of persons vaccinated ..	7,925,382	8,475,980	+550,598
Total number of vaccinations performed	7,927,336	8,485,250	+557,914
(*a*) Primary	2,909,956	3,025,791	+115,835
Successful	2,476,604	2,646,351	+169,747
(*b*) Re-vaccinations	5,017,380	5,459,459	+442,079
Successful	1,565,085	1,693,851	+128,766
Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator	2,897	2,769	−128
Percentage of successful cases in which results were known—			
(*b*) Primary vaccinations	94·3	96·2	+1·9
(*b*) Re-vaccinations	46·2	40·2	−6·0
Ratio of successful vaccinations per mille of population.	80·6	86·6	+6·0
Number of children successfully vaccinated—			
(*a*) Under one year	388,954	458,201	+69,247
(*b*) One year and under six ..	1,527,539	1,599,252	+71,713
Total number of vaccinations during the recess—	1,594,470	1,114,386	−480,084
(*a*) Primary vaccinations	472,049	360,553	−111,496
(*b*) Re-vaccinations	1,22,421	753,833	−368,588

The total number of vaccination operations performed was 8,485,250 consisting of 3,025,791 primary and 5,459,459 re-vaccinations. There was thus an increase of 557,914 in the total number of operations, made up of an increase of 115,835 primary and 442,079 re-vaccinations as compared with the previous year. The percentages of successful primary and re-vaccinations in which results were known were 96·2 and 40·2 in 1940-41 against 94·3 and 46·2 respectively in 1939-40.

132. **Vaccination in rural areas.**—The following statement presents the figures of vaccination operations done during 1939-40 and 1940-41 as

compared with the mortality from smallpox recorded in rural areas during the two years:—

Vaccinations in rural areas.

Districts.	Vaccinations.		Differences.	Percentage of increase + or decrease −	Small pox deaths.		Increase + decrease −
	1939-40.	1940-41.			1939-40.	1940-41.	
Burdwan ..	111,253	143,733	+32,480	+29·1	73	197	+124
Asansol Mining Settlement.	125,462	94,922	−30,540	−24·3	28	37	+9
Birbhum ..	74,130	73,927	−203	−·2	23	67	+44
Bankura ..	107,842	88,533	−19,309	−17·9	30	67	+37
Midnapur ..	422,757	442,142	+19,385	+4·5	121	143	+22
Hooghly ..	73,586	88,172	+14,586	+19·8	228	201	−27
Howrah ..	71,224	80,739	+9,515	+13·3	283	482	+199
24-Parganas ..	215,716	179,880	−35,836	−16·6	541	643	+102
Nadia ..	182,123	159,565	−22,558	−12·3	275	165	−110
Murshidabad	168,185	158,987	−9,198	−5·4	15	44	+29
Jessore ..	269,996	237,407	−32,589	−12·07	75	98	+23
Khulna ..	144,665	182,805	+38,140	+26·3	35	33	−2
Rajshahi ..	112,437	119,218	+6,781	+6·03	18	11	−7
Dinajpur ..	250,374	257,242	+6,868	+2·7	146	34	−112
Jalpaiguri ..	129,953	127,347	−2,606	−2·00	6	27	+21
Darjeeling ..	52,678	47,418	−5,260	−9·9	2	..	−2
Rangpur ..	317,408	353,074	+35,666	+11·2	196	141	−55
Bogra ..	234,094	205,712	−28,382	−12·1	56	9	−47
Pabna ..	241,724	248,247	+6,523	+2·6	72	70	−2
Malda ..	283,770	198,769	−85,001	−29·9	7	44	+37
Dacca ..	327,220	564,469	+237,249	+72·5	369	1,384	+1,015
Mymensingh ..	1,189,132	1,135,430	−53,702	−4·5	533	257	−276
Faridpur ..	369,566	311,745	−57,821	−15·6	196	158	−38
Bakarganj ..	306,447	370,102	+63,655	+2·7	27	75	+48
Chittagong ..	267,105	477,137	+210,032	+78·6	24	21	−3
Noakhali ..	276,364	235,160	−41,204	−14 9	32	52	+20
Tippera ..	288,522	269,458	−19,064	−6·6	16	62	+46
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	23,719	20,510	−3,209	−13·5	..	..	..
Total ..	6,631,452	6,871,850	+240,398	+3·6	3,427	4,522	+1,095

6,871,850 vaccinations (2,858,053 primary and 4,013,797 re-vaccinations) were performed in the rural areas during 1940-41 as compared with 6,631,452 (2,763,920 primary and 3,867,532 re-vaccinations) in the previous year. The total number of operations has therefore recorded a rise of 240,398 cases (or 3·6 per cent.) over that of the previous year, the increase in primary being 94,133 and that in re-vaccination 146,265. The number of vaccinations increased in twelve districts and decreased in 14 districts, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Asansol Mining Settlement, the increase ranging from 2·6 per cent. in Pabna district

to 78·6 per cent. in Chittagong district and the decrease ranging from 29·9 per cent. in Malda district to 0·2 in Birbhum district. In ten districts the operations have either increased or decreased according as smallpox mortality has correspondingly increased or decreased as compared with the previous year: in the case of seven districts the operations performed increased though the number of smallpox deaths was lower, while in nine districts the number of vaccination cases decreased though the smallpox mortality was higher.

The number of primary and re-vaccinations done during the year under report as compared with the previous year is set forth in the following table:—

Primary vaccination and re-vaccination performed in rural area in each district.

Districts.	Primary vaccinations.		Differences.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−).	Re-vaccinations.		Differences.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−).
	1939-40.	1940-41.			1939-40.	1940-41.		
Burdwan ..	56,838	55,589	−1,249	−2·19	54,415	88,144	+33,729	+61·9
Asansol Mining Settlement.	12,983	11,718	−1,265	−9·7	112,479	83,204	−29,275	−26·02
Birbhum ..	57,658	45,384	−12,274	−21·2	16,472	28,543	+12,071	+73·2
Bankura ..	53,611	47,752	—5,859	−10·9	54,231	40,781	−13,450	−24·8
Midnapur ..	114,388	113,435	−953	−·8	308,369	328,707	+20,338	+6·5
Hooghly ..	36,511	46,588	+10,077	+27·5	37,075	41,584	+4,507	+12·1
Howrah ..	32,016	33,824	+1,808	+5·6	39,208	46,915	+7,707	+19·6
24-Parganas	99,718	87,909	−11,809	−11·8	115,998	91,971	−24,027	−20·7
Nadia ..	63,925	60,909	−3,016	−4·7	118,198	98,656	−19,542	−16·5
Murshidabad	67,215	61,149	−6,066	−9·2	100,970	97,838	−3,132	−3·1
Jessore ..	92,659	76,240	−16,419	−17·7	177,337	161,167	−16,170	−9·1
Khulna ..	47,122	60,829	+13,707	+29·08	97,543	121,976	+24,433	+25·04
Rajshahi ..	47,469	45,792	−1,677	−3·5	64,968	73,426	+8,458	+13·01
Dinajpur ..	127,021	127,186	+165	+0·12	123,353	130,056	+6,703	+5·4
Jalpaiguri ..	37,535	36,725	−810	−2·1	92,418	90,622	−1,796	−1·9
Darjeeling ..	6,552	6,322	−230	−3·5	46,126	41,096	−5,030	−10·9
Rangpur ..	148,976	181,151	+32,175	+21·5	168,432	171,923	+3,491	+2·07
Bogra ..	87,799	75,198	−12,601	−14·3	146,295	130,514	−15,781	−10·7
Pabna ..	92,762	93,340	+578	+0·6	148,962	154,907	+5,945	+0·4
Malda ..	41,945	43,076	+1,131	+2·6	241,825	155,693	−86,132	−35·6
Dacca ..	145,991	231,530	+85,539	+58·5	181,229	332,939	+151,710	+83·7
Mymensingh	533,433	523,092	−10,341	−1·9	655,699	612,338	−43,361	−6·6
Faridpur ..	156,206	118,008	−38,198	−24·4	213,360	193,737	−19,623	−9·2
Bakarganj ..	200,325	226,729	+26,404	+13·1	106,122	143,373	+37,251	+35·1
Chittagong ..	100,048	130,441	+30,393	+30·3	167,057	346,696	+179,639	+107·5
Noakhali ..	111,611	106,449	−5,162	−4·6	164,753	128,711	−36,042	−21·8
Tippera ..	179,223	201,655	+22,432	+12·5	109,299	67,803	−41,496	−37·9
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	12,380	10,033	−2,347	−18·9	11,339	10,477	−862	−7·2
Total ..	2,763,920	2,858,053	+94,133	+3·6	3,867,532	4,013,797	+146,265	+3·7

The figures given above show that, compared with the previous year, the primary vaccinations increased in eleven districts and re-vaccinations in thirteen districts, while they decreased in the other rural areas. The highest percentage of increase in primary vaccinations was recorded in rural areas of Dacca district (58·5). The other districts which returned large percentage of increase were Chittagong (30·3), Khulna (29·1) and Hooghly (27·5). The district of Faridpur returned the largest fall of 24·4 per cent. in primary vaccinations. The largest percentage increase of re-vaccinations was registered in Chittagong district, the number of re-vaccinations being more than double that done in the previous year. The districts of Dacca, Birbhum, Burdwan returned a rise of 83·7, 73·2 and 61·9 per cent. respectively over that of the previous year in respect of re-vaccinations. The large number of primary and re-vaccinations done in Dacca district is mainly due to the very sharp increase in smallpox mortality from 369 in 1939-40 to 1,384 in 1940-41.

133. **Vaccination in municipalities.**—The statistics of vaccination done in municipal towns and in the Corporation of Calcutta during 1939-40 and 1940-41 are given below:—

	1939-40.			1940-41.		
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Total.
Municipal towns	98,300	452,410	550,710	99,963	515,851	615,814
Calcutta ..	24,854	373,525	398,379	42,752	576,172	618,924
All towns including Calcutta.	123,154	825,935	949,089	142,715	1,092,023	1,234,738

The total number of vaccination operations in urban areas increased by 285,649 or by 30·1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The bulk of this is due to the large increase of 220,545 vaccinations done in Calcutta alone representing a rise of 55·4 per cent. over the number of vaccination in the previous year which is mainly due to the increased activities of vaccination staff during the severe epidemic prevalent in the first quarter of 1941. In the municipal towns excluding Calcutta the number of vaccinations exceeded last year's figures by only 11·8 per cent. The increase in the total number of operations is recorded both under primary and re-vaccination, but the contribution of primary vaccination in municipal towns only was small. Seventy-four municipal towns returned an increase in the vaccinations performed as compared with the previous year, it being very high in the municipalities of Howrah, Garden Reach, Rajshahi, Bhatpara, Asansol, Titagarh and Dacca.

134. **Vaccination performed by other agencies.**—The following extract from Vaccination Statement I, Appendix II, shows the comparative figures of vaccination performed in certain special areas during the year under report and the previous year:—

Vaccinations performed by other agencies.

Agencies.	Primary vaccinations.		Increase +or decrease (−).	Re-vaccinations.		Increase +or decrease (−).
	1939-40.	1940-41.		1929-40.	1940-41.	
Tea gardens	13,286	13,419	+133	23,012	78,899	+55,887
Factories	3,934	3,540	−394	78,911	91,174	+12,263
Railways	5,008	7,402	+2,394	70,351	61,220	−9,131
Steamers	..	..	..	91,504	75,546	−15,958
Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jails	654	656	+2	60,135	45,866	−14,269
Total ..	22,882	25,017	+2,135	323,913	352,075	+28,792

Compared with the previous year there has been a reduction in the number of primary vaccinations done in factories, while there was a reduction in re-vaccinations performed in the railways, jails and steamers. In all the agencies combined, both the primary and re-vaccinations have increased.

135. **Period of vaccination.**—As stated in the previous year's report the vaccination season has been fixed as the period from 1st October 1940 to 15th June 1941.

136. **Wastage of vaccine lymph.**—During the year under report 4,692,842 grains of vaccine lymph were issued from the Bengal Vaccine Institute. Taking 4 points of insertion for primary vaccinations and two for revaccinations, the number of vaccination in points comes to 23,023,938. If it is assumed that 8 points of insertion can be made with one grain of lymph, the total wastage of lymph amounted to 1,814,849·75 grains. As the cost of manufacture of half a grain of vaccine lymph is 0·5 pies in 1940-41, the cost of wastage amounts to Rs. 9,452-5-6.

137. **Cost of vaccination.**—The total cost of vaccination has increased from Rs. 4,61,790-1-4 in 1939-40 to Rs. 4,70,644-11-6 in 1940-41, the actual increase being Rs. 8,854-10-2. The total expenditure borne from provincial, district and municipal funds during the years under report was Rs. 1,61,529-5-0, Rs. 1,71,821-14-9 and Rs. 1,37,293-7-9 respectively, against Rs. 1,58,424-6-5, Rs. 1,69,955-3-11 and

Rs. 1,33,410-7-0 respectively, in the previous year. The details of the expenditure incurred under the funds are shown below:—

Details of expenditure.	Provincial fund.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pay of inspecting staff vaccinators, etc., travelling allowance and contingencies.	95,916 6 3	1,71,821 14 9	1,28,613 7 9	3,96,351 12 9
Bengal Vaccine Institute	62,746 10 0	..	..	62,746 10 0
Calcutta Corporation Vaccine Depot ..	..	..	8,680 0 0	8,680 0 0
Special Inspector of vaccination ..	2,866 4 9	..	..	2,866 4 9
Total ..	1,61,529 5 0	1,71,821 14 9	1,37,293 7 9	4,70,644 11 6

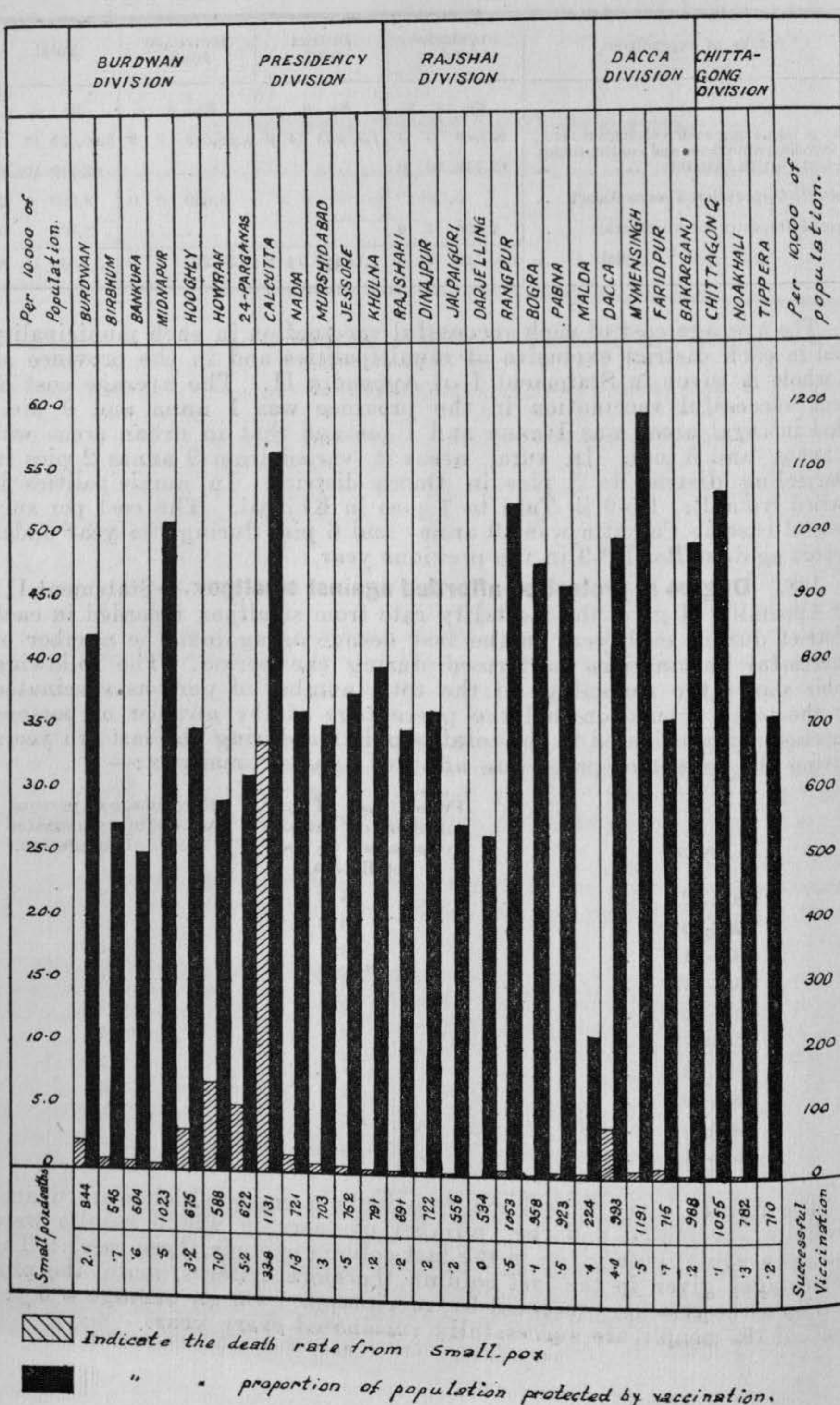
The average cost of each successful vaccination in each municipality and in each district exclusive of municipalities and in the province as a whole is given in Statement I of Appendix II. The average cost of each successful vaccination in the province was 1 anna and 9 pies, that in rural areas was 1 anna and 1 pie and that in urban areas was 6 annas and 5 pies. In rural areas it varied from 9 annas 2 pies in Darjeeling district to 5 pies in Dacca district. In municipalities it varied from Rs. 1-5-6 in Taki to 7 pies in Khirpai. The cost per successful case in Calcutta was 10 annas and 6 pies during the year under report against Rs. 1-3-9 in the previous year.

138. **Degree of protection afforded against smallpox.**—Statement III of Appendix II gives the mortality rate from smallpox recorded in each district during each year in the last decade as against the number of successful vaccinations performed during the period. The following table shows the percentage of the total number of persons vaccinated to the total population and the percentage of the number of persons successfully vaccinated to the total population during the last ten years giving the extent of protection afforded against smallpox:—

Years.	Percentage of the number of persons vaccinated to total population.	Percentage of persons successfully vaccinated to total population.
1931-32	11·1	7·5
1932-33	13·3	8·1
1933-34	13·2	8·0
1934-35	13·6	8·0
1935-36	18·2	9·5
1936-37	18 2	10·2
1937-38	17·2	9·1
1938-39	15·7	7·9
1939-40	15·8	8·1
1940-41	16·9	8·7

The figures given in column two include cases which were unsuccessfully vaccinated and the number of cases in which results were unknown while those given in the last column exclude these cases. The percentages given in the last column therefore underestimate the proportion of population protected by vaccination. On an average 8·5 per cent. of the people are successfully vaccinated every year.

Diagram illustrating death rates from smallpox and degree of protection afforded during 1940-41.



139. **Degree of protection afforded to infants.**—The proportions of children under one year successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population in the rural districts and municipalities are given in Statement IV, Appendix II. Although the proportion in the province as a whole increased from 276·1 per mille of available infant population in 1939-40 to 330·9 in 1940-41, a large number of infants still remain unprotected. Every effort should be made by the local bodies to protect as many of the available children as possible.

311·3 per mille of available infants in the rural areas were vaccinated during the year under report against 262·2 per mille in the previous year. Compared with the previous year the proportion of infants vaccinated increased in 20 rural districts and decreased in 5, large excess being recorded in the districts of Pabna, Chittagong, Dacca, Rangpur and Mymensingh. In the districts of 24-Parganas and Birbhum, the fall was very great, the ratios being 162·8 and 303·8 per mille respectively during the year against 453·4 and 483·7 per mille respectively in the previous year. The districts of Nadia, Chittagong, Murshidabad, Midnapur, Bogra and Rajshahi recorded high proportions of infantile vaccination of 643·1, 613·7, 432·1, 420·9, 418·3 and 400·4 per mille of available infants respectively. The district of Bakarganj still continued to report the lowest ratio of 75·0 per mille of infant population, which shows that infants were practically unprotected from smallpox epidemics.

In the municipal areas the ratio of infants protected by vaccination to total infants available was 672·7 per mille in 1940-41 against 533·9 per mille in 1939-40. It increased in 56 municipal towns including Calcutta and decreased in 61 as compared with the previous year. The very high proportions recorded in Garden Reach (1,498·1), Gobardanga (1,386·6), Kotchandpur (1,333·3), Ranaghat (1,224·0), Rajbari 1,116·6), Midnapur (1,113·3), Satkhira (1,105·0), Naihati (1,096·2), Dum Dum (1,071·4), Bogra (1,045·9) and Jalpaiguri (1,029·7) seem mainly due to the inclusion of children more than one year in the group under consideration. This defect in the vaccination returns from the local bodies was pointed out in the previous reports also. The authorities concerned should rectify this in future. In the municipality of Raniganj, no infant was successfully vaccinated, though there were 625 infants available for primary vaccination. The percentage of infants protected against smallpox in the municipalities of Patuakhali, Dainhat, Kharar and Ramjibanpur is practically negligible.

140. **Method of vaccination.**—(*a*) *Type of vaccinating lancet used.*—There was no change in the type of lancet used for vaccination, viz., rotary lancets.

(*b*) *Number of points inserted.*—As in the previous year, primary vaccinations are performed in four points and re-vaccinations in two points.

141. **Post-vaccination complications.**—No complaint of post-vaccinal complications was received during the year under report.

142. **Activities of the vaccination inspecting and rural public health staff.**—The strength of rural public health and the vaccination inspecting staff in each district and the number of primary and re-vaccinations

performed by them during the year under report are shown in the following statement:—

Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed by the rural public health staff and the vaccination inspecting staff during the year 1940-41.

Districts.	Numoer of Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Health Officer.	Operations performed by health staff.			Average number of vaccinations performed by each.	Number of vaccination Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.	Number of vaccinations performed by vaccination Inspecting staff.			Average number or vaccinations performed by each.
		Primary vaccinanations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.			Primary vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ..	16	4,617	14,231	18,848	1,178	2	983	2,265	3,248	1,624
Birbhum ..	14	395	1,948	2,343	160	2	174	214	388	194
Bankura ..	19	827	4,649	5,476	288	1	106	472	578	578
Midnapur ..	30	4,112	18,219	22,331	744	2	479	2,021	2,500	1,250
Hooghly ..	15	2,871	6,216	9,087	605	2	468	521	989	494
Howrah ..	10	2,863	7,593	10,456	1,045	1	235	447	682	682
24-Parganas	37	3,857	7,662	11,519	311	3	160	351	511	170
Nadia ..	25	5,651	34,841	40,492	1,619	2	247	825	1,072	536
Murshidabad ..	21	2,094	7,300	9,394	447	3	181	392	573	191
Jessore ..	24	3,074	7,204	10,278	428	2	58	239	297	148
Khulna ..	22	1,274	3,066	4,340	197	4	428	1,476	1,904	476
Rajshahi ..	24	2,286	6,719	9,005	375	3	40	643	683	227
Dinajpur ..	30	3,866	6,761	10,627	354	2	256	293	549	274
Jalpaiguri ..	17	1,588	10,667	12,255	721	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	84	352	436	145
Rangpur ..	33	4,150	8,370	12,520	379	2	234	600	834	417
Bogra ..	15	610	1,812	2,422	161	1	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	17	5,611	7,454	13,065	768	1	46	84	130	130
Malda ..	19	1,296	3,628	4,924	259	1	8	113	121	121
Dacca ..	32	6,315	18,190	24,505	765	2	1,347	3,791	5,138	2,569
Mymensingh ..	51	29,981	57,796	87,777	1,721	4	1,194	885	2,079	519
Faridpur ..	25	2,685	7,435	10,120	404	3	265	388	653	217
Bakarganj ..	33	13,349	8,732	22,081	669	3	897	901	1,798	599
Chittagong ..	21	3,051	8,991	12,042	573	2	554	685	1,239	619
Noakhali ..	14	3,482	11,904	15,386	1,099	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera ..	20	2,879	5,301	8,180	409	2	17	7	24	12
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	..	..	..	..	..	3	113	530	643	214

In the districts of Jalpaiguri and Noakhali, there was no Inspector or Sub-Inspector of vaccination, while there was no Sanitary Inspector or Assistant Health Officer in Darjeeling district. In fifteen districts, the average number of vaccinations performed by rural health staff was higher than that done by the inspecting staff, while in the remaining

eight districts it was less. The highest average number of vaccinations done by rural public health staff was recorded in the districts of Mymensingh (1,721), Nadia (1,619), Burdwan (1,178), Noakhali (1,099) and Howrah (1,045). The vaccination inspecting staff in the districts of Dacca, Burdwan and Midnapur performed the highest average number of 2,569, 1,624 and 1,250 vaccinations respectively. The vaccination work of the inspecting staff in Bogra, Tippera, Malda and Pabna districts and that of rural health staff in Birbhum and Bogra districts were not satisfactory.

143. **Inspection.**—It will be seen from the following table that the District Health Officer, Faridpur, has not furnished the number of vaccination cases inspected by him and the District Health Officer, Nadia, did no inspection work at all. As in the previous year, the District Health Officer, Jalpaiguri district, inspected the largest number of 14,831 cases, the District Health Officer, Chittagong, coming second with 11,225 cases. As it is very essential that the technique of vaccination should be properly followed by the vaccination staff and that the vaccination done should be verified, the District Health Officers should pay special attention to this aspect of public health work.

More than a lakh of cases were inspected by the health staff in the districts of Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Midnapur. In the district of Birbhum only 2,680 cases were inspected.

Number of vaccinations inspected during 1940-41.

	By District Health Officers.	By Public Health staff.
Burdwan	9,850	67,059
Birbhum	1,041	2,680
Bankura	3,465	Not shown.
Midnapur	2,034	101,294
Hooghly	1,889	30,318
Howrah	1,595	24,187
24-Parganas	606	42,735
Nadia	..	34,609
Murshidabad	211	47,417
Jessore	2,252	42,188
Khulna	918	52,053
Rajshahi	566	42,920
Dinajpur	8,560	82,096
Jalpaiguri	14,831	82,481
Darjeeling	1,522	5,399
Rangpur	3,395	55,753
Bogra	1,013	60,504
Pabna	396	31,552
Malda	4,954	43,620
Dacca	1,436	66,590
Mymensingh	2,551	249,642
Faridpur	Not shown	68,490
Bakarganj	554	110,728
Chittagong	11,225	37,393
Noakhali	3,590	23,510
Tippera	948	29,631
Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	48	8,804

144. **Bengal Vaccine Institute.**—The total number of calves vaccinated during 1940-41 was 2,028, against 2,057, 2,194 and 2,451 of the three previous years. The average yield of pulp per calf was 398 grains against 388·5, 425 and 422 grains of the three preceding years. 73,12,965 grains of vaccine lymph were manufactured during the year against 43,77,860, 63,33,460 and 46,61,414 grains of the three previous years. 46,92,842 grains of vaccine lymph were issued against 46,01,303, 43,77,860 and 50,01,277 grains in the three preceeding years. The cost of manufacture of vaccine lymph was 0·5 pies only per dose of half a grain of vaccine lymph. The total expenditure of the institute including overhead charges for supervision, etc., amounted to Rs. 62,746-10-0 against Rs. 46,793-8-6 and Rs. 48,706-0-0 of the previous years.

A sum of Rs. 28,461-1-0 was realised from sales of vaccine lymph. The total sale proceeds of vaccine lymph realised during the preceding two years amounts to Rs. 19,915-1-6 and Rs. 15,046-10-6 respectively. The amount realised on account of sale-proceeds of vaccine lymph during the year (1940-41) was the highest sum realised on this account since the establishment of the institute.

Bacteriological examination of vaccine lymph (Preliminary tests).—Forty-four sample tubes of vaccine lymph were tested at the Bengal Vaccine Institute Laboratory by the Superintendent himself. The Director of Public Health Laboratory, Bengal, carried out the final bacteriological tests of vaccine lymph as usual.

Lectures and demonstrations.—Lectures and practical demonstrations were delivered to the students of the D.P.H. class (School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene), M.B. students and to the students of the Calcutta Campbell Medical School, on the method of preparation of vaccine lymph by the Superintendent. The Radio Talks on "Smallpox and Human Vaccination" were also delivered by him.

Improvements effected.—Valuable improvements in connection with reorganisation of the Bengal Vaccine Institute were effected by the Superintendent, the details of which have been fully explained in the brochure on the method of preparation of lymph (anti-smallpox) vaccine and human vaccination written by the Superintendent and published by the Bengal Public Health Department.

Chapter XII.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

Industrial Hygiene.

145. **Septic tank latrines.**—The following septic tank installations, activated sludge plants and bored-hole latrines in mills and factories were approved by the Public Health Department during the year:—

Septic Tank Latrines.

	Number of daily users.	Number of seats.
(1) Messrs. Mackintosh Burn, Ltd., at Andul Works, Howrah ..	700	3
(2) Ramnaggar Sugar Factory, Nadia	500	12
(3) Messrs. Scientific Sanitation Co., at Calcutta Match Factory..	1,200	28
(4) Director, J. B. Norton and Sons, at Paper Mill, Raniganj ..	..	..
(5) The Master of the Mint, Calcutta	525	14
(6) J. B. Norton and Sons, Ltd., at General Electric Co. (India), Ltd.	700	20
(7) The Secretary, J. B. Norton and Sons, Ltd., at Aluminium Factory, Ltd., Belur	15	..
(8) The Director, J. B. Norton and Sons, Ltd., at Residence of Thomson, Esq., Tagore Park	15	..
(9) The Manager, Mackintosh Burn and Co., Calcutta Electric Supply, Ltd.	200	10
(10) Luxminarain Cotton Mills	400	10
(11) J. B. Norton and Sons, at workshop of Messrs. A. G. Man and Co.	300	8
(12) Messrs. A. Sarkar and Co., 20, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, at Prabartak Jute Mill	500	14
(13) Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., Ltd.	..	..
(14) The Solar Paint and Varnishing Manufacturing Co., Belghoria	70	4
(15) Messrs. Willas Construction Co., Ltd.	6,725	144
(16) J. B. Norton and Sons, Ltd., at Aluminium Manufacturing Co.	350	..
(17) Burns Co., Ltd., at Raniganj	..	..
(18) Hanuman Works Co.	100	..
(19) The Director, J. B. Norton and Sons	5,433	120
(20) Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India ..	1,000	..
(21) Managing Agents, Equitable Coal Co., Ltd., at Neamuthpur Workshop	..	..
(22) The Managing Agents, Bengal Porcelain Co., at Belgharia	..	..
(23) Sanyal and Co., 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, at Power Station, Gouripur	250	..
(24) Nedeem Tea Co., Ltd., (Looshan Division), at Looshan Tea Estate	..	..
(25) Messrs. Scientific Sanitation Co., at Railway Workshop and Store yard, Kanchrapara, (Activated sludge plant) ..	700	..

Besides the above the following septic tanks and bored hole latrines in police-stations and in residential houses were approved by the Bengal Public Health Department:—

Septic tanks and bored-hole latrines.

(1) Plans for 100 users at the Kannia M. E. School in Bakarganj district.

(2) Plan for 173 users at the Banga Sishu Girls' School, Bally, Howrah.

(3) Plan for 680 users at the Barisal Sadar Girls' School.

(4) Septic tank latrines for 50 users at Hospital Barrack at New Central Jail, Dum Dum.

(5) Septic tank latrine for 25 users at Pipulpati town outpost in the Hooghly Chinsurah municipality.

(6) Septic tank latrine at premises No. 9, Prince Anwar Shah Lane.

(7) Messrs. Scientific Sanitation—Activated Sludge Plant at Calcutta Match Factory.

(8) Six septic tank latrine at St. Patrick's High School, Asansol, for 321 users.

(9) Septic tank latrine for 10 constables at the Shaghatta police-station, Rangpur.

(10) Twenty seated latrine at the South Union Jute Mills.

(11) A septic tank latrine at the residency of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rajshahi Range.

(12) Two-seated latrine at the Palong police-station in Faridpur district.

(13) Septic tank installation at the Amtoli police-station in Bakarganj district.

(14) Septic tank latrine for ten users for the police quarters.

(15) Three-seated sanitary type latrine with 3 urinals.

(16) Sanitary latrines attached to the hostel for the scheduled caste Hindus attached to the B. M. College Barisal.

(17) Septic tank latrine and urinal at Chitpur Stand.

(18) Two-seated sanitary latrine at Patuakhali police-station.

(19) Two-seated septic tank latrine, Amta police-station, Howrah.

(20) Septic tank latrine at Bagherpara police-station, Jessore.

(21) Septic tank latrine at Gopiballavpur police-station for ten users.

(22) Septic tank latrine for Sub-Inspectors and constable quarters.

(23) Sanitary latrine and urinal for the Muktear Library, Khulna.

(24) Septic tank latrine with hand dumping depot, Burdwan municipality.

(25) Septic tank latrine in the house of N. Biswas, Esq.

(26) Septic tank latrine in the Garifa Thana.

(27) Septic tank latrine for 20 users.

(28) Installation of sanitary fittings in the residency of Additional Superintendent of Police, Chittagong.

(29) Septic tank latrine at the Companyganj police-station, Noakhali.

(30) Septic tank latrine at Kalaron police-station.

(31) Septic tank latrine for 350 users for Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

(32) Septic tank latrine at Surjanagar police-station.

(33) Proposed plan for sanitary latrine at the quarters of 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors at Fakirhat, Khulna.

(34) Proposed plan of sanitary latrine for constables at Baliakandi police-station in Faridpur.

(35) Sanitary latrine at Nagarkanda police-station in Faridpur.

The total number of plans approved for septic tank latrines and activated sludge plants and bored-hole latrines in industrial concerns in 1940 were 57, 3 and nil, respectively against 53 septic tanks, 5 activated sludge plants and 2 bored-hole latrines plans respectively in 1939.

Sanitary arrangements in schools.—All plans for new construction of school buildings or any addition or alteration in them for which grants from Government are wanted have got to be approved by the Public Health Department from health point of view before such grants are sanctioned. All septic tanks and drainage plans in connection with educational institution were examined in the Public Health Department by the Inspector of Septic Tanks Installations.

Number of inspections, samples of effluents and action taken.—308 inspections were made during 1940 against 269 inspections during 1939. Seventy-nine samples of effluents were examined in the Bengal Public Health Laboratory. Besides, a large number of chlorinated effluent were examined at the spot during the course of inspection by means of chloroscope and the results in most of the cases were found to be satisfactory. When unsterilised effluent was found, steps were immediately taken to have the defect remedied.

Tittagarh and Bhatpara Sewerage Works.—As in the previous years, samples of effluent were regularly collected once a month from Tittagarh works and twice a month from Bhatpara works. As mentioned in the previous year, another aeration chamber is necessary for the Tittagarh sewerage works for dealing with the increased quantity of sewage.

Sewerage scheme.—Three sewerage schemes, viz., of Panihati, Halisahar and Serampur municipalities mentioned in the last year's report have not materialised yet.

Health propaganda.—In the mill areas no sanitary improvement deserving special mention was effected during the year under review. The Bengal Public Health Department as usual supplied health posters and leaflets for distribution and display in the mill areas. Vaccination against smallpox and inoculation against cholera of the labour forces have become permanent routine measures. Establishment of maternity clinics and creches for children in the big mills and factories is

increasing, though they are not as many as one would like to have. In the absence of legal powers, no effective action can be taken in this direction. For the same reason, sanitary improvement of the coolies cannot be enforced as they do not come under the purview of the Factories Act.

Nuisances.—Complaints of nuisances were received from the following factories and attended to during the year:—

(1) Darsana Distillery.

(2) Tittagarh Paper Mills No. II.

(3) Dum Dum Municipality.

(4) Panihati Municipality.

(5) Bengal Water Proof Company.

(6) Baranagar Kamarhati Co. Works.

(7) Guest Kean and Williams Workshop, Sibpur.

Improvements suggested.—As suggested in previous years, a series of septic tank latrines on both banks of the Hooghly river should be constructed by the Port Commissioners for the use of the floating population in order to prevent the pollution of the river water. The Inland Steam Navigation Act should be amended to prevent the boatmen and sailors defæcating in the river while in port.

Improvement in respect of the following is also necessary in the interest of health and welfare of the mill population:—

(*a*) *Housing conditions.*—In most of the mills, the housing condition is very unsatisfactory from the sanitary point of view. Moreover the accommodation provided is not sufficient for the full labour force resulting in heavy overcrowding. In most of the mills housing arrangements are back to back which are defective in respect of ventilation and lighting. These can be improved upon if a type plan is adopted as a legal necessity. Unfortunately, however, as the law stands at present, adoption of such a plan for labour lines providing sufficient accommodation to avoid overcrowding and requiring sanitary improvements of labour lines in respect of bathing and washing and conservancy and drainage arrangements, lighting and drinking water-supplies, cannot be enforced.

(*b*) *Provision of maternity and child welfare work.*—Only a few mills have provided these facilities. All big mills and factories should provide them for the benefit of the female labourers. Creches for children should be a permanent feature of all industrial concerns employing women workers.

(*c*) Playground and primary schools, and technical schools for the children should be provided in all labour lines.

(*d*) A recreation hall where labourers can meet and cinema shows can be shown should be provided. The doctor in charge should give weekly health talks to the labourers in such places.

(*e*) Vendors of foodstuffs in the industrial areas should be all licensed. Adulteration of foodstuffs should be stopped by periodical examinations.

(*f*) Appointment of Sanitary Inspectors should be compulsory so that they may look after the sanitation of the mill areas and their labour lines.

Industrial Hygiene Branch.—Establishment of an industrial section of the Public Health Department is a crying necessity and has been long overdue. Improvements suggested above and many other things in connection with the health and well-being of the rapidly increasing labour forces in the province cannot be effected without the establishment of an industrial section with legal powers. This has been brought to the notice of the Government. There is one Labour Act in Bengal for a limited area only—The Jalpaiguri Labour Act for the tea garden area. The annual reports of the Inspector (Civil Surgeon of Jalpaiguri) show an appalling number of deaths from tuberculosis in tea gardens. It is as high as 16·6 per mille—4 to 10 per mille being common—against a provincial figure of ·25 per mille. We are quite ignorant of the health conditions of the labourers in other areas of the province. I urge with all the emphasis I can command for the establishment of an Industrial section armed with legal powers to improve the health and living conditions of the industrial workers.

Mines.

146. **Mines.**—The Asansol Mining Settlement area consists of the two municipal towns, Asansol and Raniganj, and a few villages. The population is 382,680 as per the census of 1931. The main vital statistical figures reflecting the public health conditions of the area during the year under report and the previous year are as follows:—

	1939.	1940.
Number of births	10,547	9,962
Birth-rate per mille of population ..	30·0	28·3
Number of deaths	7,548	6,285
Death rate per mille of population ..	21·4	17·8
Number of infantile deaths ..	1,370	1,093
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live-births	129·8	109·7
Mortality rates from—		
Cholera	0·95	0·28
Small-pox	0·02	0·16
Fevers	8·94	7·83
Pneumonia	1·38	1·14
Respiratory Diseases ..	1·29	1·10
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	1·08	0·79
Other causes	7·78	6·55

The figures given above show that on the whole the health conditions in 1940 were better than that in 1939.

There were 325 cases and 98 deaths from cholera in the area in 1940. Cholera did not assume epidemic proportions at any time during the year. The preventive measures consisted of the isolation of the cases, segregation of contacts and 26,833 anti-cholera inoculations.

Smallpox caused 881 cases resulting in 101 deaths in 1940. Smallpox was prevalent during the summer months and declined with the onset of rains. Delayed notification was responsible for the outbreak of epidemics in Asansol town and Kendua Bazar. Mass re-vaccination was carried out throughout the mining area. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 137,054 of which 11,372 were primary and 125,682 were re-vaccinations.

Eleven sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal fever with four deaths were reported during the year. Examination of C. S. fluid of the patient was carried out to confirm the diagnosis and neso-pharyngeal swabs were taken from patients and contacts for examination.

Compared with the previous year, there was less incidence of enteric fevers.

There was a noticeable fall in the death-rate from fevers including malaria from 8·94 per mille in 1939 to 7·83 per mille in 1940. The incidence of malaria as recorded in colliery dispensaries shows a comparative decline during the year under report. As a result of intensive anti-malaria work carried out in two endemic areas, they were practically free from malaria. Local areas where malaria was a problem were encouraged to take up anti-malaria work.

The recorded number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 25.

A detailed survey on leprosy carried out by trained leprosy assistants revealed that the incidence of leprosy was 1·5 per cent. Out of 5,622 cases found in the area, 1,290 were infectious. As a result of treatment offered in 15 leprosy clinics to 3,116 registered cases, 91 were discharged during the year, 195 became symptom free, while 71 infectious cases became non-infectious.

Two Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres were opened during the year, making a total of eleven. The activities of each centre include ante-natal supervision, natal care and post-natal visits. In addition to morning clinics where mothers and babies come under the direct supervision of the health visitor, training of *dais* constitute an important feature of welfare work.

Other special areas.

147. **Special areas.**—(*a*) *Cooch Behar State.*—The extent of the State is 1,318 square miles with a population of 590,886 as per census of 1931. The number of recorded births increased from 13,177 in 1939-40 to 15,839 in 1940-41 giving birth-rates of 22·3 and 26·81 per mille respectively. 13,387 deaths were registered during the year showing a reduction of only 15 deaths as compared with the previous year. The death-rates were 22·69 and 22·68 per mille in 1939-40 and 1940-41 respectively.

There was a remarkable fall in the mortality from cholera and smallpox as compared with the previous year. One cholera death and two smallpox deaths were recorded during 1940-41. The total number of vaccinations done was 65,764 during the year under report as against 57,859 in the previous year. Of these, 47,624 and 41,631 were successful, the percentage of successful cases being 72·41 and 83·56 respectively.

The number of malaria patients who attended the dispensaries was 67,705 against 68,614 in the previous year. Out of 14,095 children examined at different hospitals, 8,770 had enlarged spleen, showing a high spleen rate of 62·2. A general survey of the malaria tracts in the State was done during the year under report. Quinine was distributed through the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of travelling dispensary, vaccination staff and the Inspector of Schools.

Fifty-one lepers were treated in the Sadar Hospital.

(*b*) *Chittagong Hill Tracts*.—No systematic registration of births and deaths exists in this area, as the Bengal Birth and Death Registration Act is not in force. However, some attempt is made by the Mouza Headmen to collect and submit vital statistics of the area to the thana officers. There were five attacks and three deaths from cholera. Eight smallpox cases occurred causing no death during 1940. The waterworks at Rangamati continued to benefit the people. Several tanks were excavated and wells sunk during the year. The use of borehole latrines was popularised. On the whole, the general health of the people during the year is reported to be good by the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

(*c*) *Dooars Planters' Area*.—An abstract from the report on the working of the Jalpaiguri Labour Act for the year from 1st July 1939 to 30th June 1940, is given below.

The number of tea gardens borne in the register of tea gardens under the Jalpaiguri Labour Act was 155. at the end of 1940, 104 being under European and 51 under Indian management.

A census was taken on the 31st May 1940. The total working population was 290,174 (150,008 males and 140,166 females). There was an increase of 4,385 in the population as compared with the last year.

The total number of births during the year was 11,162 (5,723 boys, and 5,439 girls) giving a rate of 38·47 per mille, the figures for the last year being 11,378 and 39·81 per mille respectively. There were 6,569 deaths during the year giving a rate of 22·64 per mille as compared with 6,974 in the previous year with a rate of 24·41 per mille. The following table gives the mortality from the principal diseases during 1937-38, 1938-39 and 1939-40:—

Diseases.	Number of deaths during		
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Cholera ..	6	26	41
Small-pox ..	..	2	7
Fever ..	1,122	1,326	1,228
Kala-azar ..	6	9	9
Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	942	1,275	1,024
Chest complaint ..	950	1,061	802
Phthisis ..	454	477	490
Blackwater fever ..	9	8	8

The number of infantile deaths during the year was 926 giving an infantile mortality of 82·96 per 1,000 births as against 1,204 in the previous year giving a rate of 105·82 per 1,000 births.

There were 173 lepers in 1939-40 as against 211 in 1938-39 and 187 in 1937-38.

All European gardens are supervised by qualified European Group Medical Officers. Twenty Indian gardens are supervised by qualified medical officers, while the rest had no such supervision. Out of the 155 gardens under the Act, only 101 gardens have resident doctors with proper qualifications. The gardens not entertaining qualified medical officers should employ medical officers with registrable qualification.

Public Analyst.

148. **Bengal Public Health Laboratory.**—*Water.*—The total number of samples of water examined chemically and bacteriologically during the year 1940 was 1,742 and 3,666 respectively as against 1,797 and 3,508 during the previous year. Of these, the number of samples from jute mills examined chemically and bacteriologically was 1,076 and 1,971, respectively.

Regular monthly examinations of water from the following places were carried out:—

(1) Sixty-two jute mills under the Indian Jute Mills' Association.

(2) Nineteen municipal waterworks, including the waterworks of the Kalna municipality which has been recently started.

(3) The waterworks at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore.

Samples of water were also received for examination from police-stations of districts, district and special jails, other Government departments and private parties. The sources of water at the municipal waterworks were as pointed out in previous years either tube-wells, infiltration wells and galleries, tanks or rivers and chlorination remained the method of choice to render the water potable.

Sewage effluents.—The necessary staff for the regular analysis of sewage effluents having not been sanctioned the number of samples of sewage effluent examined chemically during the year was only 79.

Staff was temporarily provided by the Public Health Engineering Department for carrying out a special work and the number of samples of raw sewage and effluent examined for the purpose of the work was 275.

Foodstuffs.—The total number of samples of foodstuffs received during the year from all sources was 9,178 as compared to 8,951 in 1939 and the total number of samples analysed 8,314 as compared to 7,032 in 1939.

The number of samples of various foodstuffs sent for analysis by the district boards and municipalities during the year as compared to those of the year 1939 and the percentage of the total were as follows:—

Food articles.	District boards.				Municipalities.			
	1940.	Percentage of the total.	1939.	Percentage of the total.	1940.	Percentage of the total.	1939.	Percentage of the total.
Mustard oil ..	4,358	74·2	4,206	75·6	1,018	42·7	1,166	47·8
Ghee ..	844	14·3	692	12·4	740	31·0	748	30·7
Milk ..	517	8·8	490	8·8	427	17·9	349	14·3
Butter ..	6	0·1	8	0·1	18	0·7	18	0·7
Dahi ..	4	..	59	1·0	28	1·2	31	1·2
Channa ..	37	0·6	2	..	..	..	..	..
Atta and wheat flour.	42	0·7	50	0·9	109	4·6	72	2·9
Tea ..	67	1·1	52	0·9	42	1·7	52	2·1
Total ..	5,875	..	5,559	..	2,382	..	2,436	..

As in previous years samples of foodstuffs were received for analysis from the Government hospitals in Calcutta and a small number from the district hospital at Howrah. Out of a total of 819 samples thus received, 784 were of milk, 8 of butter, 18 of ghee, 7 of atta and 2 of mustard oil.

The tabulated figures show 74·2 per cent. of the samples sent by the district boards and 42·7 per cent. of the samples sent by the municipalities were of mustard oil. Thus, as also noticed in previous years, the efforts of the sanitary staff of local bodies were directed more to check adulteration of mustard oil than that of any other foodstuff.

The number of samples of various foodstuffs from the district boards and municipalities analysed during the year and the percentage of adulteration during the years 1938 and 1939 are tabulated below:—

Foodstuff.	District boards.				Municipalities.			
	Number of samples analysed during 1940.	Percentage found adulterated during			Number of samples analysed during 1940.	Percentage found adulterated during		
		1940.	1939.	1938.		1940.	1939.	1938.
Mustard oil ..	3,634	35·4	39·3	35·7	1,069	30·6	34·4	25·4
Ghee ..	731	49·3	57·9	59·4	692	39·6	41·4	42·9
Milk ..	512	75·4	75·2	74·6	427	57·8	62·7	58·3
Atta and wheat flour.	39	2·5	2·7	8·3	82	Nil	Nil	2·7
Tea ..	61	9·8	12·5	13·6	53	11·3	2·6	10·5
Channa ..	38	92·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dahi ..	4	50·0	93·1	97·1	28	42·8	72·7	65·3
Butter ..	6	100·0	100·0	..	17	58·8	76·4	..

From the above table it appears that adulteration of all foodstuffs except wheat flour and tea under the condition of collection was very considerable. The effect of the administration of the Food Adulteration Act on adulteration of food thus continued to be poor.

The tabular statement below shows the income and expenditure of the Bengal Public Health Laboratory at Calcutta from the year 1931 onwards:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1931	21,761	58,124
1932	24,039	58,213
1933	28,162	62,151
1934	25,971	59,555
1935	27,472	53,469
1936	29,967	54,207
1937	46,283	61,301
1938	55,792	68,577
1939	47,200	68,785
1940	50,544	71,542

The special works started in 1939 were continued during the year under report.

149. **The Dacca Branch Public Health Laboratory.**—The work at the Dacca Branch Laboratory consisted of—

(1) monthly analysis of water from 11 municipal waterworks from January to June 1940, and from 8 waterworks from July to December 1940, the analysis of water of the waterworks of the Barisal, Patuakhali and Perojpur municipalities having been transferred to the Khulna District Board Laboratory from July 1940,

(2) analysis of water received from Government departments, local bodies and private parties,

(3) weekly analysis of sewage and effluent from the Dacca Sewerage Works.

Water.—299 samples of water were examined chemically and 971 samples were examined bacteriologically in 1940 as against 360 and 1,082 in 1939.

Sewage effluents.—314 samples of sewage and effluents from the Dacca Sewerage Works were examined chemically in 1940 as against 329 in 1939. No sample was examined bacteriologically.

A tabular statement showing the income and expenditure from the year 1931 onwards is given below:—

		Income.		Expenditure.	
		Food.	Water.	For the pay of the staff at Calcutta.	For the pay of the staff and contingent expenditure at Dacca.
			Rs.		Rs.
1931			8,615		17,505
1932			12,796		15,211
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1933*	..	9,624	3,225	7,441	5,584
1934	..	9,054	2,849	6,501	6,007
1935	..	7,886	2,953	7,680	5,726
1936	..	11,158	2,850	7,092	7,152
1937	..	16,862	4,059	7,744	6,636
1938	..	..	3,777	..	6,280
1939	..	..	4,575	..	6,655
1940	..	..	3,650	..	6,582

*The section pertaining to food analysis was transferred to Calcutta in January 1933.

150. **District Public Health Laboratories.**—*Water.*—The numbers of samples of water examined chemically and bacteriologically at the District Public Health Laboratories during the year were as follows:—

District Laboratory.		Number of samples examined.	
		Chemical.	Bacteriological.
Birbhum	..	Not done.	
Jessore	..	Not done.	
Jalpaiguri	..	44	95
Khulna*	..	120	211
Murshidabad	..	Not done.	
Nadia	..	Not done.	
Rajshahi	..	99	206
Rangpur	..	5	..

*As samples of water of the waterworks of the Perojpur, Barisal and Patuakhali municipalities can be brought over within the shortest time and examined at the Khulna District Laboratory, by arrangement with the district board, the monthly analysis of water of the three water works was transferred from the Dacca Branch Laboratory to the Khulna Laboratory from July 1940.

Foodstuffs.—The number of samples of various foodstuffs from the different local bodies examined at the district laboratories during the year 1940 and the percentages of adulteration as compared to the percentages of adulteration in the previous two years are shown in the following table:—

District Boards.	Mustard oil.				Ghee.				Milk.				Dahi.			
	Number of samples analysed in 1940.	Percentage of samples found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed. in 1940.	Percentage of samples found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed. in 1940.	Percentage of samples found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed. in 1940.	Percentage of samples found adulterated.		
		1940.	1938.	1939.		1940.	1938.	1939.		1940.	1938.	1939.		1940.	1938.	1939.
Jessore ..	No report received.															
Khulna ..	182	81·8	9·3	13·5	29	31·0	55·4	20·7	142	50·0	55·4	59·7	6	66·6	71·4	33·0
Bakarganj ..	280	49·3	45·5	38·2	36	75·0	61·1	61·5	64	79·7	80·0	66·1	3	100·0	..	100·0
Rajshahi ..	201	23·9	34·4	32·8	27	55·5	54·5	43·5	56	83·9	70·2	73·3	16	87·5	94·3	100·0
Malda ..	111	27·9	10·7	30·2	9	33·3	60·0	..	1	100·0	..	50·0	3	100·0	100·0	62·5
Rangpur ..	1,516	6·5	10·9	21·8	26	21·4	31·5	29·3	..	..	..	..	63	38·1	37·2	42·5
Dinajpur ..	719	14·5	7·7	25·5	99	45·4	38·7	32·7	222	29·7	43·6	43·6	..	..	100·0	..
Pabna ..	185	41·6	49·0	48·7	16	56·2	14·2	23·0	38	71·0	72·2	62·7	4	75·0	100·0	88·9
Bogra ..	148	10·1	34·3	26·2	9	55·5	42·8	14·3	61	73·8	73·3	82·9	15	93·3	85·7	85·7
Jalpaiguri ..	946	13·0	44·2	22·0	77	28·6	68·9	51·4	121	43·0	49·6	38·7	113	80·5	88·4	76·7
Birbhum ..	870	10·9	39·7	40·4	171	28·1	38·9	42·2	85	72·9	55·2	88·9	12	100·0	100·0	..
Bankura ..	298	10·0	42·7	41·1	49	46·9	44·4	37·8	51	68·6	60·0	76·2	1	100·0	100·0	..
Murshidabad ..	846	19·7	29·0	30·1	71	40·0	51·1	40·5	191	33·5	..	49·0	4	100·0	..	..
Nadia ..	No report received.															
Municipalities.																
Dacca ..	49	6·1	..	..	263	51·3	..	..	405	56·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other municipalities, samples from which were analysed at various District Laboratories.	359	21·2	..	21·9	404	51·7	..	40·9	166	64·4	..	61·8	4	75·0	..	100·0

District Boards.	Channa.				Butter.				Wheat flour.				Tea.			
	Number of samples analysed in 1940.	Percentage of samples found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed in 1940.	Percentage of samples found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed in 1940.	Percentage of samples found adulterated.			Number of samples analysed in 1940.	Percentage of samples found adulterated.		
		1940.	1938.	1939.		1940.	1938.	1939.		1940.	1938.	1939.		1940.	1938.	1939.
Jessore ..	No report received.															
Khulna ..	8	25·0	100·0	66·6	15	26·6	77·7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	16·6	..	1	..	..	..
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	4	50·0	50·0	..	157	2·5	1·2	..	25	..	4·7	..
Dinajpur ..	7	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	2·0	2·6	1·5	12	8·3	..	..
Pabna ..	..	..	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	18	..	4·1	..	1	..	..	..
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	80·0	..	20	..	1·7	..	3	..	..	12·5
Birbhum ..	17	35·3	31·8	40·0	..	..	100·0	..	60	1·7	..	..	23	4·3	..	11·1
Bankura ..	9	77·7	..	81·8	..	..	..	..	29	10·3	30·4	9·1	4	..	..	..
Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	66·6	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Nadia ..	No report received.															
Municipalities.																
Dacca ..	..	..	..	..	11	81·8	..	..	13	38·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other municipalities, samples from whih were analysed at various District Laboratories.	5	20·0	..	46·1	7	100·0	..	60·0	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The table again shows that the sanitary staff of all local bodies, the Dacca Municipality being the only exception, were more interested in checking adulteration of mustard oil than that of any other foodstuff and from the reported figures it appears that in some districts at least its adulteration was controlled. There should however be no complacency because in spite of the fact that the percentages of adulteration of mustard oil as reported in the case of the Khulna district board for the years 1938 and 1939 were 9·5 and 13·8 respectively, it jumped incredibly to 81·8 in the year under report.

With the exception of one or two districts the percentage of adulteration of milk was high but the number of samples analysed being small the real extent of adulteration was difficult to judge from the reported figures.

The position with regard to adulteration of ghee is so complicated that the reported figures possibly show the extent to which this foodstuff was considerably adulterated.

Examination of Clinical Materials.—Chemical and bacteriological examinations of blood, sputum, stool, urine, throat-swab, as carried out during the year at the clinical sections of some of the district laboratories were as follows:—

District Laboratory.	Number of specimens examined.						
	Blood.	Sputum.	Urine.	Fœces.	Pus.	Throat swab for K. L. B.	Other samples.
Birbhum	172	24	237	46	3	1	8
Jalpaiguri	381	18	105	85	9	2	3
Khulna	635	72	316	61	43	6	14
Rangpur	173	18	67	18	3	..	20

151. **Darjeeling Municipal Laboratory.**—(*i*) *Water-supply*.—524 samples of water were examined, 61 chemically and 463 bacteriologically during 1940 as against 529 (60 chemical and 469 bacteriological) in 1939.

(*ii*) 104 samples of sewage effluents were examined in 1940 as against 132 in 1939.

(*iii*) 892 samples of food materials were examined during the year under report as against 1,144 in the previous year. The results of the examination of foodstuffs were as follows:—

Foodstuffs.	Number of samples examined.	Number found adulterated.	Percentage of adulteration.
Milk	629	53	8·4
Butter	20	..	..
Mustard oil ..	171	..	..
Ghee	63	11	17·5
Flour	3	..	..
Atta	6	..	..
Total ..	892	64	7·2

(*iv*) *Clinical work*.—3,505 specimens of blood, urine, etc., were examined during the year as against 3,611 in the previous year.

152. **Bengal Vaccine Laboratory.**—During the year under report, 1,424,995 c.c. of anti-cholera vaccine excluding the loss due to breakage of tubes was prepared. This together with the balance of 274,160 c.c. of the previous year amounted to 1,699,155 c.c. The total production in 1939 was 2,497,580 c.c. There was a large fall in the production of anti-cholera vaccine as compared with the previous year. The quantity of vaccine issued free of cost during 1940 was 1,494,365 c.c. and the quantity sold was 130,835 c.c. making up a total issue of 1,625,200 c.c. The monthly production of anti-cholera vaccine during 1940 as compared with the previous year is given below:—

Months.	Quantity of vaccine produced in c.c.	
	1939.	1940.
January ..	385,645	114,230
February ..	203,105	94,895
March ..	210,020	36,405
April ..	363,765	334,310
May ..	59,270	84,625
June ..	144,960	1,745
July ..	91,885	113,115
August ..	39,164	173,080
September ..	169,665	136,545
October ..	133,430	38,555
November ..	161,160	89,690
December ..	183,035	208,330

The anti-cholera vaccine was manufactured strictly in accordance with the recommendations of the Cholera Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Association.

153. **S. N. Mallik Maternity Home and Model Health Unit, Singur.**—The S. N. Mallik Maternity Home and Model Health Unit, Singur, continued to do useful work during the year under report. Its record of work is one of all-round progress in the different branches of public health administration. During the year the unit withdrew its activities from Nashidpore union board area and brought Nalikul union board area under its perview in view of the promise of better co-operation from the latter union. The area now served by the unit consists of 103 villages in the four union board areas of Singur, Gopalnagar, Balarambati and Nalikul with a population of 40,000 as per census of 1931. The whole unit is under the immediate charge of a Medical Officer of Health assisted by a Lady Assistant Medical Officer of Health. The unit has been divided into four sub-units each being

manned by a health staff of one Sanitary Inspector, one Health Visitor and two midwives.

The activities of the unit during the year under report are detailed below:—

The Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors have now been appointed as the Honorary Health Officer and Sanitary Inspectors of the unions concerned under the Village Self-Government Act for better co-ordination and facility of health work, and under their guidance and control it is hoped that registration of births and deaths in the area will improve both in quality and completeness of registration. The monthly vital statistics returns of the union boards are now sent direct to the Sanitary Inspectors of the unit. The birth and death rates based on census population was 45·9 per mille and 18·1 per mille as against 34·4 and 22·4 per mille respectively in rural areas of the province during 1940. The total infantile deaths numbered 231, giving an infantile mortality rate of 125·9 per 1,000 live births. There were 16 maternal deaths giving a rate of 8·6 per 1,000 births (live and still). The mortality recorded under the principal diseases and their rates are given below:—

Disease.		Number of deaths during 1940.	Rate per mille of census population.	Rate per mille in rural areas of the province.
Malaria	..	267	6·7	7·94
Cholera	..	5	0·13	0·43
Small-pox	..	3	0·08	0·07
Enteric	..	12	0·3	0·13
Tuberculosis lungs.	of	22	0·5	0·17
Pneumonia	..	67	1·7	0·86
Diarrhoea	..	37	0·9	0·38
Dysentery	..	13	0·3	0·44

During the year 399 anti-cholera inoculations and 2,062 primary and 2,216 re-vaccinations were performed by the health staff. As facilities for hospitalisation of communicable diseases are practically not provided for, the control measures were carried out in the patient's houses.

A scheme for the control of malaria in Singur and Madhubati was sanctioned by Government during the year and arrangements have been made to start the survey and control operations.

Out of 8,597 families in the unit, 8,308 had no latrine accommodation, 110 had pit latrines, 170 dry earth and 6 flush-out type of latrines. Experiments are being conducted to find whether bore-hole latrines are suitable for the unit area. During the year 43 bore-hole latrines were constructed.

Laboratory examination of over 126 specimen stools was done during the year and 25 per cent. of these were found positive for ankylostoma. This points out the potential danger of ankylostomiasis infection amongst the people of the locality.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre staff in the four centres of the unit may be summarised as follows:—

Maternity.

Number of expectant mothers registered ...	1,331
Number of home visits ...	3,780
Number of pre-natal clinics held ...	243
Total number of clinic visits by expectant mothers ...	441
Number delivered by unit midwives ...	435
Number delivered in maternity home ...	18
Ante-natal visits by midwives ...	5,738
Post-natal	2,934

Child Welfare—(a) Infants.

Total number of infants registered ...	1,099
Number of baby clinics ...	243
Number of clinic visits by infants ...	808
Number of home visits to infants ...	4,218

(b) Pre-school Children.

Number of children registered ...	475
Number of clinic visits ...	533
Number of home visits ...	2,977

In 85 out of the 103 villages in the area, there are 250 tube-wells and 8 masonry wells. 8,297 out of 8,597 families use tube-well water, 100 well water, 169 tank water and 31 water from other sources.

There are 50 schools in the Health Unit area and 750 out of 2,874 pupils in these schools were medically examined during the year by the Health Officer and about 2,000 students by the Sanitary Inspectors.

With a view to educate the masses in public health matters, 3 lectures in exhibitions and 2 radio talks by the Medical Officer of

Health, 1104 talks by Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors and 68 little mothers' classes were conducted.

The house survey work began in the previous year was completed during the year. In order to obtain a true picture of the condition —personal, environmental and socio-economic—prevailing within the Model Health Unit area, a proper demographic survey has been carried out by the workers of the Model Health Unit. The information related to the following items: investigation of the conditions of the house, its living rooms and environment, investigation of the socio-economic condition of the family, disease incidence and the death in the family and personal health history of the individuals in the family.

Special schedules were evolved for the purpose and were adopted to be used in conjunction with mechanical appliances. The data were analysed in collaboration with the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health. The period of survey was from June 1939 to November 1940. Some of the data are noted below:—

(*i*) Total number of families examined—8,597.

(*ii*) Total population—45,939.

(*iii*) Condition of houses 5,266 out of 8,597 or 61 per cent. were poor or unfit for habitation.

(*iv*) Ventilation very poor in 5,785 or 67 per cent. of houses.

(*v*) 4,676 families out of 8,597 examined do not take any milk at all.

(*vi*) 8,310 families or 96 per cent. take their water-supply from tube-wells and wells.

The Health Unit serves as a training ground for public health workers and students. Thirty-one students from the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health were given practical training in public health work and eighteen students from Chittagong Hill Tracts underwent the course for Health Assistants. Six lady students of Sir John Anderson Health School were also deputed for training in the unit.

154. **Housing conditions and town and village planning.**—The present housing conditions in rural and urban areas are far from satisfactory and this state of affairs is due to the fact that sufficient attention has not been paid by local bodies to the improvement of housing conditions. Although there are certain provisions in the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Bengal Municipal Act and the Village Self-Government Act, no action on this very important subject has been taken by many local bodies.

On the recommendation of the Housing Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the problem of housing in this province, a note on the present housing condition in urban and rural areas and the need for sufficient legal provision for regularising the construction of houses was circulated to all local authorities. In the case of municipalities

which have not adopted any bye-laws for regulation of construction of buildings, they were urged to adopt and enforce them strictly. But the response is not so far encouraging. Seventy-four municipalities have neither framed nor adopted any bye-laws up till now. This has resulted in the construction of back to back houses. One municipality has actually constructed a set of back to back quarters for its own menials. The incidence of tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases is particularly high among the dwellers in back to back houses, the construction of which has been definitely given up in all civilised countries. It was urged on the local bodies that the construction of such houses should not be permitted by adopting suitable bye-laws.

In the rural areas, the powers given to the union boards under the Village Self-Government Act are meagre and vague and they are not usually enforced. Necessary modification of the Act in respect of building regulations should therefore be made.

Apart from the question of regulating the construction of buildings, the location of houses for various purposes should also be regularised. In the absence of specific provision in law various industrial concerns and dangerous and offensive trades have cropped up indiscriminately and have been a source of considerable annoyance affecting the health of the inhabitants. This will continue unless the growth of a town or village is well planned in accordance with the provisions of a Town and Village Planning Act.

156. **Nutrition and Diet Survey.**—With a view to studying the extent of defects due to malnutrition, the nutrition survey staff continued during the year to examine the health conditions of the scholars in schools and of the adults by house to house visit and also of the labour classes in the industrial areas. The survey was carried in ten districts and in parts of two other districts of the province, the secondary schools in those districts being selected by random sampling method by the Indian Statistical Laboratory, Presidency College, Calcutta, and after selection of the secondary schools, the neighbouring primary schools and maktabs were taken up for the health examination of the scholars. Altogether 2,182 boys and girls were examined in 17 schools in the districts (Table 1), of which 1,242 were boys and 940 were girls (Table 3). Out of 2,182 scholars, 53 scholars between the age of 6 and 12 were further examined for A.C.H. measurement commonly known as Arm, Chest and Hip measurement. Besides the scholars, 823 people of both the sexes were examined by house to house visit in seven districts of Bengal and 458 male and female workers were examined in a jute mill in Howrah district (Table 2), of which 728 were males and 553 females. The number, therefore, comes to 2,182 scholars, 1,281 males and females making up the total 3,463. In addition to this, a number of 472 children below 6 years of age were also examined both in schools and by house to house visit. Out of these children 240 were males and 232 were females (Table 3). After the health examination of the scholars the heads of the institutions were informed about the hygienic defects of the scholars and the headmasters and headmistresses requested the respective guardians to take necessary steps to remedy the defects. In case of house to house visit, the heads of different families were directly informed about the defects detected amongst the members of respective family. In case of the mill

workers, the manager of the mill was informed about the defects of the workers and was requested to take necessary medical steps. Most of the workers had been suffering from teeth, gum and throat trouble and were anæmic. Some of the workers had occupational "dermatosis" specially on the hands and feet for handling irritating chemicals. The Chief Medical Officer was asked to do the needful by taking proper measures.

From the morbidity figures it is evident that the scholars and others are generally suffering from tooth, gum, throat and eye trouble and are anæmic. Prevalence of these diseases was also noticed during the previous years. The morbidity figures are given in table 4, below.

Hair and Scalp.—2·2 per cent. scholars at Chittagong and 2·8 per cent. scholars at Jalpaiguri and 1·2 per cent. of the general populace have hair and scalp trouble.

Skin.—Skin troubles noted in the different districts are as follows: —Dinajpur 6·5 per cent., Chittagong 4 per cent., Jalpaiguri 5·3 per cent., Noakhali 3·4 per cent., Murshidabad 6·1 per cent., Burdwan 4·9 per cent., Birbhum 6·2 per cent., Malda (female) 1·6 per cent., 24-Parganas 4·3 per cent. and Howrah 2 per cent.

Tooth and Gum.—Spongy gum and carious teeth are rather common ailments. About 21 per cent. of the people of 24-Parganas and 14 per cent. of the people of Jalpaiguri and Chittagong each, suffer from tooth trouble and about 20 per cent. of Howrah people and 18 per cent. of Birbhum people have gum troubles.

Throat.—As was found in the previous years, tonsillitis and pharyngitis are the most common trouble found during the survey. The percentages of the people suffering from throat trouble are shown below:—Birbhum 52·3, Burdwan 48·2, Chittagong 44·6 and Dinajpur 41·6.

Eyes.—About 9 per cent. of the people of Birbhum and 6 per cent. of the people of Malda, Bogra, Murshidabad and Burdwan are suffering from eye trouble.

Ear.—About 1 per cent. of the people of 24-Parganas have ear trouble.

Morbidity percentage of diseases of heart, lungs, liver and spleen in the districts are shown in Table 4. It will be noted from the table that about 21 per cent. of the people examined in 24-Parganas and 8 per cent. of the people in Dinajpur and Burdwan have enlarged spleen. 24-Parganas has taken up in October and Dinajpur in the month of March.

Bowels.—Incidence of indigestion, acidity, dysentery, diarrhoea and other bowel complaints is rather common. During the survey, 5·6 per cent. people at Jalpaiguri, 5·3 per cent. people at Bogra and 4·2 per cent. people at Murshidabad had been suffering from definite bowel complaints.

Anaemia.—Haemoglobin percentages were taken by Hellige normal haemometers. From the figures of the haemoglobin percentages noted

during the survey, the mean, mode and median of each district have been worked out. The minimum of the three (mean, mode and median) has been taken as the standard of anaemia in each district. The minimum haemoglobin percentages taken as standard of anaemia in the districts under review are as follows:—

District.	Male.	Female.
Calcutta*	..	69·4
Dinajpur	67·56	64·53
Chittagong	66·28	68·77
Jalpaiguri	67·75	68·15
Noakhali	68·16	63·54
Bogra*	..	66·82
Murshidabad	66·03	62·5
Burdwan	67·0	66·14
Birbhum	69·17	54·35
Maldah*	..	53·1
24-Parganas	53·60	52·5
Howrah	70·96	58·41

* Only the girl scholars were examined in the district.

Bad nourishment due to ignorance, bad economic condition, malaria and other diseases are the most common causes for anaemia.

Table 5 shows the district morbidity percentages of different kinds of diseases in the districts taken for the survey work during the year under review.

Along with the nutrition survey, a diet survey was also carried in families of different grades of life. During the year, the diet survey could not be carried extensively because the doctor deputed for the purpose, was recruited in Bengal Medical Service (lower) and left this job in July 1940 and the substitute was appointed in November 1940 and therefore the diet survey work could not be carried out for about four months. The staff, however, carried the diet survey work in 195 families of different social groups in seven districts including one jail (Dacca Central Jail) with 16 groups of prisoners. Before the food-stuffs were cooked, the whole ration in each case was weighed item by item in the morning and evening for ten consecutive days. Analysis of the diet of all the hostels will be submitted later for comparative study. Table 6 shows the percentages of deficiency of the different food-factors at different places of the seven districts. It is evident that almost all the districts

show a glaring deficiency in Calcium, Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Fat and Protein. The deficiencies noted during the survey were as follows:—

District.	Calcium.	Fat.	Vitamin A.	Vitamin C.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Dinajpur	100·0	96·3	100·0	85·2
Chittagong	96·0	100·0	100·0	96·1
Jailpaiguri	97·9	97·9	100·0	25·0
Noakhali	100·0	100·0	100·0	70·0
Murshidabad ..	62·5	75·0	100·0	75·0
Dacca	57·6	50·0	100·0	38·4
Howrah	95·0	60·0	95·0	55·0

From the table it is evident that there are marked deficiencies in the above food-factors in most of the families of the districts surveyed. The diets do not come up even to the minimum standards laid (*vide* end of Table 6). Similar deficiencies in some of these food-factors were also noticed in the previous years. Most of the diets do not even come up to the level of the minimum standard not to speak of the optimum one in respect of both quality and quantity. The families were all informed about defects in their diets with necessary suggestions for improvement.

The people were also educated with regard to proper nutrition including arrangement for preparation of balanced diet. The better methods of cooking foods without losing the important food factors were also impressed on the people. Health talks during the survey work in different districts and nutrition lectures in schools and public places were also given by the staff during the year.

TABLE I.

Number of scholars examined in the different schools of the ten districts in Bengal during 1940.

Serial No.	Name of school taken up for nutrition work.	No. of scholars examined.	Age between 6 and 12 examined for A. C. H.	Scholars below 6 years.
	Calcutta—**			
49	Suhrawardy Begum Girls' M. E. School	80	53	8
	District Total ..	80	53	8
	Chittagong—			
50	Alkaran Primary School for Boys' ..	96	..	..
51	Alkaran Free Primary School for Girls' ..	37	..	16
	District Total ..	133	..	16
	Jalpaiguri—*			
52	Karim Box Primary School ..	35	..	..
	District Total ..	35	..	..
	Noakhali—			
53	Keramatia Senior Madrasah ..	76	..	..
54	Keramatia U. P. Maktab	38	..	41
55	Sonapur Lower Primary Girls' School ..	44 (boys & girls.)	..	..
	District Total ..	158	..	41
	Bogra—**			
56	V. M. Girls' H. E. School	207	..	..
	District Total ..	207	..	41
	Murshidabad—			
57	Berhampur Girls' H. E. School ..	245	..	..
58	Nawab Bahadur's Institution ..	449	..	..
	District Total ..	694	..	..
	Burdwan—			
59	Municipal H. E. School	185	..	..
60	Municipal Girls' H. E. School ..	91	..	8
	District Total ..	276	..	8

N. B.—Districts marked with double asterisks were surveyed in previous years. Girls scholars have not been examined in the district marked with single asterisk.

Serial No.	Name of school taken up for nutrition works.	No. of scholars examined.	Age between 6 and 12 examined for A. C. H.	Scholars below 6 years.
	Birbhum—			
61	Birbhum Zilla School	258	..	..
62	R. T. Girls' H. E. School	99	..	6
	District Total ..	357	..	6
	Malda—**			
63	Barlow Girls' H. E. School	126	..	..
	District Total ..	126	..	..
	24-Parganas—			
64	Anantapara U. P. Boys' School ..	79	..	22
65	Anantapara U.P. Girls' School ..	37	..	33
	District Total ..	116	..	55
	Grand Total for the year	2,182	53	134

N.B.—Districts marked with double asterisks were surveyed in previous years.

Girls scholars have not been examined in the district marked with single asterisk.

TABLE 2.

Statement showing the total number examined by house to house visit and in Jute Mill area in the eight districts of Bengal during the year 1940.

District.	No. of males of different ages examined.	No. of females of different ages examined.	Total.	Infant.
Dinajpur (House visit)	43	18	61	42
Chittagong (House visit)	56	82	138	49
Jalpaiguri (House visit)	131	118	249	146
Noakhali (House visit)	175	76	251	55
Murshidabad (House visit)	47	19	66	19
Burdwan (House visit)	22	7	29	5
Birbhum (House visit)	24	5	29	22
Total ..	498	325	823	338
Howrah (Jute Mill)	230	228	458	..
Grand Total ..	728	553	1,281	338

TABLE 3.

Statement showing the number by sexes examined in schools, by house to house visit and in jute mill in the different districts of Bengal during the year 1940.

Female sex.

District.		Girl scholars examined above 6 years.	Female examined by house visit.	Female examined in Jute Mill.	Age between 6 and 12 examined for A.C.H.	Girls examined below 6 years.
Calcutta	.. ..	80	..	..	53	8
Dinajpur	.. ..	..	18	..	..	16
Chittagong	.. ..	37	82	..	..	33
Noakhali	.. ..	18	76	..	..	54
Bogra	.. ..	207	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	.. ..	245	19	..	..	7
Burdwan	.. ..	91	7	..	..	8
Birbhum	.. ..	99	5	..	..	16
Malda	.. ..	126	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas	.. ..	37	..	..	..	20
Jalpaiguri	.. ..	..	118	..	..	70
Howrah	.. ..	..	..	228	..	..
Total	..	940	325	228	53	232

Male sex.

		Boys scholars examined above 6 years.	Male examined by house visit.	Male examined in Jute Mill.	Age between 6 and 12 examined for A.C.H.	Boys examined below 6 yers.
Dinajpur	..	..	43	..	..	26
Chittagong	.. ..	96	56	..	..	32
Noakhali	.. ..	140	175	..	..	42
Murshidabad	.. ..	449	47	..	..	12
Burdwan	.. ..	185	22	..	..	5
Birbhum	.. ..	258	24	..	..	12
24-Parganas	.. ..	79	..	..	..	35
Jalpaiguri	.. ..	35	131	..	..	76
Howrah	.. ..	..	..	230	..	..
Total	..	1,242	498	230	..	240
Grand Total	..	2,182	823	458	53	472

TABLE 4.

Statement showing the Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of diseases of scholars and others (those examined in Jute Mill and different houses) by Sexes and Religion, as found during the Nutrition Survey in the districts of Calcutta, Dinajpur, Chittagong, Noakhali, Bogra, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Birbhum, Malda, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri and Howrah in the year 1940.

Religion.	Sex.	Subject	Number examined.	Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of Diseases.												
				Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
*Calcutta***																
Muslim ..	Female ..	Scholars ..	80	..	5·0	5·0	..	26·3	22·5	..	2·5	..	..	..	10·0	42·5
		Total ..	80	..	5·0	5·0	..	26·3	22·5	..	2·5	..	..	..	10·0	42·5
Dinajpur.																
Hindu ..	Male ..	Others ..	25	..	4·0	4·0	..	40·0	..	..	..	..	..	12·0	..	12·0
		Total ..	25	..	4·0	4·0	..	40·0	..	..	..	..	..	12·0	..	12·0
"	Female ..	Others ..	16	..	..	25·0	6·2	62·0	..	..	..	6·2	..	6·2	..	6·2
		Total ..	16	..	..	25·0	6·2	62·0	..	..	..	6·2	..	6·2	..	6·2
"	Both ..	Others ..	41	..	2·4	12·1	2·4	48·6	..	..	..	2·4	..	9·7	..	9·7
		Total ..	41	..	2·4	12·1	2·4	48·6	..	..	..	2·4	..	9·7	..	9·7

Muslim ..	Male ..	Others ..	18	..	16·6	11·1	5·5	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..
		Total ..	18	..	16·6	11·1	5·5	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..
"	Female ..	Others ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Both ..	Others ..	20	..	15·0	10·0	5·0	30·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	5·0	..	..
All ..	Male ..	Others ..	43	..	9·3	7·0	2·3	37·1	..	..	..	..	..	9·3	..	7·0
		Total ..	43	..	9·3	7·0	2·3	37·1	..	..	..	..	..	9·3	..	7·0
"	Female ..	Others ..	18	..	..	22·0	5·5	55·0	5·5	..	..	5·5	..	5·5	..	5·5
		Total ..	18	..	..	22·0	5·5	55·0	5·5	..	..	5·5	..	5·5		5·5
"	Both ..	Others ..	61	..	6·5	11·4	3·2	41·6	1·6	..	..	1·6	..	8·1	..	6·5
		District Total ..	61	..	6·5	11·4	3·2	41·6	1·6	..	..	1·6	..	8·1	..	6·5
Chittagong.																
Hindu ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Others ..	24	..	16·7	4·2	4·2	58·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·3
		Total ..	26	..	15·4	3·8	3·8	53·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·7
"	Female ..	Scholars ..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Others ..	45	..	4·4	6·6	4·4	35·5	2·2	..	..	6·6	..	..	..	13·3
		Total ..	45	..	4·4	6·6	4·4	35·5	2·2	..	..	6·6	..	..	..	13·3
"	Both ..	Scholars ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Others ..	69	..	8·6	5·8	4·3	43·2	1·4	..	..	4·3	..	..	..	11·5
		Total ..	71	..	8·5	5·6	4·2	42·3	1·4	..	..	4·2	..	..	..	11·3

N. B.—Districts marked with double asterisks were surveyed in previous years.

Religion.	Sex.	Subject	Number examined.	Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of Diseases.												
				Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Chittagong—(concld.)																
Muslim ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	94	3·2	2·1	26·5	3·2	64·7	3·2	..	..	..	1·0	3·2	..	50·9
		Others ..	32	..	3·1	15·5	6·2	49·6	..	3·1	..	3·1	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	126	2·4	2·4	23·4	4·0	61·1	2·4	0·8	..	0·8	0·8	2·4	..	38·1
,,	Female ..	Scholars ..	37	..	2·7	5·4	..	21·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·8	43·2
		Others ..	37	..	2·7	8·1	..	16·2	2·7	..	..	2·7	..	..	2·7	10·8
		Total ..	74	..	2·7	6·7	..	18·9	1·3	..	..	1·3	..	..	6·7	27·0
Muslim	Both ..	Scholars ..	131	2·3	2·3	20·6	2·3	52·6	2·3	..	..	..	0·8	2·3	3·0	48·8
		Others ..	69	..	2·9	11·5	2·9	31·7	1·4	1·4	..	2·9	..	..	1·4	5·8
		Total ..	200	1·5	2·5	17·5	2·5	45·5	2·0	0·5	..	1·0	0·5	1·5	2·5	24·0
,,	Male ..	Scholars ..	96	3·1	2·1	26·0	3·1	63·4	3·1	..	..	..	1·0	3·1	..	49·9
		Others ..	56	..	8·9	10·7	5·3	53·4	..	1·8	..	1·8	..	..	..	3·5
		Total ..	152	2·0	4·6	20·4	3·9	59·9	2·0	0·6	..	0·6	0·6	2·0	..	32·8
,,	Female	Scholars ..	37	..	2·7	5·4	..	21·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·8	43·2
		Others ..	82	..	3·6	7·3	2·4	26·6	2·4	..	..	4·8	..	..	1·2	12·1
		Total ..	119	..	3·4	6·7	1·7	25·2	1·7	..	..	3·4	..	..	4·2	21·8
,,	Both ..	Scholars ..	133	2·2	2·2	20·3	2·2	51·8	2·2	..	..	..	0·7	2·2	3·0	48·1
		Others	138	..	5·8	8·7	3·6	37·6	1·4	0·7	..	3·6	..	..	·7	8·7
		District total	271	1·1	4·0	14·4	2·9	44·6	1·8	0·4	..	1·8	0·4	1·1	1·8	28·0

Jalpaiguri.																
Hindu ..	Male ..	Scholars	9	..	..	44·4	..	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Others ..	91	..	9·8	15·3	4·3	19·6	..	..	..	1·1	3·3	8·7	..	19·6
		Total	100	..	9·0	18·0	4·0	19·0	..	..	..	1·0	3·0	8·0	..	18·0
	Female	Others ..	97	..	1·0	9·3	17·5	7·2	2·1	..	1·0	..	3·1	1·0	15·4	33·0
		Total ..	97	..	1·0	9·3	17·5	7·2	2·1	..	1·0	..	3·1	1·0	15·4	33·0
Hindu ..	Both ..	Scholars ..	9	..	..	44·4	..	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Others	188	..	5·3	12·2	11·2	13·3	1·1	..	0·5	0·5	3·2	4·8	8·0	26·6
		Total ..	197	..	5·1	13·7	10·6	13·2	1·0	..	0·5	0·5	3·0	4·5	7·6	25·3
Muslim	Male ..	Scholars ..	26	3·8	..	23·0	..	15·3	..	3·8	..	..	3·8	15·3	..	19·2
		Others ..	40	..	7·5	7·5	2·5	47·5	..	..	..	..	2·5	10·0	2·5	17·5
		Total ..	66	1·5	4·5	13·6	1·5	34·7	..	1·5	..	..	3·0	12·1	1·5	18·1
	Female	Others	21	..	9·5	19·0	4·8	33·3	..	..	..	..	4·8	9·5	..	23·8
		Total ..	21	..	9·5	19·0	4·8	33·3	..	..	..	..	4·8	9·5	..	23·8
	Both	Scholars	26	3·8	..	23·0	..	15·3	..	3·8	..	..	3·8	15·3	..	19·2
		Others	61	..	8·1	11·4	3·2	42·4	..	..	..	..	3·2	10·0	1·6	19·5
		Total ..	87	1·1	5·7	14·8	2·3	34·2	..	1·1	..	..	3·4	11·4	1·1	19·4
All	Male ..	Scholars ..	35	2·8	..	28·4	..	14·2	..	2·8	..	..	2·8	11·4	..	14·2
		Others ..	131	..	9·1	13·0	3·8	28·2	..	..	..	0·7	3·0	9·1	0·7	19·1
		Total ..	166	0·6	7·2	16·2	3·0	25·3	..	0·6	..	0·6	3·0	9·6	0·6	18·1

Religion.	Sex.	Subject	Number examined.	Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of Diseases. Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jalpaiguri—concld.																
All	Female ..	Others ..	118	..	2·5	11·0	15·2	11·8	1·7	..	0·8	..	3·4	2·5	12·7	31·3
		Total ..	118	..	2·5	11·0	15·2	11·8	1·7	..	0·8	..	3·4	2·5	12·7	31·3
"	Both ..	Scholars ..	35	2·8	..	28·4	..	14·2	..	2·8	..	..	2·8	11·4	..	14·2
		Others	249	..	6·0	12·0	9·2	20·4	0·8	..	0·4	0·4	3·2	6·0	6·4	24·9
		District Total ..	284	0·3	5·3	14·1	8·1	19·7	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·3	3·2	6·7	5·6	23·6
Noakhali.																
Hindu ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	7	..	..	..	..	28·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85·7
		Others ..	68	1·5	5·9	19·1	4·4	20·6	..	..	1·5	..	..	..	2·9	35·3
		Total ..	75	1·3	5·3	17·3	4·0	21·3	..	..	1·3	..	..	..	2·7	40·0
	Female ..	Scholars ..	6	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·6
		Others ..	34	..	5·9	14·7	20·9	14·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·9	38·2
		Total ..	40	..	5·0	12·5	2·5	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	35·0
	Both ..	Scholars ..	13	..	..	..	..	38·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53·8
		Others ..	102	·9	5·9	17·6	3·9	18·6	..	..	·9	..	..	..	2·9	36·3
		Total ..	115	·9	5·2	15·7	3·5	20·9	..	..	·9	..	..	..	2·6	38·3

Muslim ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	133	..	2·2	3·8	2·2	18·0	1·5	..	..	..	1·5	5·3	·7	14·3
		Others ..	108	1·8	3·7	7·4	·9	13·9	·9	·9	..	·9	2·8	8·3	·9	16·7
		Total ..	241	·8	2·9	5·4	1·7	16·2	1·2	·4	.. ..	·4	2·1	6·6	·8	15·3
	Female ..	Scholars ..	12	..	..	8·3	..	16·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·7	6·7
		Others ..	41	..	2·4	7·3	..	7·3	..	..	..	..	..	4·9	..	26·8
		Total ..	53	..	1·9	7·5	..	9·4	..	..	..	..	..	3·8	3·8	35·7
	Both ..	Scholars ..	145	..	2·1	4·1	2·1	17·9	1·4	..	..	..	1·4	4·8	2·1	18·6
		Others ..	149	1·3	3·3	7·4	·7	12·1	·7	·7	..	·7	2·0	7·4	·7	19·4
		Total ..	294	·7	2·7	5·8	1·4	15·0	1·0	·3	..	·3	1·7	6·1	1·4	19·0
All ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	140	..	2·1	3·6	2·1	18·6	1·4	..	..	..	1·4	5·0	·7	17·9
		Others ..	176	1·7	4·5	11·9	2·3	16·5	·6	·6	·6	·6	1·7	5·1	1·7	23·8
		Total ..	316	·9	3·5	8·2	2·2	17·4	·9	·3	·3	·3	1·6	5·0	1·3	21·2
	Female ..	Scholars ..	18	..	..	5·6	..	27·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·1	50·0
		Others ..	75	..	4·0	10·6	1·3	10·6	..	..	..	..	..	2·7	1·3	31·2
		Total ..	93	..	3·2	9·6	1·1	13·9	..	..	..	..	..	2·1	3·2	35·3
" ..	Both ..	Scholars ..	158	..	1·9	3·8	1·9	19·6	1·3	..	..	..	1·3	4·4	1·9	21·5
		Others ..	251	1·2	4·4	11·5	2·5	14·7	·4	·4	·4	·4	1·2	4·4	1·6	26·2
	District	Total ..	409	·7	3·4	8·5	1·9	16·6	·7	·2	·2	·2	1·2	4·4	1·7	24·4

Religion.	Sex.	Subject	Number examined.	Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of Diseases. Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
*Bogra.***																
Hindu ..	Female ..	Scholars ..	145	..	..	2·1	·7	6·2	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	38·6
		Total ..	145	..	..	2·1	·7	6·2	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	38·6
Muslim ..	Female ..	Scholars ..	62	..	..	3·2	1·6	12·9	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	4·8	46·8
		Total ..	62	..	..	3·2	1·6	12·9	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	4·8	46·8
" ..	Female ..	Scholars ..	207	..	..	2·4	·9	7·7	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	5·3	41·0
		District Total ..	207	..	..	2·4	·9	7·7	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	5·3	41·0
Murshidabad.																
Hindu ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	226	..	12·4	10·6	15·9	56·6	7·1	..	·4	..	·9	6·6	..	30·5
		Others ..	22	..	27·3	18·2	4·5	27·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·6	45·5
		Total ..	248	..	13·7	11·3	14·9	54·1	6·5	..	·4	..	·8	6·1	1·2	31·9
	Female ..	Scholars ..	231	..	6·1	4·8	2·2	11·7	6·5	..	·4	..	..	..	9·1	22·1
		Others ..	12	..	..	..	..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·4	33·6
		Total ..	243	..	5·7	4·5	2·0	12·3	6·2	..	·4	..	..	..	9·0	22·6
	Both ..	Scholars ..	457	..	9·2	7·7	9·0	33·9	6·8	..	·4	..	·4	3·3	4·6	26·3
		Others ..	34	..	1·8	1·2	·3	2·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	4·1
		Total ..	491	..	9·7	7·9	8·5	33·3	6·3	..	·4	..	·4	3·0	5·1	27·2

Muslim ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	223	..	9·4	6·3	9·4	59·1	14·3	..	..	1·3	..	15·7	..	40·8
		Others ..	23	..	4·3	12·9	..	34·4	..	..	..	..	..	8·6	4·3	34·4
		Total ..	246	..	8·9	6·9	8·5	56·8	13·0	..	..	1·2		15·0	·4	40·2
	Female ..	Scholars ..	14	..	14·2	..	7·1	14·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·2	28·4
		Others ..	9	..	..	..	..	22·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·2	11·1
		Total ..	23	..	8·7	..	4·3	17·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·4	21·7
	Both ..	Scholars ..	237	..	9·7	5·9	9·3	56·5	13·5	..	..	1·3	..	14·8	·8	40·1
		Others ..	32	..	·3	·9	..	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	·6	·9	2·8
		Total ..	269	..	8·9	6·3	8·2	53·6	11·9	..	..	1·1	..	13·8	1·9	38·7
All ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	449	..	10·9	8·4	12·6	57·7	10·6	..	·2	·7	·4	11·1	..	35·5
		Others ..	45	..	15·4	15·4	2·2	30·8	..	..	..	..	..	4·4	8·8	39·6
		Total ..	494	..	11·3	9·1	11·7	55·3	9·7	..	1·2	·6	·4	10·5	·8	35·9
	Female ..	Scholars ..	245	..	6·5	4·5	2·4	11·8	6·1	..	·4	..	..	..	9·4	22·4
		Others ..	21	..	..	..	..	23·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	14·3	22·8
		Total ..	266	..	6·0	4·1	2·2	12·8	5·6	..	·4	..	..	..	9·8	22·6
	Both ..	Scholars ..	694	..	5·8	4·0	4·0	24·9	6·8	..	·1	..	..	5·0	3·6	31·0
		Others ..	66	..	10·6	10·6	1·5	28·7	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	10·6	34·7
		District Total ..	760	..	6·1	4·6	3·8	25·1	6·1	..	·1	..	..	4·8	4·2	31·2

N. B.—Districts marked with double asterisks are surveyed in the previous year.

Religion.	Sex.	Subject	Number examined.	Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of Diseases.												
				Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan.																
Hindu ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	167	..	5·4	12·6	15·0	68·9	7·2	..	1·2	·6	..	12·6	..	33·5
		Others ..	21	..	..	9·5	4·8	52·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·8
		Total ..	188	..	4·8	12·2	13·8	67·0	6·4	..	1·1	·5	..	11·2	..	30·3
	Female ..	Scholars ..	78	..	2·6	1·3	7·7	6·4	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	6·4	51·2
		Others ..	4	..	..	..	..	25·0	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	82	..	13·2	1·2	7·2	7·2	4·8	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	48·0
	Both ..	Scholars ..	245	..	4·5	9·0	12·6	49·0	6·5	..	·8	·4	..	8·6	2·0	39·2
		Others ..	25	..	..	8·0	4·0	48·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0
		Total ..	270	..	4·1	8·9	11·8	48·8	5·9	..	·7	·4	..	7·8	1·8	35·9
Muslim ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	18	..	16·7	16·7	22·2	50·0	5·6	..	..	..	..	16·7	..	27·8
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	18	..	16·7	16·7	22·2	50·0	5·6	..	..	..	..	16·7		27·8
	Female ..	Scholars ..	13	..	7·7	7·7	7·7	38·5	15·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	38·5
		Others ..	4	..	..	25·0	..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	17	..	5·9	11·7	5·9	35·3	11·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·94

	Both ..	Scholars ..	31	..	12·9	12·9	16·1	45·2	9·7	..	..	..	..	9·7	..	32·3
		Others ..	4	..	..	25·0	..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	35	..	11·4	14·2	14·2	42·7	8·5	..	..	..	..	8·5	..	28·5
All ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	185	..	6·5	13·0	15·7	67·1	7·0	..	1·1	·5	..	13·0	..	33·0
		Others ..	21	..	..	9·5	4·8	51·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·8
		Total ..	206	..	5·8	12·6	14·5	65·5	6·3	..	1·0	·5	..	11·6	..	30·1
	Female ..	Scholars ..	91	..	3·3	2·2	7·7	11·0	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	49·5
		Others ..	8	..	..	12·5	..	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	99	..	3·0	3·0	7·0	12·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	5·0	45·0
All ..	Both ..	Scholars ..	276	..	5·4	9·4	13·0	48·5	6·9	..	·7	·4	..	8·7	..	38·4
		Others ..	29	..	..	10·3	3·4	44·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·4
		District Total ..	305	..	4·9	9·5	12·1	48·2	6·2	..	·6	·3	..	7·9	..	35·1
Birbhum.																
Hindu ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	189	..	4·8	9·5	25·9	68·2	13·2	..	..	..	·5	3·2	..	10·0
		Others ..	18	..	5·6	11·1	..	22·2	..	..	..	..	5·6	5·6	..	55·6
		Total ..	207	..	4·8	9·7	23·7	64·2	12·1	..	..	..	1·0	3·4	..	14·0
	Female ..	Scholars ..	85	..	5·8	7·0	8·2	26·9	2·3	2·3	..	..	..	..	..	18·7
		Others ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
		Total ..	87	..	5·7	6·8	8·0	26·2	2·3	2·3	..	..	..	..	..	20·5
	Both ..	Scholars ..	274	..	5·1	8·7	20·4	55·3	9·8	.. ·7	..	..	·4	2·2	..	12·7
		Others ..	20	..	5·0	10·0	..	20·0	..	..	..	..	5·0	5·0	..	60·0
		Total ..	294	..	5·1	8·8	19·0	53·0	9·2	·7	..	..	·7	2·4	..	16·0

Religion.	Sex.	Subject	Number examined.	Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of Diseases.												
				Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Birbhum—concld.																
Muslim ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	69	..	8·6	5·8	20·1	54·7	10·1	..	..	..	..	2·9	..	5·8
		Others ..	6	..	16·7	33·2	..	50·0	..	..	..	16·6	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	75	..	9·3	8·0	18·6	54·5	45·2	2·7	..	1·3	..	2·7	..	5·3
	Female ..	Scholars ..	12	..	8·3	16·6	..	33·2	16·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·6
		Others ..	3	..	33·3	..	..	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33·3
		Total ..	15	..	13·3	13·3	..	33·3	13·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·0
	Both ..	Scholars ..	81	..	8·7	7·4	17·3	52·1	11·1	..	..	..	..	2·5	..	7·0
		Others ..	9	..	22·2	22·2	..	44·4	..	..	..	11·1	..	..	..	11·1
		Total ..	90	..	9·9	8·8	15·4	50·6	9·9	..	..	1·1	..	2·2	..	7·7
Indian Christian.	Female ..	Scholars ..	2	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	..	..	..	..	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·0
All ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	258	..	5·8	8·5	24·4	64·6	12·4	..	..	..	·4	3·1	..	8·9
		Others ..	24	..	8·3	16·6	..	29·1	..	..	..	4·2	4·2	4·2	..	41·6
		Total ..	282	..	6·0	9·2	22·3	61·6	11·3	..	..	·3	·7	3·2	..	11·7

	Female ..	Scholars ..	99	..	6·0	8·0	7·0	28·0	4·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	19·0
		Others ..	5	..	20·0	..	..	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·0
		Total ..	104	..	6·7	7·7	6·7	27·9	3·8	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	22·1
All ..	Both ..	Scholars ..	357	..	5·8	8·3	19·5	54·2	10·0	·4	..	..	·2	2·1	..	11·4
		Others ..	29	..	10·3	13·8	..	31·0	..	..	..	3·4	3·4	3·4	..	48·2
		District total ..	386	..	6·2	8·8	18·1	52·6	9·3	·5	..	·3	·5	2·3	..	14·2
*Malda***																
Hindu ..	Female ..	Scholars ..	91	..	1·1	1·1	..	8·8	7·7	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	38·5
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	91	..	1·1	1·1	..	8·8	7·7	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	38·5
Muslim ..	Female ..	Scholars ..	35	..	2·8	8·6	2·8	14·3	2·8	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	51·4
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	35	..	2·8	8·6	2·8	14·3	2·8	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	51·4
All ..	Female ..	Scholars ..	126	..	1·6	3·2	·8	10·3	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	34·1
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		District total ..	126	..	1·6	3·2	·8	10·3	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	34·1
24-Parganas.																
Hindu ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	17	..	11·8	17·7	..	23·5	..	5·9	..	5·9	17·7	29·4	5·9	47·1
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	17	..	11·8	17·7	..	23·5	..	5·9	..	5·9	17·7	29·4	5·9	47·1

N. B.—Districts marked with double asterisks are surveyed in previous year.

Religion.	Sex.	Subject	Number examined.	Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of Diseases.												
				Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24-Parganas—concld.																
Hindu ..	Female ..	Scholars ..	12	..	..	16·7	8·3	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	..	41·7
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	12	..	..	16·7	8·3	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	8·3	..	41·7
	Both ..	Scholars ..	29	..	6·9	17·2	3·4	24·1	..	3·4	..	3·4	10·3	20·1	3·4	44·8
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	29	..	6·9	17·2	3·4	24·1	..	3·4	..	3·4	10·3	20·1	3·4	44·8
Muslim ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	62	..	1·6	21·0	1·6	24·2	1·6	..	..	1·6	1·6	22·6	..	43·5
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	62	..	1·6	21·0	1·6	24·2	1·6	..	..	1·6	1·6	22·6	..	43·5
	Female ..	Scholars ..	25	..	8·0	24·0	..	8·0	4·0	..	..	..	4·0	16·0	..	52·0
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	25	..	8·0	24·0	..	8·0	4·0	..	..	..	4·0	16·6	..	52·0
	Both ..	Scholars ..	87	..	3·4	21·8	1·1	19·5	2·3	..	..	1·1	2·3	20·7	..	46·0
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	87	..	3·4	21·8	1·1	19·5	2·3	..	..	1·1	2·3	20·7	..	46·0

All ..	Male ..	Scholars ..	79	..	3·8	20·1	1·	23·9	1·3	1·3	..	2·5	5·0	23·9	1·3	44·1
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	79	..	3·8	20·1	1·3	23·9	1·3	1·3	..	2·5	5·0	23·9	1·3	44·1
	Female ..	Scholars ..	37	..	5·4	21·6	2·7	13·5	2·7	..	..	..	2·7	13·5	..	48·6
		Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	37	..	5·4	21·6	2·7	13·5	2·7	..	..	..	2·7	13·5	..	48·6
All ..	Both ..	Scholars ..	116	..	4·3	20·7	1·7	20·7	1·7	·9	..	1·7	4·3	20·7	·9	45·7
		Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		District Total ..	116	..	4·3	20·7	1·7	20·7	1·7	·9	..	1·7	4·9	20·7	·9	45·7
Howrah.																
Hindu ..	Male	Others ..	101	..	..	1·0	32·0	11·0	5·0	..	..	2·0	..	1·0	3·0	42·0
		Total ..	101	..	..	1·0	32·0	11·0	5·0	..	..	2·0	..	1·0	3·0	42·0
	Female ..	Others ..	127	..	..	1·6	1·6	·8	·8	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	30·7
		Total ..	127	..	..	1·6	1·6	·8	·8	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	30·7
	Both ..	Others ..	228	..	..	1·3	14·9	5·3	2·6	..	..	·9	..	·4	3·1	35·6
		Total ..	228	..	..	1·3	14·9	5·3	2·6	..	..	·9	..	·4	3·1	35·6

Religion.	Sex.	Subject	Number examined.	Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of Diseases.												
				Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Howrah—concld.																
Muslim	Male ..	Others ..	129	..	·8	1·5	41·9	13·2	1·5	..	..	..	..	·8	..	41·9
		Total ..	129	..	·8	1·5	41·9	13·2	1·5	..	..	..	..	·8	..	41·9
	Female ..	Others	101	..	..	..	2·0	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	36·0
		Total ..	101	..	..	..	2·0	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	3·0	36·0
	Both ..	Others	230	..	·4	·9	24·3	7·4	2·2	..	..	..	..	·4	1·3	39·1
		Total ..	230	..	·4	·9	24·3	7·4	2·2	..	..	..	..	·4	1·3	39·1
All ..	Male ..	Others ..	230	..	·4	1·3	37·4	12·2	3·0	..	..	·9	..	·9	1·3	41·8
	Female	Others ..	228	..	..	·9	1·7	·4	1·7	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	32·9
" ..	Both ..	Others ..	458	..	·2	1·1	19·6	6·3	2·4	..	..	·4	..	·4	2·2	37·3
		District Total ..	458	..	·2	1·1	19·6	6·3	2·4	..	..	·4	..	·4	2·2	37·3

TABLE 5.

Statement showing the District Morbidity Percentages of different kinds of diseases of the districts taken for the Nutrition Survey work during the year 1940.

District.	Number examined.	Morbidity percentages of— Hair and scalp.	Skin.	Teeth.	Gum.	Throat.	Eyes.	Ears.	Heart.	Lungs.	Liver.	Spleen.	Bowels.	Anaemia.
Calcutta ..	80	..	5·0	5·0	..	26·3	22·5	..	2·5	..	..	..	10·0	42·5
Dinajpur ..	61	..	6·5	11·4	3·2	41·6	1·6	..	..	1·6	..	8·1	..	6·5
Chittagong ..	271	1·1	4·0	14·4	2·9	44·6	1·8	·4	..	1·8	·4	1·1	1·8	28·0
Jalpaiguri ..	284	·3	5·3	14·1	8·1	19·7	·7	·3	·3	·3	3·2	6·7	5·6	23·6
Noakhali ..	409	·7	3·4	8·5	1·9	16·6	·7	·2	·2	·2	1·2	4·4	1·7	24·4
Bogra ..	207	..	..	2·4	·9	7·7	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	5·3	41·0
Murshidabad ..	760	..	6·1	4·6	3·8	25·1	6·1	..	·1	..	..	4·8	4·2	31·2
Burdwan ..	305	..	4·9	9·5	12·1	48·2	6·2	..	·6	·3	..	7·9	..	35·1
Birbhum ..	386	..	6·2	8·8	18·1	52·3	9·3	·5	..	·3	·5	2·3	..	14·2
Malda ..	126	..	1·6	3·2	·8	10·3	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	34·1
24-Parganas ..	116	..	4·3	20·7	1·7	20·7	1·7	·9	..	1·7	4·3	20·7	·9	45·7
Howrah ..	458	..	·2	1·1	19·6	6·3	2·4	..	..	·4	..	·4	2·2	37·3
Grand Total ..	3,463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 6.

Statement showing the percentages of deficiency of Protein, Fat, Calcium, Phosphorus, Iron and Vitamins A, B and C of the families taken for Diet Survey at different places of the seven districts, viz., Dinajpur, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Noakhali, Murshidabad, and Howrah in Bengal during the year 1940.

Name	No. of families surveyed.	Percentages of deficiency in—					Vitamins.		
		Protein.	Fat.	Calcium.	Phosphorus.	Iron.	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dinajpur.									
Munshipara ..	9	44·4	88·8	100·0	..	..	100·0	11·2	88·8
Baburbari ..	5	20·0	100·0	100·0	..	..	100·0	..	80·0
Rajarampur ..	5	60·0	100·0	100·0	..	..	100·0	..	80·0
Faridpur ..	8	75·0	100·0	100·0	..	..	100·0	..	87·5
District P. C. ..	27	51·8	96·3	100·0	..	..	100·0	3·7	85·2
Chittagong.									
Ghatferathbeg ..	23	30·4	100·0	95·6	..	..	100·0	..	100·0
Rahamatganj ..	3	33·3	100·0	10·0	..	..	100·0	..	66·6
District P. C. ..	26	30·7	100·0	96·1	..	..	100·0	..	96·1

Jalpaiguri.									
Puran Police Line	12	75 ·0	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	16 ·6
Baruipara ..	3	66 ·6	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	33 ·3
Silpasanmilani-para. ..	2	..	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	..
Ukilpara ..	7	28 ·6	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	14 ·3	28 ·6
Zamadarpara ..	5	60 ·0	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	..
Darjipara ..	6	..	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	16 ·6	50 ·0
Nayabasti ..	8	12 ·5	87 ·5	100 ·0	12 ·5	..	100 ·0	..	25 ·0
Muripara ..	5	40 ·0	100 ·0	80 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	40 ·0
District P. C. ..	48	39 ·5	97 ·9	97 ·9	2 ·1	..	100 ·0	4 ·2	25 ·2
Noakhali.									
Sreepur ..	8	62 ·5	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	87 ·5
Chamankhota ..	4	25 ·0	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	100 ·0
Bhula Estate ..	4	..	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	100 ·0
Durgapur ..	5	40 ·0	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	100 ·0
Sonapur ..	19	78 ·9	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	42 ·1
District P. C. ..	40	57 ·5	100 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	70 ·0

Name	No. of families surveyed.	Percentages of deficiency in—					Vitamins.		
		Protein.	Fat.	Calcium.	Phosphorus.	Iron.	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Murshidabad.									
Town ..	8	..	75 ·0	62 ·5	..	..	100 ·0	..	75 ·0
District P. C. ..	8	..	75 ·0	62 ·5	..	..	100 ·0	..	75 ·0
Dacca*.									
Shakhari Bazar	10	40 ·0	70 ·0	100 ·0	..	..	100 ·0	..	50 ·0
Central Jail—									
Division II ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	100 ·0	..	..
Division III ..	6	..	100 ·0	83 ·3	..	..	100 ·0	..	83 ·3
District P. C. ..	26	15 ·3	50 ·0	57 ·6	..	..	100 ·0	..	38 ·4
Howrah.									
Adamjee Jute Mill.	20	20 ·0	60 ·0	95 ·0	15 ·0	..	95 ·0	..	55 ·0
District P. C. ..	20	20 ·0	60 ·0	95 ·0	15 ·0	..	95 ·0	..	55 ·0

*Dacca district was previously surveyed in the year 1938.

N. B.—Minimum quantity of food factors required per adult per day :—Protein—60 grms., Fat—45 grms., Calcium—·6 grms., Phosphorus—1·0 grms., Iron—12·5 grms., Vitamins—A—3000 International Units, B—300 International Units, C—30 International Units.

Chapter XIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

157. **Personal Proceedings.**—Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterjee, I.M.S., was the Director of Public Health, Bengal, throughout the year under report. Dr. S. N. Mitra held the post of Assistant Director of Public Health, Burdwan Circle. He was on leave up to the 4th April 1940. Dr. A. C. Rai Chaudhuri held the charge of the circle in addition to his own duties as the Inspector of Septic Tank Installation, till the 14th March 1940, when he was relieved by Dr. Md. Nasiruddin who was appointed to officiate in place of Dr. Mitra. The posts of Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency and Rajshahi Circles, were held by Dr. B. Mukherji and Dr. Md. Fahimuddin, respectively, and that of Assistant Director of Public Health, Dacca Circle, was held by Dr. S. N. Sur except for the period from the 10th April to 24th July 1940 when he was on leave during which period Dr. Md. Nasiruddin officiated and from the 25th October to the 23rd December 1940 when he officiated as the Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research, Bengal, during leave of Capt. J. D. Sinha, the permanent incumbent. During the latter period Dr. A. Jabbar was appointed to act. There was no change in the post of Assistant Director of Public Health Laboratory which was held by Dr. A. K. Sen. Dr. Sarju Pandit continued to act as the Superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare Works. The post of Malaria Engineer and that of Superintendent of Vital Statistics were created during the year under report. Mr. H. N. Worth was appointed to act as the Malaria Engineer with effect from the 13th March 1940 and Mr. V. K. Parthasarathy as the Superintendent of Vital Statistics with effect from the 14th October 1940. Mr. Anwarul Huq, B.C.S., held the post of Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Health, Bengal. The entire clerical staff worked satisfactorily.

B. MOOKHERJI, M.B., D.P.H.,

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA:

The 31st March 1942.

Chapter XIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

[illegible] **Personal Proceedings.**—Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterjee, I.M.S., was Director, Public Health, Bengal, throughout the year under report. [illegible] held the post of Assistant Director of Public Health, [illegible]. He was on leave up to the 4th April 1940. Dr. A. C. [illegible] held the charge of the Circle in addition to his own as the Inspector of Septic Tank Installations, till the 14th March when he was relieved by Dr. M. [illegible] who was appointed [illegible] in place of Dr. M[illegible]. The posts of Assistant Director of Public Health, Presidency and Rajshahi Circles, were held by Dr. B. [illegible] and Dr. M. [illegible], respectively, and that of Assistant Director of Public Health, Dacca Circle was held by Dr. S. N. Sur [illegible] for the period from the 10th April to 24th July 1940 when he [went on] leave during which period Dr. M. Nazimuddin officiated and [illegible] October to the 23rd December 1940 when he officiated as Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research, Bengal, [in the] leave of Capt. J. D. Sinha, the permanent incumbent. During this period Dr. A. Jabbar was appointed to act. There was no [illegible] the post of Assistant Director of Public Health (Laboratory) was held by Dr. A. K. Sen. Dr. [illegible] Pandit continued to act as Superintendent of Maternity and Child Welfare Work. The [illegible] Malaria Engineer and that of Superintendent of Vital Statistics [illegible] during the year under report. Mr. B. N. [illegible] was [illegible] as the Malaria Engineer with effect from the [illegible] 1940 and Mr. V. K. Parthasarathy as the Superintendent of [illegible] with effect from the 14th October 1940. Mr. [illegible] held the post of Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Health, Bengal. The entire clerical staff worked satisfactorily.

B. MOOKHERJI, M.B., D.P.H.,

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

[illegible] March, [illegible].

Part II.

APPENDICES.

Appendix I

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the year 1940.

Annual Form No. I.—BIRTHS registered in the Districts of the

1	2	3			4		
No.	Districts.	Population according to census of 1931.			Number of births registered (exclusive of still-births).		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	814,891	760,808	1,575,699	26,853	25,355	52,208
2	Birbhum	472,687	474,867	947,554	17,842	16,919	34,761
3	Bankura	557,074	554,647	1,111,721	19,806	18,836	38,642
4	Midnapur	1,417,025	1,382,068	2,799,093	46,427	44,240	90,667
5	Hooghly	592,130	522,125	1,114,255	19,655	17,781	37,436
6	Howrah	599,075	499,792	1,098,867	16,301	14,858	31,159
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	1,501,084	1,268,662	2,769,746	45,309	41,430	86,739
8	Calcutta	778,817	362,045	1,140,862	16,068	13,662	29,730
9	Nadia	788,885	740,747	1,529,632	33,426	31,296	64,722
10	Murshidabad ..	683,483	687,194	1,370,677	29,239	28,249	57,488
11	Jessore	871,446	799,718	1,671,164	27,194	25,161	52,355
12	Khulna	851,651	774,497	1,626,148	25,713	24,112	49,825
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	719,564	666,955	1,386,519	27,096	25,565	52,661
14	Dinajpur	924,092	831,340	1,755,432	23,378	23,030	46,408
15	Jalpaiguri	533,819	449,538	983,357	17,885	16,895	34,780
16	Darjeeling	170,131	149,504	319,635	5,851	5,638	11,489
17	Rangpur	1,356,594	1,238,191	2,594,785	45,544	42,592	88,136
18	Bogra	578,905	550,013	1,128,918	18,505	17,138	35,643
19	Pabna	739,027	706,627	1,445,654	25,001	22,632	47,633
20	Malda	527,305	526,461	1,053,766	13,416	12,514	25,930
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	1,743,517	1,689,060	3,432,577	63,972	58,483	122,455
22	Mymensingh ..	2,667,194	2,463,068	5,130,262	84,326	77,797	162,123
23	Faridpur	1,206,348	1,155,867	2,362,215	45,728	41,770	87,498
24	Bakarganj	1,505,338	1,433,712	2,939,050	53,499	49,362	102,861
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	872,888	924,150	1,797,038	30,612	27,764	58,376
26	Noakhali	858,818	847,901	1,706,719	32,684	29,736	62,420
27	Tippera	1,595,640	1,514,095	3,109,735	61,161	56,540	117,701
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	25,927,428	23,973,652	49,901,080	872,491	809,355	1,681,846

Bengal Presidency during the year 1940.

5			6		
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
17·0	16·1	33·1	14·8	14·1	28·9
18·8	17·9	36·7	18·7	17·9	36·7
17·8	16·9	34·8	17·3	16·5	33·7
16·6	15·8	32·4	16·0	15·1	31·2
17·6	16·0	33·6	16·4	15·3	31·7
14·8	13·5	28·3	15·0	13·8	28·8
16·4	15·0	31·3	14·6	13·3	27·9
14·1	12·0	26·1	13·2	11·3	24·5
21·9	20·5	42·3	19·8	18·6	38·4
21·3	20·6	41·9	20·5	19·5	40·0
16·3	15·1	31·3	15·7	14·6	30·3
15·8	14·8	30·6	14·4	13·4	27·8
19·5	18·4	38·0	18·9	17·9	36·8
13·3	13·1	26·4	16·6	15·8	32·4
18·2	17·2	35·4	18·7	18·0	36·8
18·3	17·6	35·9	20·0	18·8	38·8
17·6	16·4	34·0	18·3	17·2	35·6
16·4	15·2	31·6	14·5	13·5	28·0
17·3	15·7	33·0	17·0	15·3	32·3
12·7	11·9	24·6	16·1	15·1	31·2
18·6	17·0	35·7	18·0	16·6	34·6
16·4	15·2	31·6	16·8	15·4	32·3
19·4	17·7	37·0	18·9	17·4	36·2
18·2	16·8	35·0	14·6	13·4	28·0
17·0	15·5	32·5	16·3	14·7	31·0
19·2	17·4	36·6	17·9	16·2	34·1
19·7	18·2	37·8	18·8	17·2	36·0
17·5	16·2	33·7	16·9	15·7	32·6

Annual Form No. 1 (A)—STILL-BIRTHS registered according to class and

No.	Districts.	Still-					
		Hindus.		Muslims.		Buddhists.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan ..	394	305	75	61	..	..
2	Birbhum ..	475	346	184	129	..	..
3	Bankura	160	120	10	5	..	..
4	Midnapur	1,091	819	74	41	..	..
5	Hooghly	214	149	37	20	..	..
6	Howrah ..	420	212	82	49	..	..
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas	358	279	264	213	..	1
8	Calcutta	1,335	969	359	280	..	..
9	Nadia	281	215	635	539	..	..
10	Murshidabad	429	340	596	493	..	..
11	Jessore ..	341	262	573	489	..	..
12	Kulna	434	334	517	455	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi ..	177	164	1,146	979	..	..
14	Dinajpur	472	371	646	576	..	..
15	Jalpaiguri	558	434	385	375	1	..
16	Darjeeling	330	245	11	16	44	29
17	Rangpur	922	741	2,792	2,237	1	..
18	Bogra	167	153	1,145	1,037	2	1
19	Pabna	293	244	1,236	987	..	..
20	Malda	123	95	87	62	..	..
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	955	660	1,821	1,402	..	..
22	Mymensingh	1,079	964	3,875	3,199	..	..
23	Faridpur ..	521	401	1,133	984	..	1
24	Bakarganj	319	245	886	747	..	..
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong	284	261	1,381	1,186	36	34
26	Noakhali ..	400	306	1,635	1,378	..	..
27	Tippera	775	645	2,852	2,393	5	2
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**13,307**	**10,279**	**24,437**	**20,332**	**89**	**68**

sex in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1940.

births.

Christians.		Other classes.		Total.			Percentage ratio to live births.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	2	13	10	482	378	860	1·7
..	..	38	27	697	502	1,199	3·4
..	..	2	4	172	129	301	0·8
2	..	43	49	1,210	909	2,119	2·3
..	..	2	4	253	173	426	1·1
..	..	..	..	502	261	763	2·5
1	1	1	2	624	496	1,120	1·3
10	2	..	..	1,704	1,251	2,955	10·1
3	6	2	3	921	763	1,684	2·6
..	..	6	4	1,031	837	1,868	3·3
..	..	..	..	914	751	1,665	3·2
..	..	..	..	951	789	1,740	3·5
..	..	28	11	1,351	1,154	2,505	4·8
9	9	116	112	1,243	1,068	2,311	5·0
2	3	232	188	1,178	1,000	2,178	6·3
3	2	4	9	392	301	693	6·1
1	1	17	23	3,733	3,002	6,735	7·6
..	..	4	8	1,318	1,199	2,517	7·1
..	..	9	11	1,538	1,242	2,780	5·8
1	..	29	27	240	184	424	1·6
11	12	6	2	2,793	2,076	4,869	4·0
7	9	67	61	5,028	4,233	9,261	5·7
6	2	1	..	1,661	1,388	3,049	3·5
1	5	2	2	1,208	999	2,207	2·1
3	..	17	16	1,721	1,497	3,218	5·5
1	..	..	1	2,036	1,685	3,721	6·0
..	..	2	2	3,634	3,042	6,676	5·7
61	**54**	**641**	**576**	**38,535**	**31,309**	**69,844**	**4·2**

Annual Form No. II.—DEATHS registered in the districts

No.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 of		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	2,705	583	19,100	17,669	36,769	0·2	0·2	·001
2	Birbhum ..	1,699	558	11,393	10,853	22,246	0·1	0·1	..
3	Bankura ..	2,625	424	13,059	11,741	24,800	0·1	0 1	..
4	Midnapur ..	5,245	534	26,743	25,215	51,958	0·2	0·1	..
5	Hooghly ..	1,188	938	10,811	9,869	20,680	0·2	0·2	..
6	Howrah ..	522	2,105	9,616	8,580	18,196	0·8	0·7	..
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	5,262	526	24,334	21,423	45,757	0·9	0·4	..
8	Calcutta ..	39	30,662	17,842	13,682	31,524	0·5	1·0	..
9	Nadia ..	2,881	531	22,738	21,788	44,526	0·1	0·2	..
10	Murshidabad ..	2,091	656	15,925	14,651	30,576	0·2	0·02	..
11	Jessore ..	2,902	576	22,834	21,932	44,766	0·6	0·1	..
12	Khulna ..	4,689	347	18,541	16,627	35,168	2·1	0·03	..
	Rajshahi Division.								
13	Rajshahi ..	2,505	553	19,546	18,767	38,313	0·1	0·004	..
14	Dinajpur ..	3,948	445	18,305	16,411	34,716	0·03	0·02	..
15	Jalpaiguri ..	2,932	335	13,951	13,449	27,400	0·02	0·03	..
16	Darjeeling ..	1,212	264	5,182	4,813	9,995	..	0·003	..
17	Rangpur ..	3,496	742	32,998	30,393	63,391	0·01	0·1	..
18	Bogra ..	1,488	759	11,615	11,487	23,102	0·01	0·01	..
19	Pabna ..	1,818	795	18,509	17,694	36,203	0·1	0·04	..
20	Malda ..	1,764	597	8,587	7,930	16,517	0·2	0·01	..
	Dacca Division.								
21	Dacca ..	2,713	1,265	36,274	32,246	68,520	0·3	0·2	..
22	Mymensingh ..	6,237	823	60,879	56,384	117,263	0·1	0·04	..
23	Faridpur ..	2,356	1,003	30,874	28,206	59,080	0·7	0·04	..
24	Bakarganj ..	3,523	834	34,415	31,698	66,113	1·9	0·01	..
	Chittagong Division.								
25	Chittagong ..	2,570	699	22,600	22,007	44,607	0·1	0·02	..
26	Noakhali ..	1,518	1,124	18,498	18,620	37,118	0·3	0·03	..
27	Tippera ..	2,597	1,197	31,830	29,948	61,778	0·6	0·01	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**72,514**	**688**	**576,999**	**534,083**	**1,111,082**	**0·4**	**0·1**	**0·00002**

of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1940.

population from—

Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	All causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years. Male.	Female.	Total.
14·9	1·0	2·5	0·4	4·3	23·4	23·2	23·3	22·4	22·4	22·4
17·3	0·4	1·5	0·4	3·6	24·1	22·9	23·5	28·0	27·0	27·5
13·2	1·3	2·2	0·4	5·1	23·4	21·2	22·3	26·7	25·3	26·0
10·6	1·1	1·9	0·6	4·2	18·9	18·2	18·6	23·0	22·5	22·4
7·8	1·6	3·3	0·7	4·8	18·3	18·9	18·6	22·7	24·7	23·6
3·5	2·5	3·3	0·6	5·3	16·1	17·2	16·6	19·9	21·9	20·8
7·8	0·8	1·7	0·5	4·3	16·2	16·9	16·5	18·9	20·1	19·5
3·0	2·5	8·6	0·5	11·6	22·9	37·8	27·6	24·8	42·9	30·6
22·1	0·5	1·2	0·6	4·5	28·8	29·4	29·1	26·7	26·1	26·4
16·2	0·3	0·6	0·4	4·6	23·3	21·3	22·3	26·6	24·4	25·5
21·3	0·3	0·9	0·4	3·2	26·2	27·4	26·8	23·3	23·3	23·3
11·2	0·7	1·2	0·6	5·9	21·8	21·5	21·6	19·4	19·3	19·4
21·9	0·3	0·9	0·5	3·9	27·2	28·1	27·6	28·6	28·9	28·7
14·1	0·7	2·5	0·3	2·1	19·8	19·7	19·8	27·6	28·5	28·1
16·2	1·6	5·2	0·3	4·6	26·1	29·9	27·9	28·7	31·3	29·9
17·0	2·3	3·3	0·3	8·3	30·5	32·2	31·3	31·8	34·9	33·3
20·0	0·5	1·4	0·2	2·3	24·3	24·6	24·4	28·4	28·6	28·5
14·9	0·5	1·2	0·3	3·4	20·1	20·9	20·5	22·1	21·8	21·8
19·4	0·6	1·0	0·4	3·5	25·0	25·0	25·0	26·1	25·4	25·8
13·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	1·6	16·3	15·1	15·7	20·7	18·3	19·5
11·2	1·4	1·3	0·3	5·3	20·8	19·1	20·0	23·8	23·4	23·6
17·0	0·4	0·7	0·3	4·2	22·8	22·9	22·9	22·7	23·0	22·8
17·1	1·1	1·7	0·3	4·2	25·6	24·4	25·0	26·2	25·4	25·8
12·7	1·0	2·7	0·4	3·9	22·9	22·1	22·5	23·0	22·1	22·6
20·7	0·9	1·0	0·5	1·7	25·9	23·8	24·8	27·4	25·3	26·3
14·3	1·0	1·1	0·5	4·5	21·5	22·0	21·8	22·9	23·2	23·0
10·9	1·3	0·7	0·4	6·0	20·0	19·8	19·9	21·4	21·2	21·3
14·4	**0·9**	**1·7**	**0·4**	**4·3**	**22·3**	**22·3**	**22·3**	**23·9**	**24·1**	**24·0**

Annual Form No. III—DEATHS registered in the Districts (Rural Circles)

No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.					
	Burdwan Division.					
1	Burdwan	2,986	2,556	2,802	2,669	2,317
2	Birbhum	1,881	1,732	1,962	1,822	1,584
3	Bankura	1,939	1,891	2,044	2,053	1,866
4	Midnapur	5,148	4,911	4,229	3,917	3,168
5	Hooghly	1,620	1,495	1,306	1,387	1,248
6	Howrah	1,167	951	1,014	936	818
	Presidency Division.					
7	24-Parganas	3,720	3,001	2,868	2,814	2,259
8	Nadia	2,748	2,215	2,513	3,197	2,371
9	Murshidabad	2,104	1,887	2,186	2,241	1,956
10	Jessore	3,609	2,422	2,561	2,818	2,588
11	Khulna	2,584	2,056	2,114	2,367	2,165
	Rajshahi Division.					
12	Rajshahi	3,048	2,453	2,398	2,915	2,529
13	Dinajpur	2,962	3,113	2,666	2,696	2,752
14	Jalpaiguri	2,366	2,039	2,070	2,099	2,258
15	Darjeeling	696	606	672	758	868
16	Rangpur	5,715	4,230	4,633	4,807	4,567
17	Bogra	1,885	1,646	1,565	1,675	1,594
18	Pabna	2,583	1,918	2,326	3,382	2,423
19	Malda	1,946	1,377	1,225	1,327	1,656
	Dacca Division.					
20	Dacca	5,803	4,550	5,875	7,861	5,758
21	Mymensingh	10,307	7,487	7,570	9,930	9,373
22	Faridpur	4,485	3,153	4,330	6,046	4,548
23	Bakarganj	6,752	4,714	5,209	5,300	4,176
	Chittagong Division.					
24	Chittagong	4,190	3,310	3,041	3,221	3,918
25	Noakhali	3,225	2,591	2,382	2,958	3,179
26	Tippera	5,885	4,323	5,064	5,517	4,539
	Total of Rural Districts ..	91,354	72,627	76,625	86,713	76,478
	Ratio per 1,000 of population in rural districts.	23·6	18·8	19·9	22·4	19·8

and Towns of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1940.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
2,156	2,219	2,668	2,947	3,029	4,003	4,575	34,927
1,423	1,478	1,830	1,646	1,807	2,264	2,735	22,164
1,614	1,756	2,209	1,887	2,005	2,333	2,401	23,998
2,900	3,252	3,531	3,777	4,544	5,208	6,137	50,722
1,042	1,103	1,321	1,627	1,645	1,841	2,120	17,755
781	781	827	832	997	1,008	1,240	11,352
2,108	2,298	2,651	2,963	3,126	3,720	4,925	36,453
2,021	2,047	2,433	3,140	4,582	6,986	8,382	42,635
1,610	1,755	2,317	2,335	2,929	3,750	4,192	29,262
2,045	2,330	3,028	3,512	4,678	6,168	8,786	44,545
2,051	2,376	2,839	2,691	3,499	3,978	5,770	34,490
2,288	2,375	2,714	2,991	3,607	4,757	5,748	37,823
2,468	2,465	3,874	3,619	2,613	2,525	2,710	34,463
1,949	1,897	2,292	2,456	2,541	2,653	2,551	27,171
906	809	788	782	804	696	636	9,021
4,211	4,185	5,456	5,448	5,257	7,330	7,187	63,026
1,228	1,469	1,839	2,043	1,889	2,623	3,461	22,917
1,634	1,826	2,006	2,273	2,989	4,731	7,465	35,556
597	957	1,004	1,258	1,131	1,290	2,365	16,133
4,397	4,127	3,895	3,963	5,064	6,123	6,849	64,265
8,323	8,920	9,277	8,764	9,740	11,710	14,021	115,422
3,351	3,537	3,779	4,143	4,650	6,701	9,755	58,478
3,443	3,511	3,186	3,875	4,673	8,326	11,961	65,126
4,202	3,875	3,279	3,189	3,023	3,271	4,955	43,474
2,764	2,623	2,473	2,373	2,784	3,844	5,770	36,966
3,949	3,999	4,053	4,009	5,010	6,492	8,091	60,931
65,461	67,970	75,569	78,543	88,616	114,331	144,788	1,039,075
16·9	17·6	19·6	20·4	22·9	29·6	37·6	22·4

No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—Towns.					
	Burdwan District.					
1	Burdwan	37	32	38	85	81
2	Kalna	24	16	21	22	20
3	Katwa	15	10	6	8	17
4	Dainhat	3	2	4	2	2
5	Raniganj	30	32	33	18	29
6	Asansol	42	33	40	44	64
	Birbhum District.					
7	Suri	7	7	4	4	5
	Bankura District.					
8	Bankura	29	17	19	20	16
9	Bishnupur	20	13	23	17	9
10	Sonamukhi	23	15	26	24	17
	Midnapur District.					
11	Midnapur	53	60	42	29	48
12	Ghatal	18	16	18	10	19
13	Kharar	4	9	6	5	2
14	Chandrakona ..	11	15	7	11	14
15	Ramjibanpur ..	14	9	11	8	5
16	Khirpai	7	8	13	5	2
17	Tamluk	14	14	8	10	6
	Hooghly District.					
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	61	51	55	75	74
19	Bansberia	9	2	6	17	18
20	Arambagh	15	11	9	7	6
21	Serampur	53	46	72	53	53
22	Baidyabati ..	43	29	35	29	29
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	24	23	12	16	13
24	Uttarpara	12	8	10	10	19
25	Kotrung	5	9	13	6	3
26	Bhadreswar	29	16	19	18	17
27	Champdani	25	16	25	18	25
	Howrah District.					
28	Howrah	688	543	552	582	553
29	Bally	35	20	18	18	18

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registred during the year.
77	65	64	47	35	40	44	645
8	17	16	25	26	25	23	243
9	8	9	11	8	15	12	128
2	..	3	..	8	13	6	45
25	23	33	18	21	24	22	308
43	38	46	36	32	37	18	473
10	11	9	5	6	6	8	82
24	40	32	44	27	31	30	329
10	14	25	31	16	35	37	250
12	12	22	14	12	20	26	223
31	48	50	40	44	50	56	551
7	14	6	13	13	17	16	167
2	1	2	4	14	4	13	66
6	10	9	7	10	17	15	132
4	9	7	4	17	11	13	112
2	8	8	8	7	5	10	83
6	4	11	13	13	14	12	125
51	53	65	61	58	63	82	749
11	18	17	11	2	8	13	132
5	2	9	11	8	16	9	108
55	61	68	59	54	60	92	726
30	23	24	23	15	25	20	325
14	15	16	18	23	22	21	217
6	16	11	11	9	16	16	144
6	6	11	2	5	11	3	80
14	16	17	16	20	18	23	223
23	14	21	14	16	14	10	221
462	448	496	486	520	624	610	6,564
32	29	28	22	19	16	25	280

No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—Towns.					
	24-Parganas District.					
30	Tollyganj	18	19	12	22	9
31	South Suburban ..	55	57	64	61	49
32	Garden Reach ..	73	63	50	70	64
33	Budge Budge ..	42	42	44	39	26
34	Baruipur	5	9	1	8	2
35	Rajpur ..	14	8	18	7	12
36	Jaynagar Majilpur ..	2	4	4	8	4
37	Dum Dum	1	5	4	2	1
38	North Dum Dum ..	6	5	4	5	3
39	South Dum Dum ..	25	24	17	23	17
40	Khardah	3	6	3	5	3
41	Panihati	16	14	16	12	10
42	Garulia ..	8	3	9	31	16
43	North Barrackpur ..	22	18	12	17	10
44	Barrackpur	13	7	11	11	8
45	Titagarh	71	66	86	101	81
46	Naihati	160	70	56	26	33
47	Bhatpara	222	201	213	236	197
48	Halisahar	20	26	8	13	4
49	Kanchrapara	6	12	10	11	11
50	Baranagar	81	56	54	62	73
51	Kamarhati	51	39	45	53	37
52	Barasat	3	1	5	2	4
53	Gobardanga	14	8	9	8	4
54	Basirhat	28	31	19	22	12
55	Taki	6	8	3	2	3
56	Baduria	11	5	11	22	10
	City of Calcutta.					
57	Calcutta	3,084	2,629	2,774	2,811	2,532
	Nadia District.					
58	Krishnagar	27	22	24	37	26
59	Nabadwip	69	40	34	43	38
60	Ranaghat	6	6	4	6	16
61	Birnagar	4	8	5	6	1
62	Santipur	34	26	23	19	28
63	Chakdaha	5	4	3	2	5
64	Kushtia	6	7	6	11	6
65	Kumarkhali	3	3	7	11	2
66	Meherpur	9	9	7	11	1

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registereed. during the year.
11	11	14	12	7	24	24	183
49	54	56	57	61	80	97	740
43	62	64	60	63	48	66	726
50	25	33	18	13	38	54	424
..	6	4	4	8	9	13	69
7	11	10	10	29	11	27	164
3	4	8	4	4	12	15	72
4	1	5	2	7	2	5	39
2	1	8	4	..	5	1	44
21	35	26	15	23	27	21	274
4	5	5	9	4	4	8	59
12	14	12	7	13	11	8	145
11	9	20	12	7	19	10	155
16	14	13	18	18	19	19	196
6	4	10	7	4	6	9	96
79	74	79	58	59	92	256	1,102
22	12	25	17	22	15	30	488
140	184	193	159	164	168	191	2,268
2	11	14	16	3	5	3	125
6	9	10	3	11	3	6	98
57	65	53	73	66	91	93	824
32	24	24	35	31	38	34	443
4	5	5	7	5	6	4	51
6	4	5	3	3	5	15	84
10	10	10	21	24	24	36	247
3	5	10	10	5	13	5	73
4	5	10	4	9	7	17	115
2,290	2,353	2,353	2,411	2,459	2,749	3,079	31,524
22	33	39	37	38	84	71	460
29	34	57	31	39	59	63	536
9	8	6	4	3	14	18	100
4	4	1	1	5	8	4	51
26	29	41	38	35	70	80	449
1	3	3	4	..	3	7	40
2	1	6	6	8	7	7	73
1	5	2	5	4	6	12	61
7	4	3	9	12	24	25	121

No.	Tonws.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Murshidabad District.					
67	Berhampur	52	50	41	62	49
68	Murshidabad	25	15	12	12	8
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	4	8	3	13	7
70	Kandi	10	3	14	6	6
71	Jangipur	17	7	16	8	7
72	Dhulian	12	12	9	9	9
	Jessore District.					
73	Jessore	18	12	7	14	9
74	Kotchandpur ..	3	1	1	..	3
75	Maheshpur	..	..	1	2	7
	Khulna District.					
76	Khulna	32	29	27	30	30
77	Satkhira	27	12	10	11	8
78	Debhatta	9	5	11	3	6
	Rajshahi District.					
79	Rajshahi	40	25	26	30	41
80	Nator	13	7	7	12	6
	Dinajpur District.					
81	Dinajpur	21	23	12	23	25
	Jalpaiguri District.					
82	Jalpaiguri	8	9	35	4	19
	Darjeeling District.					
83	Darjeeling	49	44	56	75	64
84	Kurseong	21	32	31	21	24
	Rangpur District.					
85	Rangpur	35	25	22	24	20
86	Gaibandha	4	2	2	6	11
	Bogra District.					
87	Bogra	8	6	10	8	11
88	Sherpur ..	1	3	3	3	2
	Pabna District.					
89	Pabna	12	12	19	11	14
90	Sirajganj	52	40	31	42	31
	Malda District.					
91	English Bazar ..	5	16	10	8	4
92	Old Malda	7	7	6	4	11
93	Nawabganj	19	18	20	28	19

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
29	52	42	38	76	99	68	658
12	7	16	14	12	18	25	176
6	10	3	13	11	16	8	102
4	12	13	9	5	13	14	109
8	18	7	13	10	11	9	131
14	11	17	9	12	9	15	138
11	13	19	16	9	10	26	164
2	1	2	1	3	4	10	31
1	4	2	3	..	1	5	26
29	31	27	33	32	56	59	415
8	7	19	14	8	35	29	188
2	6	8	4	4	14	3	75
32	21	29	36	17	50	29	376
9	4	7	12	7	12	18	114
12	19	22	20	18	30	28	253
12	36	19	31	6	28	22	229
49	61	59	68	43	51	33	652
31	31	37	37	22	18	17	322
12	16	22	24	29	27	20	276
12	11	6	8	5	8	14	89
6	13	9	12	9	18	14	124
2	1	9	6	8	9	14	61
19	17	10	9	7	6	10	146
32	34	40	23	48	72	56	501
4	4	7	7	10	18	15	108
3	4	9	..	5	12	6	74
15	11	11	22	9	17	18	202

No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Dacca District.					
94	Dacca	340	273	309	293	277
95	Narayanganj ..	92	58	79	75	57
	Mymensingh District.					
96	Mymensingh ..	33	32	53	35	34
97	Muktagacha ..	7	5	5	7	7
98	Gauripur	6	..	1	1	2
99	Netrakona	11	12	15	12	15
100	Jamalpur	21	36	18	25	24
101	Sherpur	29	20	25	29	25
102	Kishorganj	23	15	12	21	14
103	Bajitpur	12	10	2	7	7
104	Tangail	18	11	14	23	24
	Faridpur District.					
105	Faridpur	36	19	21	19	19
106	Rajbari	18	16	15	30	7
107	Madaripur	22	11	13	20	23
	Bakarganj District.					
108	Barisal	64	54	52	59	40
109	Jhalakati	7	6	5	6	14
110	Nalchiti ..	1	..	1	7	1
111	Pirojpur ..	20	15	4	8	7
112	Patuakhali	16	10	18	14	11
113	Bhola	8	..	3	1	3
	Chittagong District.					
114	Chittagong	102	71	72	104	106
115	Cox's Bazar	5	6	4	3	9
	Noakhali District.					
116	Noakhali	16	25	4	4	11
	Tippera District.					
117	Comilla	46	22	20	20	26
118	Brahmanbaria ..	53	31	33	75	26
119	Chandpur	12	14	17	16	16
	Total of towns ..	**7,095**	**5,833**	**6,077**	**6,390**	**5,798**
	Ratio per 1,000 of populations in towns.	24·2	20·0	20·8	21·8	19·8
	Total for the Province ..	**98,449**	**78,460**	**82,702**	**93,193**	**82,276**
	Ratio per 1,000 of population in the Province.	23·6	18·8	19·9	22·3	19·7

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
232	299	259	271	300	320	297	3,470
61	55	51	52	61	66	78	785
43	33	32	23	31	36	52	437
1	..	10	6	6	11	13	78
3	1	3	4	3	12	16	52
13	22	29	10	13	20	19	191
21	13	27	21	28	45	33	312
20	16	29	35	16	35	30	309
16	13	8	11	11	14	11	169
6	14	9	2	7	10	11	97
3	5	18	14	12	26	28	196
12	9	13	20	15	21	19	223
8	16	12	14	13	13	16	178
8	15	13	26	8	25	17	201
39	38	63	25	36	93	74	637
1	3	6	4	4	6	9	71
1	4	3	..	..	5	4	27
4	5	8	4	8	4	15	102
4	7	4	6	4	3	9	106
5	7	4	4	2	2	5	44
81	87	90	64	68	95	115	1,055
8	7	13	3	7	9	4	78
6	11	9	8	..	7	51	152
12	15	19	18	10	13	16	237
26	23	40	21	31	38	35	432
20	12	18	4	10	17	22	178
5,012	**5,346**	**5,633**	**5,397**	**5,453**	**6,671**	**7,302**	**72,007**
17·2	18·2	19·2	18·5	18·6	22·8	25·0	20·5
70,473	**73,316**	**81,202**	**83,940**	**94,069**	**121,002**	**152,090**	**1,111,082**
16·9	17·6	19·6	20·2	22·6	29·0	36·5	22·3

Annual Form No. IV.—Deaths registered according to AGE in the Districts

1	2	Under						
		Under one month.						
Number.	Districts.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.							
	Burdwan Division.							
1	Burdwan	1,631	1,073	2,704	1,376	861	2,237	4,941
2	Birbhum	1,172	864	2,036	914	728	1,642	3,678
3	Bankura	1,413	744	2,157	1,077	601	1,678	3,835
4	Midnapur	2,064	1,342	3,406	1,648	1,165	2,813	6,219
5	Hooghly	1,110	480	1,590	844	382	1,226	2,816
	Howrah	647	337	984	576	283	859	1,843
	Presidency Division.							
	24-Parganas	1,527	1,162	2,689	1,161	900	2,061	4,750
8	Nadia	2,024	1,410	3,434	1,693	1,048	2,741	6,175
9	Murshidabad	1,381	1,190	2,571	1,151	892	2,043	4,614
10	Jessore	1,227	1,141	2,368	1,024	951	1,975	4,343
11	Khulna	1,181	1,266	2,447	953	960	1,913	4,360
	Rajshahi Division.							
2	Rajshahi	1,702	1,353	3,055	1,521	1,194	2,715	5,770
13	Dinajpur	1,762	1,259	3,021	1,366	1,040	2,406	5,427
14	Jalpaiguri	671	658	1,329	583	623	1,206	2,535
15	Darjeeling	120	151	271	82	114	196	467
16	Rangpur	2,705	1,991	4,696	2,284	1,500	3,784	8,480
17	Bogra	1,074	984	2,058	901	777	1,678	3,736
18	Pabna	1,467	1,097	2,564	1,232	859	2,091	4,655
19	Malda	553	381	934	466	304	770	1,704
	Dacca Division.							
20	Dacca	2,939	2,258	5,197	2,358	1,601	3,959	9,156
21	Mymensingh	5,760	3,849	9,609	4,684	2,812	7,496	17,105
22	Faridpur	2,093	1,724	3,817	1,705	1,308	3,013	6,830
23	Bakarganj	3,062	2,239	5,301	2,431	1,703	4,134	9,435
	Chittagong Division.							
24	Chittagong	848	1,011	1,859	698	807	1,505	3,364
25	Noakhali	1,309	916	2,225	1,066	812	1,878	4,103
26	Tippera	3,212	2,275	5,487	2,532	1,736	4,268	9,755
	Total of rural districts ..	**44,654**	**33,155**	**77,809**	**36,326**	**25,961**	**62,287**	**1,40,096**
	Ratio per mille ..	54·1	40·2	94·2	47·3	33·8	81·1	87·9

(Rural Circles) and Towns of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1940.

3										4	
one year.										1 year and under 5 year.	
	Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1,027	935	1,962	542	532	1,074	4,273	3,704	7,977	2,068	2,264
	701	581	1,282	349	303	652	3,086	2,526	5,612	1,453	1,491
	738	615	1,353	303	299	602	3,198	2,592	5,790	1,089	1,197
	1,525	1,436	2,961	722	748	1,470	5,653	4,997	10,650	2,636	2,704
	575	494	1,069	295	257	552	2,460	1,977	4,437	934	941
	381	284	665	193	144	337	1,558	1,287	2,845	641	630
	1,575	1,207	2,782	850	709	1,559	5,114	3,977	9,091	2,257	2,158
	1,648	1,462	3,110	878	999	1,877	5,960	5,202	11,162	3,816	4,536
	1,021	890	1,911	521	520	1,041	4,113	3,453	7,566	2,353	2,661
	1,733	1,690	3,423	956	1,078	2,034	5,057	4,743	9,800	4,401	4,867
	1,359	1,174	2,533	732	650	1,382	4,538	3,737	8,275	2,122	2,082
	1,646	1,480	3,126	1,001	1,029	2,030	5,702	5,224	10,926	2,688	2,740
	1,325	1,076	2,401	886	827	1,713	5,232	4,309	9,541	2,017	1,916
	1,132	1,095	2,227	567	607	1,174	3,028	2,908	5,936	1,699	1,376
	263	229	492	183	164	347	717	589	1,306	653	561
	2,558	2,164	4,722	934	957	1,891	8,188	6,905	15,093	4,254	4,591
	1,094	928	2,022	486	456	942	3,638	3,062	6,700	1,368	1,485
	1,606	1,349	2,955	700	660	1,360	4,870	4,100	8,970	3,404	3,918
	543	439	982	372	386	758	1,849	1,595	3,444	1,558	1,585
	3,188	2,463	5,651	1,416	1,210	2,626	9,801	7,632	17,433	6,711	6,408
	4,290	3,484	7,774	1,890	1,771	3,661	15,789	12,751	28,540	8,661	9,076
	2,897	2,340	5,237	1,378	1,212	2,590	8,092	6,565	14,657	6,884	6,772
	2,571	2,169	4,740	1,080	949	2,029	8,952	7,252	16,204	5,281	5,052
	1,525	1,233	2,758	729	646	1,375	4,113	3,384	7,497	3,852	4,012
	1,231	1,069	2,300	598	491	1,089	4,054	3,438	7,492	3,901	4,177
	2,430	2,026	4,456	1,009	897	1,906	8,926	7,191	16,117	5,827	5,930
	40,582	**34,312**	**74,894**	**19,570**	**18,501**	**38,071**	**137,961**	**115,100**	**253,061**	**82,528**	**85,280**
	49·2	44·7	47·0	23·7	24·1	23·9	167·1	149·9	158·8	30·3	29·2

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Districts.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	1,125	1,197	555	474	543	752	1,317	1,674
2	Birbhum ..	755	825	342	335	311	440	713	942
3	Bankura ..	526	640	391	316	441	507	1,032	1,127
4	Midnapur ..	1,275	1,195	731	569	792	1,195	2,192	2,895
5	Hooghly ..	408	402	248	211	296	462	671	1,034
6	Howrah ..	286	274	168	124	176	256	415	534
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	1,215	1,105	741	560	692	968	1,474	2,033
8	Nadia ..	1,968	2,002	717	614	640	894	1,406	1,785
9	Murshidabad ..	1,181	1,246	661	454	442	523	1,056	1,069
10	Jessore ..	1,925	1,679	824	650	738	1,134	1,536	2,264
11	Khulna ..	1,279	1,186	757	610	662	1,055	1,549	2,161
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	1,494	1,384	996	850	973	1,214	1,478	2,015
13	Dinajpur ..	1,344	1,146	1,057	935	957	1,079	1,334	1,697
14	Jalpaiguri ..	716	589	485	437	458	902	1,362	2,631
15	Darjeeling ..	384	346	247	218	225	280	472	611
16	Rangpur ..	2,602	2,398	1,201	825	1,087	1,831	2,756	4,465
17	Bogra ..	962	935	480	446	401	759	873	1,510
18	Pabna ..	1,550	1,483	666	489	483	714	1,084	1,759
19	Malda ..	768	655	368	319	327	353	669	840
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	2,224	1,901	944	686	675	1,391	1,858	3,272
21	Mymensingh ..	4,426	4,398	2,054	1,543	1,722	3,261	4,314	7,742
22	Faridpur ..	2,066	1,783	857	703	793	1,287	1,833	2,825
23	Bakarganj ..	2,656	2,475	1,315	1,010	1,026	1,728	2,337	4,041
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	1,766	1,679	897	709	741	993	1,641	2,707
25	Noakhali ..	1,547	1,528	636	551	558	922	1,188	2,200
26	Tippera ..	1,846	1,770	890	704	780	1,342	1,919	3,574
	Total of rural districts	**38,294**	**36,221**	**19,228**	**15,342**	**16,934**	**26,242**	**38,479**	**59,407**
	Ratio per mille ..	11·8	12·2	6·8	5·9	8·1	11·0	8·9	13·3

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1,756	1,531	1,963	1,325	1,762	1,307	2,684	2,653	18,046	16,881
924	834	1,009	738	1,024	856	1,723	1,837	11,340	10,824
1,236	1,007	1,448	880	1,506	1,148	1,756	1,961	12,623	11,375
2,764	2,481	2,835	1,992	2,787	2,242	4,376	4,411	26,041	24,681
883	815	1,008	643	938	679	1,392	1,353	9,238	8,517
498	381	557	354	540	432	1,158	1,083	5,997	5,355
1,635	1,378	1,684	1,129	1,643	1,157	2,958	2,575	19,413	17,040
1,707	1,329	1,722	1,100	1,586	1,177	2,223	2,251	21,745	20,890
1,127	924	1,168	747	1,188	826	1,914	2,156	15,203	14,059
1,896	1,578	1,946	1,304	1,845	1,442	2,542	2,174	22,710	21,835
1,599	1,324	1,583	1,132	1,526	1,076	2,532	1,980	18,147	16,343
1,645	1,457	1,513	1,252	1,248	1,046	1,519	1,385	19,256	18,567
1,543	1,453	1,544	1,351	1,459	1,162	1,638	1,290	18,125	16,338
1,817	1,700	1,514	1,003	1,225	708	1,485	928	13,789	13,382
542	623	453	327	321	248	649	555	4,663	4,358
3,422	2,714	3,023	2,108	2,586	1,972	3,640	2,458	32,759	30,267
1,009	994	939	719	805	685	1,027	820	11,502	11,415
1,368	1,192	1,361	864	1,147	915	2,210	1,979	18,143	17,413
743	628	634	445	533	434	932	948	8,381	7,752
2,154	2,105	2,275	1,608	2,380	1,597	4,915	3,728	33,937	30,328
4,959	4,233	4,986	3,237	4,631	3,024	8,305	6,310	59,847	55,575
2,072	1,933	2,286	1,507	1,968	1,445	3,702	3,105	30,553	27,925
2,653	2,680	2,906	1,941	2,468	1,761	4,293	3,299	33,887	31,239
1,736	1,879	2,018	1,397	1,974	1,634	3,208	3,134	21,946	21,528
1,206	1,406	1,391	1,106	1,325	1,047	2,608	2,182	18,409	18,557
2,178	2,240	2,216	1,732	2,246	1,580	4,511	3,529	31,339	29,592
45,072	**40,819**	**45,982**	**31,941**	**42,661**	**31,600**	**69,900**	**60,084**	**537,039**	**5,02,036**
12·8	14·0	20·7	17·9	36·0	30·2	88·4	80·3	22·6	22·2

1	2	Under						
		Under one month.						
Number.	Towns.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Burdwan District.							
1	Burdwan	15	6	21	12	9	21	42
2	Kalna	17	11	28	9	8	17	45
3	Katwa	..	5	5	..	1	1	6
4	Dainhat	4	1	5	2	1	3	8
5	Raniganj	11	3	14	4	3	7	21
6	Asansol	19	7	26	10	15	25	51
	Birbhum District.							
7	Suri	2	..	2	..	1	1	3
	Bankura District.							
8	Bankura	3	6	9	5	4	9	18
9	Bishnupur	13	5	18	3	2	5	23
10	Sonamukhi	8	8	16	8	2	10	26
	Midnapur District.							
11	Midnapur	2	7	9	3	4	7	16
12	Ghatal	9	4	13	2	8	10	23
13	Kharar	..	3	3	..	1	1	4
14	Chandrakona	2	..	2	3	1	4	6
15	Ramjibanpur	1	..	1	3	2	5	6
16	Khirpai	3	..	3	2	..	2	5
17	Tamluk	2	3	5	3	2	5	10
	Hooghly District.							
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	11	12	23	15	15	30	53
19	Bansberia	1	1	2	6	2	8	10
20	Arambagh	3	4	7	..	3	3	10
21	Serampur	30	19	49	18	10	28	77
22	Baidyabati	7	7	14	10	2	12	26
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	2	4	6	2	2	4	10
24	Uttarpara	..	2	2	3	2	5	7
25	Kotrung	4	1	5	5	2	7	12
26	Bhadreswar	17	7	24	6	3	9	33
27	Champdani	6	10	16	9	2	11	27

one year.					3				4	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
16	13	29	10	2	12	47	36	83	23	26
8	11	19	6	6	12	42	34	76	12	6
5	1	6	1	3	4	11	5	16	8	9
2	2	4	..	1	1	7	6	13	2	1
9	7	16	12	8	20	35	22	57	10	24
10	8	18	19	7	26	55	40	95	41	37
..	2	2	..	..	..	2	3	5	2	3
5	5	10	8	2	10	22	16	38	15	15
6	7	13	2	1	3	26	13	39	15	13
8	4	12	5	5	10	29	19	48	7	8
6	6	12	4	1	5	19	14	33	11	13
9	5	14	..	2	2	22	17	39	6	6
1	1	2	..	2	2	4	4	8	7	..
6	5	11	..	5	5	8	14	22	7	4
1	2	3	2	4	6	4	11	15	5	3
3	2	5	1	1	2	7	5	12	6	7
5	7	12	2	3	5	12	15	27	6	6
25	25	50	17	18	35	65	73	138	35	24
2	3	5	4	1	5	8	12	20	15	8
2	3	5	..	3	3	9	9	18	7	4
33	24	57	12	12	24	94	64	158	44	55
10	14	24	3	9	12	27	35	62	24	24
6	4	10	4	6	10	16	14	30	17	10
4	2	6	4	9	13	10	16	26	14	7
4	..	4	..	1	1	9	8	17	5	9
5	10	15	6	8	14	35	27	62	15	28
6	8	14	7	3	10	29	22	51	22	13

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	14	9	..	12	8	25	52	38
2	Kalna ..	3	3	5	2	5	9	8	7
3	Katwa ..	5	5	..	2	4	..	6	6
4	Dainhat ..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	2
5	Raniganj ..	5	7	4	7	12	6	12	19
6	Asansol ..	15	13	3	2	17	13	33	34
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri ..	2	4	4	..	1	2	4	3
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	7	3	12	4	5	6	23	20
9	Bishnupur ..	7	8	3	1	1	1	9	11
10	Sonamukhi ..	4	11	4	2	3	6	4	12
	Midanpur District.								
11	Midnapur ..	18	13	10	6	12	15	40	19
12	Ghatal ..	4	1	..	4	3	8	8	12
13	Kharar ..	1	2	..	1	..	5	3	3
14	Chandrakona ..	2	2	1	1	3	4	7	15
15	Ramjibanpur ..	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	11
16	Khirpai ..	2	1	..	1	1	4	4	9
17	Tamluk ..	1	1	1	2	1	..	5	4
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	11	8	15	12	25	15	49	51
19	Bansberia ..	6	1	1	1	3	4	6	4
20	Arambagh ..	4	..	2	2	1	3	4	13
21	Serampur ..	15	17	8	9	11	8	46	33
22	Baidyabati ..	11	9	9	2	6	7	22	15
23	Rishra-Konnagar	4	2	2	2	..	6	13	12
24	Uttarpara ..	5	1	2	2	..	3	6	7
25	Kotrung ..	1	4	..	..	..	3	3	4
26	Bhadreswar ..	2	5	4	1	1	4	5	15
27	Champdani ..	12	4	3	1	3	5	18	14

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
67	37	63	22	47	32	49	38	370	275
20	8	8	11	14	9	15	22	132	111
7	4	10	8	7	7	15	9	73	55
2	1	3	1	4	1	4	6	24	21
20	16	18	10	18	18	22	23	156	152
48	7	29	4	20	2	38	22	299	174
15	3	7	4	8	1	8	6	53	29
21	23	24	11	18	9	41	34	188	141
12	9	14	8	15	18	36	30	138	112
11	10	15	13	11	7	22	25	110	113
50	22	71	24	54	19	54	67	339	212
9	8	9	4	11	5	19	11	91	76
5	3	6	4	2	..	9	7	27	29
8	6	5	7	16	7	10	5	67	65
5	4	12	..	15	4	10	11	60	52
13	2	4	..	4	3	4	5	45	38
3	4	7	10	8	4	19	16	63	62
50	36	46	25	40	33	61	75	397	352
12	5	7	5	8	4	15	7	81	51
11	5	10	4	5	3	3	9	56	52
44	35	51	11	36	30	60	60	404	322
10	11	14	10	20	10	26	33	169	156
12	15	16	12	8	10	22	24	110	107
6	1	4	5	10	7	20	18	76	68
2	2	7	..	3	1	12	7	43	37
8	11	8	7	7	2	16	22	101	122
15	7	11	7	11	2	12	10	136	85

1	2	3						
		under						
		Under one month.						
Number.	Towns.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Howrah District.							
28	Howrah	244	174	418	180	145	325	743
29	Bally	8	6	14	7	1	8	22
	24-Parganas District.							
30	Tollyganj	3	2	5	3	1	4	9
31	South Suburban ..	25	17	42	13	13	26	68
32	Garden Reach	28	10	38	24	8	32	70
33	Budge Budge	4	2	6	7	6	13	19
34	Baruipur	3	..	3	1	1	2	5
35	Rajpur	1	2	3	..	2	2	5
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2
37	Dum Dum ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2
38	North Dum Dum ..	1	5	6	..	1	1	7
39	South Dum Dum ..	3	4	7	1	4	5	12
40	Khardah	2	..	2	2	..	2	4
41	Panihati	2	1	3	..	..	..	3
42	Garulia	10	1	11	3	2	5	16
43	North Barrackpur ..	8	7	15	2	1	3	18
44	Barrackpur	1	..	1	1	1	2	3
45	Titagarh	12	26	38	10	16	26	64
46	Naihati	6	5	11	3	4	7	18
47	Bhatpara	108	48	156	76	55	131	287
48	Halisahar	2	2	4	1	2	3	7
49	Kanchrapara	2	..	2	2	..	2	4
50	Baranagar	35	17	52	12	21	33	85
51	Kamarhati	15	2	17	11	4	15	32
52	Barasat	1	1	2	2	2	4	6
53	Gobardanga	2	..	2	..	2	2	4
54	Basirhat	5	5	10	8	2	10	20
55	Taki	3	1	4	4	2	6	10
56	Baduria	1	1	2	..	..	..	2
	City of Calcutta.							
57	Calcutta	1,465	493	1,958	1,023	368	1,391	3,349

one year.

4

Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
259	275	534	195	230	425	872	830	1,702	424	445
8	8	16	4	4	8	26	20	46	22	19
8	8	16	4	1	5	17	13	30	7	15
41	20	61	28	30	58	111	76	187	47	56
21	17	38	14	15	29	73	64	137	59	56
5	8	13	3	5	8	14	26	40	24	24
4	..	4	..	3	3	7	5	12	7	4
4	5	9	3	1	4	10	8	18	9	10
1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	4	6	4
1	2	3	3	..	3	5	3	8	..	..
1	4	5	..	2	2	7	7	14	1	1
7	8	15	7	3	10	21	16	37	15	10
..	2	2	1	1	2	3	5	8	1	9
4	8	12	4	3	7	11	11	22	9	10
7	6	13	6	4	10	24	15	39	12	17
8	9	17	2	3	5	25	15	40	17	20
4	6	10	5	4	9	10	12	22	3	8
35	38	73	30	22	52	103	86	189	174	201
8	8	16	12	7	19	31	22	53	37	40
101	81	182	52	62	114	309	274	583	226	254
2	1	3	3	2	5	9	6	15	6	12
1	3	4	3	2	5	6	7	13	4	9
32	35	67	18	22	40	102	90	192	59	71
9	5	14	7	17	24	33	37	70	22	23
2	2	4	1	2	3	5	8	13	3	
4	5	9	3	2	5	9	9	18	3	6
5	6	11	6	2	8	21	18	39	16	20
2	3	5	1	..	1	7	9	16	3	6
..	3	3	2	..	2	4	3	7	6	7
690	424	1,114	1,063	793	1,856	3,711	2,608	6,319	1,820	1,615

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	129	127	52	79	152	170	430	378
29	Bally ..	12	6	7	7	2	4	11	15
	24-Parganas District.								
30	Tollyganj ..	3	8	3	1	4	4	10	15
31	South Suburban ..	15	18	13	11	6	9	34	38
32	Garden Reach ..	17	14	14	15	22	18	42	59
33	Budge Budge ..	13	8	7	7	6	7	25	24
34	Baruipur ..	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	2
35	Rajpur ..	3	3	2	1	2	7	7	7
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur	1	2	..	..	2	2	6	4
37	Dum Dum ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
38	North Dum Dum ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
39	South Dum Dum ..	6	4	2	4	3	6	38	42
40	Khardah ..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	2
41	Panihati ..	4	3	2	1	2	5	6	5
42	Garulia ..	10	4	1	2	6	4	5	13
43	North Barrackpur	5	7	1	5	4	6	6	6
44	Barrackpur ..	..	3	4	..	7	..	4	5
45	Titagarh	32	38	10	14	15	19	58	65
46	Naihati ..	16	13	19	9	10	9	28	29
47	Bhatpara ..	61	64	32	30	28	34	92	124
48	Halisahar ..	2	3	3	..	4	3	10	11
49	Kanchrapara ..	8	3	..	..	6	1	6	8
50	Baranagar ..	24	17	14	11	10	15	40	38
51	Kamarhati ..	5	9	10	6	11	11	27	30
52	Barasat ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4
53	Gobardanga ..	1	2	1	1	..	..	5	4
54	Basirhat ..	10	8	2	3	4	6	14	14
55	Taki	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
56	Baduria ..	1	4	5	1	3	1	7	5
	City of Calcutta.								
57	Calcutta ..	1,225	845	875	784	910	743	3,042	2,543

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
361	241	312	166	298	178	436	484	3,466	3,098
9	14	15	5	10	7	39	30	153	127
			..			..	..		
					..	..	..		
11	6	14	2	10	9	11	20	90	93
25	24	38	23	31	30	71	64	391	349
41	39	35	19	22	13	56	48	381	345
23	21	27	21	29	13	54	51	222	202
1	3	5	4	7	1	8	8	36	33
9	5	11	4	12	10	29	15	94	70
5	5	5	..	5	3	12	6	44	28
4	3	6	..	4	1	3	2	26	13
3	4	4	1	5	2	3	1	26	18
22	14	15	13	13	2	17	11	152	122
3	1	2	2	3	1	12	8	31	28
5	6	10	5	8	7	15	20	72	73
3	7	4	1	2	1	15	9	82	73
8	9	6	4	11	9	21	11	104	92
5	2	7	2	7	3	10	4	57	39
48	36	29	16	31	17	62	48	562	540
36	22	18	19	21	21	48	45	259	229
116	104	84	38	59	30	170	139	1,177	1,091
14	4	13	4	6	3	8	4	75	50
6	3	11	6	3	6	4	1	54	44
36	36	53	26	37	19	57	69	432	392
49	26	28	16	19	11	39	31	243	200
1	2	5	3	2	1	7	4	27	24
7	4	6	4	6	1	7	8	45	39
16	5	11	5	14	6	28	26	136	111
2	3	4	2	4	4	11	11	34	39
10	6	5	3	9	7	19	9	69	46
						..	..		
1,943	1,441	1,652	1,241	1,423	1,005	1,241	857	17,842	13,682

1	2	Under one month.							Under
Number.	Towns.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.	
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.		
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar	13	6	19	16	8	24	43	
59	Nabadwip	12	13	25	12	8	20	45	
60	Ranaghat	1	1	2	..	2	2	4	
61	Birnagar	2	..	2	3	2	5	7	
62	Santipur	20	21	41	8	6	14	55	
63	Chakdaha	3	2	5	1	1	2	7	
64	Kushtia	1	..	1	3	1	4	5	
65	Kumarkhali	1	1	2	2	..	2	4	
66	Meherpur	5	..	5	4	..	4	9	
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampur	10	8	18	15	11	26	44	
68	Murshidabad	7	4	11	6	..	6	17	
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	1	1	2	1	3	4	
70	Kandi	3	3	6	3	3	6	12	
71	Jangipur	..	4	4	5	2	7	11	
72	Dhulian	8	2	10	4	1	5	15	
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore	..	2	2	3	2	5	7	
74	Kotchandpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
75	Maheshpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna	7	6	13	4	5	9	22	
77	Satkhira	8	5	13	5	5	10	23	
78	Debhatta	..	12	12	..	3	3	15	
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi	..	22	22	..	10	10	32	
80	Nator	1	..	1	3	..	3	4	
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur	1	1	2	4	1	5	7	
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri	..	7	7	..	3	3	10	

one year.			3						4	
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
12	10	22	7	10	17	38	44	82	29	11
15	21	36	6	11	17	46	52	98	16	20
2	3	5	1	..	1	5	5	10	..	4
4	..	4	1	3	4	7	8	15	4	7
21	9	30	16	14	30	78	37	115	25	31
1	..	1	..	1	1	6	3	9	2	2
1	..	1	2	1	3	4	5	9	4	3
1	4	5	1	4	5	4	10	14	8	9
2	5	7	3	2	5	10	11	21	13	7
16	19	35	8	8	16	42	53	95	21	17
6	5	11	3	6	9	20	17	37	11	7
1	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	10	7
3	2	5	1	..	1	10	8	18	5	8
3	4	7	..	2	2	7	13	20	11	11
8	..	8	5	2	7	23	7	30	9	12
2	..	2	2	1	3	6	6	12	2	
..	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
12	14	26	5	6	11	30	29	59	18	
6	4	10	3	3	6	22	17	39	4	
4	4	8	5	2	7	21	9	30	4	
16	12	28	7	7	14	45	29	74	22	
..	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	8	
5	4	9	2	3	5	9	12	21	12	
2	2	4	..	..	..	9	5	14	6	

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Nadia District.								
58	Krishnagar ..	8	11	6	6	15	15	35	24
59	Nabadwip ..	8	9	3	4	1	11	21	19
60	Ranaghat ..	2	1	3	..	2	2	6	6
61	Birnagar ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
62	Santipur ..	6	10	9	5	7	3	16	13
63	Chakdaha ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2
64	Kushtia ..	1	1	3	..	3	5	3	4
65	Kumarkhali ..	3	3	3	1	..	2	1	2
66	Meherpur ..	7	7	2	2	8	4	3	3
	Murshidabad District.								
67	Berhampur ..	19	14	8	10	16	27	50	47
68	Murshidabad ..	8	5	3	2	3	3	10	11
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	1	1	1	..	4	5	7	2
70	Kandi ..	4	..	2	2	4	2	4	7
71	Jangipur ..	8	3	4	2	5	1	5	2
72	Dhulian ..	10	3	5	..	2	2	1	3
	Jessore District.								
73	Jessore ..	3	3	4	3	3	6	15	15
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
75	Moheshpur ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	2
	Khulna District.								
76	Khulna ..	14	11	12	4	16	16	44	33
77	Satkhira ..	5	7	3	5	7	5	11	8
78	Debhatta ..	1	3	..	..	1	3	5	4
	Rajshahi District.								
79	Rajshahi ..	8	7	8	6	9	6	30	16
80	Nator ..	1	3	2	1	1	4	4	3
	Dinajpur District.								
81	Dinajpur ..	9	6	6	1	15	4	20	9
	Jalpaiguri District.								
82	Jalpaiguri ..	2	4	6	5	7	4	28	18

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
29	27	32	9	24	9	44	44	260	200
17	17	29	29	24	28	81	101	246	290
10	6	4	1	6	4	19	14	57	43
3	1	3	5	3	..	3	3	24	27
17	12	12	16	28	17	52	55	250	199
1	..	3	2	4	3	4	4	23	17
2	3	8	4	3	1	10	6	41	32
1	..	1	1	4	1	..	7	25	36
4	3	7	3	4	4	9	10	67	54
						..	..		
60	24	37	24	41	36	52	60	346	312
9	9	16	7	9	6	10	10	99	77
1	5	9	2	5	1	17	17	58	44
3	3	4	2	6	3	16	16	58	51
7	1	8	3	10	2	15	13	80	51
6	2	3	1	6	3	16	24	81	57
						..	..		
23	7	15	4	12	7	13	11	96	68
7	2	..	1	4	3	..	1	14	17
3	1	3	2	1	..	3	1	14	12
						..	..		
						..	..		
27	20	25	7	15	10	41	19	242	173
12	7	14	7	11	8	20	12	109	79
1	..	3	1	1	1	6	8	43	32
						..	..		
24	13	25	9	20	10	31	40	222	154
11	5	17	5	7	3	15	9	68	46
						..	..		
27	7	20	6	18	7	44	17	180	73
						..	..		
						..	..		
43	10	22	5	17	3	22	9	162	67

Num-ber.	Towns.	Under one month.						Under
1	2	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Darjeeling District.							
83	Darjeeling	3	11	14	..	6	6	20
84	Kurseong	6	6	12	6	2	8	20
	Rangpur District.							
85	Rangpur	15	2	17	6	1	7	24
86	Gaibandha	3	1	4	3	3	6	10
	Bogra District.							
87	Bogra	5	2	7	1	4	5	12
88	Sherpur	1	3	4	3	1	4	8
	Pabna District.							
89	Pabna	3	3	6	1	1	2	8
90	Sirajganj	6	18	24	10	14	24	48
	Malda District.							
91	English Bazar	2	2	4	2	1	3	7
92	Old Malda	2	2	4	3	..	3	7
93	Nawabganj	8	2	10	6	7	13	23
	Dacca District.							
94	Dacca	177	83	260	139	78	217	477
95	Narayanganj	42	29	71	36	23	59	130
	Mymensingh District.							
96	Mymensingh	12		20	7	8	15	35
97	Muktagacha	4	1	5	2	2	4	9
98	Gauripur	2	..	2	2	2	4	6
99	Netrokona	10	4	14	7	2	9	23
100	Jamalpur	18	9	27	19	8	27	54
101	Sherpur	23	8	31	8	3	11	42
102	Kishorganj	5	6	11	9	1	10	21
103	Bajitpur	2	1	3	1	1	2	5
104	Tangail	7	2	9	6	1	7	16
	Faridpur District.							
105	Faridpur	6	2	8	3	1	4	12
106	Rajbari	7	..	7	5	1	6	13
107	Madaripur	3	1	4	7	2	9	13

3									4	
one year.										
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
13	20	33	19	17	36	46	43	89	37	48
14	4	18	10	6	16	36	18	54	29	25
6	2	8	5	..	5	28	9	37	14	7
3	..	3	2	1	3	9	7	16	5	1
6	1	7	1	..	1	14	6	20	5	5
3	..	3	1	1	2	8	5	13	4	4
2	2	4	1	2	3	9	6	15	9	11
26	14	40	10	9	19	60	47	107	22	23
..	2	2	4	..	4	8	5	13	8	4
2	3	5	2	1	3	8	7	15	4	4
10	4	14	6	8	14	26	25	51	19	13
170	137	307	117	98	215	547	452	999	203	196
43	45	88	27	18	45	141	122	263	70	62
17	12	29	6	9	15	43	36	79	23	29
5	1	6	3	2	5	13	7	20	1	4
1	1	2	..	..	..	3	5	8	3	..
5	3	8	4	3	7	23	15	38	10	10
18	7	25	2	5	7	47	39	86	22	30
18	7	25	2	5	7	51	23	74	26	27
13	6	19	9	5	14	33	21	54	15	9
6	1	7	..	3	3	9	6	15	6	10
7	6	13	5	4	9	21	17	38	22	13
6	16	22	5	5	10	19	25	44	12	5
13	11	24	11	10	21	31	27	58	3	10
3	4	7	1	..	1	8	13	21	23	31

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Darjeeling District.								
83	Darjeeling ..	21	35	12	17	16	19	51	49
84	Kurseong ..	18	9	11	3	7	13	24	17
	Rangpur District.								
85	Rangpur ..	5	5	4	4	6	5	32	11
84	Gaibandha ..	4	3	2	1	3	5	7	6
	Bogra District.								
87	Bogra ..	3	6	4	2	1	4	7	5
88	Sherpur ..	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
	Pabna District.								
89	Pabna ..	2	5	2	2	..	4	10	5
90	Sirajganj ..	13	11	9	6	24	21	23	32
	Malda District.								
91	English Bazar ..	3	..	2	3	2	3	6	5
92	Old Malda ..	..	3	..	1	1	1	6	7
93	Nawabganj ..	8	2	8	1	3	9	7	9
	Dacca District.								
94	Dacca ..	80	73	43	38	46	63	155	141
95	Narayanganj ..	22	14	4	7	12	17	25	31
	Mymensingh District.								
96	Mymensingh ..	15	11	10	6	7	6	34	28
97	Muktagacha ..	1	1	2	3	..	2	3	9
98	Gauripur ..	4	..	2	..	1	2	2	3
99	Netrakona ..	10	6	7	5	7	9	8	12
100	Jamalpur ..	7	5	5	2	1	12	16	20
101	Sherpur ..	15	6	8	4	5	10	13	22
102	Kishorgsnj ..	4	3	2	2	3	10	3	7
103	Bajitpur	6	2	..	..	1	5	5	3
104	Tangail ..	7	9	3	3	3	2	7	8
	Faridpur District.								
105	Faridpur ..	8	3	7	4	6	5	22	17
106	Rajbari ..	5	5	2	5	3	3	10	6
107	Madaripur ..	6	7	1	3	3	6	10	11

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
48	43	38	21	19	6	43	40	331	321
18	18	13	13	10	6	22	12	188	134
			..		..	..	..		
32	11	25	10	19	5	19	25	184	92
7	3	4	2	2	1	12	5	55	34
						..	..		
7	4	8	2	8	7	16	10	73	51
5	2	5	3	5	1	7	4	40	21
						..	..		
		..		..	..	..	..		
11	7	11	2	10	6	18	16	82	64
24	15	21	15	35	12	53	35	284	217
						..	..		
5	6	7	..	9	6	15	11	65	43
3	7	1	2	3	4	4	8	30	44
6	7	7	7	8	9	19	9	111	91
						..	..		
						..	..		
171	113	152	69	145	81	378	324	1,920	1,550
25	21	33	24	32	16	53	54	417	368
19	20	31	9	19	7	58	26	259	178
2	5	5	1	2	2	10	5	39	39
2	2	5	..	1	2	9	6	32	20
10	5	13	2	6	5	15	13	109	82
15	17	15	6	8	9	22	14	158	154
13	10	6	8	16	5	24	17	177	132
9	8	2	..	7	4	16	11	94	75
3	7	2	2	4	3	12	11	48	49
12	5	9	5	10	5	22	13	116	80
20	8	9	5	13	2	17	16	133	90
10	10	7	10	7	6	8	10	86	92
3	4	11	6	11	3	26	15	102	99

1	2	Under						
		Under one month.						
Number.	Towns.	Male.			Female.			Total of under one month.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Bakarganj District.							
108	Barisal	25	12	37	25	16	41	78
109	Jhalakati	2	1	3	3	..	3	6
110	Nalchiti	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
111	Pirojpur	2	1	3	1	6	7	10
112	Patuakhali	10	..	10	3	4	7	17
113	Bhola	1	4	5	2	3	5	10
	Chittagong District.							
114	Chittagong	29	27	56	18	16	34	90
115	Cox's Bazar	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Noakhali District.							
116	Noakhali	3	3	6	5	2	7	13
	Tippera District.							
117	Comilla	11	2	13	1	2	3	16
118	Brahmanbaria	13	11	24	15	5	20	44
119	Chandpur	4	6	10	1	3	4	14
	Total of towns ..	**2,768**	**1,364**	**4,132**	**2,011**	**1,077**	**3,088**	**7,220**
	Ratio per mille of the towns	59·1	29·1	88·2	48·7	26·1	74·8	81·9
	Total for the Province ..	**47,422**	**34,519**	**81,941**	**38,337**	**27,038**	**65,375**	**147,316**
	Ratio per mille of population	54·4	39·6	93·9	47·4	33·4	80·8	87·6

3									4	
one year.										
Between 1 and 6 months.			Between 6 and 12 months.			Under one year.			1 year and under 5 years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
25	25	50	15	16	31	77	82	159	53	51
4	2	6	..	..	..	7	5	12	6	9
..	2	2	1	..	1	2	3	5	2	..
5	3	8	3	2	5	11	12	23	10	11
4	2	6	1	2	3	15	11	26	3	8
1	2	3	2	..	2	8	7	15	1	8
67	49	116	21	24	45	144	107	251	93	86
1	1	2	2	..	2	3	2	5	4	3
3	1	4	5	4	9	14	12	26	13	20
8	4	12	6	2	8	27	9	36	6	15
17	17	34	1	5	6	42	42	84	58	37
3	1	4	3	2	5	16	7	23	16	8
2,163	**1,723**	**3,886**	**2,003**	**1,724**	**3,727**	**8,298**	**6,535**	**14,833**	**4,529**	**4,408**
46·2	41·7	44·1	42·8	41·7	42·3	177·1	158·2	168·3	17·8	26·1
42,745	**36,035**	**78,780**	**21,573**	**20,225**	**41,798**	**146,259**	**121,635**	**267,894**	**87,057**	**89,688**
49·0	44·5	46·8	24·7	25·0	24·9	167·6	150·3	159·3	29·0	29·0

1	2	5		6		7		8	
Number.	Towns.	5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Bakarganj District.								
108	Barisal ..	23	26	9	6	12	13	29	29
109	Jhalakati ..	2	2	..	2	..	1	2	4
110	Nalchiti ..	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	2
111	Pirojpur ..	6	1	..	..	3	1	4	1
112	Patuakhali ..	3	5	2	1	..	4	7	8
113	Bhola ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Chittagong District.								
114	Chittagong ..	29	26	18	8	28	22	74	64
115	Cox's Bazar ..	2	4	4	..	..	1	5	3
	Noakhali District.								
116	Noakhali ..	7	4	3	..	2	1	10	9
	Tippera District.								
117	Comilla ..	8	6	13	4	12	9	18	12
118	Brahmanbaria ..	13	10	9	5	5	8	19	23
119	Chandpur ..	8	2	5	2	7	1	9	6
	Total of towns ..	**2,272**	**1,778**	**1,482**	**1,286**	**1,715**	**1,696**	**5,339**	**4,767**
	Ratio per mille of the towns.	7·6	10·3	5·6	8·5	8·9	12·2	13·3	18·4
	Total for the Province	**40,566**	**37,999**	**20,710**	**16,628**	**18,649**	**27,938**	**43,818**	**64,174**
	Ratio per mille of population.	11·4	12·1	6·7	6·0	8·2	11·0	9·2	13·6

9		10		11		12		13	
30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
					..	..			
32	27	29	9	19	14	53	44	336	301
3	6	5	3	2	1	8	3	35	36
1	3	..	1	2	1	2	1	12	15
3	..	4	2	8	3	16	6	65	37
5	2	6	1	6	3	11	5	58	48
2	1	3	1	2	1	4	3	22	22
					..	..			
					..	..			
63	40	53	23	42	23	66	46	610	445
6	6	4	4	3	3	13	8	44	34
					..	..			
					..	..			
9	6	8	4	9	2	14	5	89	63
					..	..			
					..	..			
14	10	14	2	6	8	30	14	148	89
11	17	13	8	8	8	42	54	220	212
16	7	13	5	14	5	19	12	123	55
					..	..			
4,301	3,060	3,826	2,325	3,344	2,124	4,854	4,068	39,960	32,047
13·2	18·2	18·6	22·5	30·4	35·1	66·2	93·9	18·2	24·4
49,373	43,879	49,808	34,266	46,005	33,724	74,754	64,152	576,999	534,083
12·9	14·3	20·5	18·2	35·5	30·5	86·5	81·1	22·3	22·3

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM No. IV (A)—Statement showing of the Bengal Presinency

No.	Districts.	Mortality under — Hindus. — Number.	Mortality under — Hindus. — Ratio per 1,000 births.
	Burdwan Division.		
1	Burdwan	6,191	151·7
2	Birbhum	3,849	171·5
3	Bankura	5,498	154·3
4	Midnapur	9,685	121·9
5	Hooghly	4,130	129·8
6	Howrah	3,479	138·7
	Presidency Division.		
7	24-Parganas	6,553	114·7
8	Calcutta	4,761	216·9
9	Nadia	3,677	165·1
10	Murshidabad	3,328	147·6
11	Jessore	4,085	202·8
12	Khulna	3,985	161·0
	Rajshahi Division.		
13	Rajshahi	1,901	189·9
14	Dinajpur	3,760	206·8
15	Jalpaiguri	2,699	180·1
16	Darjeeling	1,097	126·0
17	Rangpur	3,873	177·1
18	Bogra	821	170·7
19	Pabna	1,674	149·0
20	Malda	1,424	152·9
	Dacca Division.		
21	Dacca	5,457	133·6
22	Mymensingh	5,785	163·0
23	Faridpur	4,495	148·0
24	Bakarganj	3,670	145·9
	Chittagong Division.		
25	Chittagong	1,863	149·1
26	Noakhali	1,612	135·5
27	Tippera	3,904	150·7
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**103,256**	**150·7**

deaths of infants under one year according to community in each district during the year 1940.

one year among—

Muslims.		Christians.		Others.	
Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.
1,876	209·2	5	58·1	245	104·2
1,459	154·6	2	500·0	307	106·5
315	198·9	3	81·1	99	71·8
768	107·2	9	128·6	344	85·7
784	160·9	4	800·0	101	136·5
1,114	183·7	..	..	..	..
4,335	148·8	17	47·4	12	95·2
1,432	245·7	120	75·1	6	17·4
7,733	185·1	77	237·7	48	131·9
4,355	127·3	1	200·0	89	124·7
5,731	178·0	..	..	..	..
4,409	176·2	9	225·0	..	..
8,974	218·3	..	..	132	85·5
4,058	173·4	210	1,206·9	1,534	329·6
1,544	209·1	56	119·4	1,651	138·5
66	233·2	14	77·8	272	117·2
11,201	170·7	6	333·3	66	103·5
5,847	193·5	3	187·5	62	104·4
7,377	204·2	3	250·0	38	143·4
1,769	130·9	..	..	330	106·8
13,174	162·3	64	140·7	..	..
22,851	183·4	39	291·0	277	143·3
10,257	180·6	28	139·3	..	..
12,760	164·8	14	69·7	..	..
5,636	129·8	5	86·2	249	103·3
5,905	116·9	1	66·7	..	..
12,356	134·5	..	..	..	..
158,086	166·5	690	149·3	5,862	138·5

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—Deaths registered according to CLASS

1	2	Number of deaths					
No.	Districts.	Hindus.			Muslims.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	14,668	13,589	28,257	3,548	3,346	6,894
2	Birbhum	7,715	7,460	15,175	2,770	2,589	5,359
3	Bankura	11,992	10,804	22,796	626	570	1,196
4	Midnapur	23,605	22,298	45,903	1,916	1,871	3,786
5	Hooghly	8,928	8,162	17,090	1,629	1,482	3,111
6	Howrah	7,490	6,602	14,092	2,123	1,977	4,100
..	..	..	..				
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas ..	15,365	13,506	28,871	8,844	7,811	16,655
8	Calcutta	13,608	10,375	23,983	3,858	2,993	6,851
9	Nadia	7,508	7,269	14,777	15,022	14,290	29,312
10	Murshidabad ..	6,851	6,443	13,294	8,831	8,003	16,834
11	Jessore	7,834	7,421	15,255	14,998	14,508	29,506
12	Khulna	8,766	7,886	16,652	9,752	8,718	18,470
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	3,227	3,098	6,325	15,732	15,205	30,937
14	Dinajpur	7,917	6,769	14,686	8,687	7,882	16,569
15	Jalpaiguri	6,586	5,830	12,416	3,542	3,543	7,085
16	Darjeeling	3,865	3,655	7,520	136	107	243
17	Rangupur	10,012	8,863	18,875	22,706	21,322	44,028
18	Bogra	1,514	1,507	3,021	9,917	9,825	19,742
19	Pabna	3,713	3,678	7,391	14,704	13,909	28,613
20	Malda	3,407	3,217	6,624	4,211	3,791	8,002
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	11,448	10,119	21,567	24,700	21,997	46,697
22	Mymensingh ..	13,756	12,448	26,204	46,355	43,232	89,587
23	Faridpur	9,736	8,712	18,448	21,067	19,431	40,498
24	Bakarganj	8,737	7,909	16,646	25,591	23,704	49,295
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong ..	4,869	4,763	9,632	16,771	16,323	33,094
26	Noakhali	3,836	3,709	7,545	14,653	14,907	29,560
27	Tippera	7,916	7,384	15,300	23,887	22,547	46,434
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**234,869**	**213,476**	**448,345**	**326,575**	**305,883**	**632,458**

in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1940.

3

Registered.

Buddhists.			Christians.			Other classes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
..	..	..	16	9	25	868	725	1,593
..	..	..	8	5	13	900	799	1,699
..	..	..	3	2	5	438	365	803
..	..	..	29	27	56	1,194	1,019	2,213
..	..	..	..	1	1	254	224	478
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3
4	1	5	69	60	129	52	45	97
..	..	..	352	302	654	24	12	36
..	..	..	92	99	191	116	130	246
..	..	..	3	3	6	240	202	442
..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	19	15	34	4	8	12
3	..	3	..	1	1	584	463	1,047
..	..	..	50	51	101	1,651	1,709	3,360
8	3	11	120	129	249	3,695	3,944	7,639
904	826	1,730	69	65	134	208	160	368
..	..	..	1	3	4	279	205	484
..	..	..	2	3	5	182	152	334
..	..	..	2	2	4	90	105	195
..	..	..	2	2	4	967	920	1,887
..	..	..	126	130	256	..	..	..
..	..	..	40	43	83	728	661	1,389
..	..	..	70	62	132	1	1	2
56	58	114	31	27	58	..	..	..
492	509	1,001	14	4	18	454	408	862
3	..	3	6	4	10	..	..	..
27	17	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,497	**1,414**	**2,911**	**1,127**	**1,052**	**2,179**	**12,931**	**12,258**	**25,189**

1	2						
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of					
No.	Districts.	Hindus.			Muslims.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan	22·9	22·7	22·8	23·3	23·9	23·6
2	Birbhum	24·3	23·4	23·8	22·0	20·4	21·2
3	Bankura	23·7	21·4	22·5	23·7	23·2	23·5
4	Midnapur	18·7	18·1	18·4	17·8	17·9	17·8
5	Hooghly	18·2	18·8	18·5	16·8	17·9	17·3
6	Howrah	16·0	16·9	16·4	16·7	18·5	17·5
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas ..	16·0	16·8	16·3	17·5	17·9	17·7
8	Calcutta	25·7	39·0	30·1	18·3	42·5	24·3
9	Nadia	25·5	26·0	25·7	30·7	31·3	31·0
10	Murshidabad ..	23·3	21·9	22·6	23·3	20·9	22·1
11	Jessore	24·0	24·1	24·1	27·6	29·5	28·5
12	Khulna	20·5	20·2	20·4	23·1	22·8	20·5
	Rajshahi Division.						
13	Rajshahi	18·8	20·0	19·4	28·1	29·0	28·6
14	Dinajpur	18·8	18·2	18·5	18·5	18·6	18·7
15	Jalpaiguri ..	18·3	19·2	18·7	27·6	33·0	30·0
16	Darjeeling	30·5	33·1	31·7	26·1	33·7	29·0
17	Rangpur	25·4	25·2	25·3	23·8	24·2	24·0
18	Bogra	16·0	18·1	17·0	21·5	22·1	21·8
19	Pabna	22·1	22·4	22·2	25·8	25·7	25·7
20	Malda	15·2	14·6	14·9	14·8	13·2	14·0
	Dacca Division.						
21	Dacca	20·1	18·2	19·2	21·1	19·6	20·4
22	Mymensingh ..	22·2	22·4	22·3	22·8	22·8	22·8
23	Faridpur	22·8	20·7	21·8	27·2	26·6	26·9
24	Bakarganj	21·0	20·0	20·5	23·7	23·1	23·4
	Chittagong Division.						
25	Chittagong ..	24·9	24·2	24·5	25·1	19·8	25·0
26	Noakhali	20·5	20·7	20·6	21·8	22·3	22·1
27	Tippera	20·6	20·2	20·4	19·7	19·7	19·7
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**20·8**	**20·8**	**20·8**	**23·0**	**23·0**	**23·0**

3

population.

Christians.			Buddhists.			Other classes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
5·4	3·6	4·6	..	..	..	43·2	38·8	41·0
28·9	17·1	20·6	..	..	..	31·0	28·0	29·5
3·5	2·5	3·0	..	..	..	18·7	14·0	16·9
9·0	9·5	9·2	..	..	..	27·7	23·0	25·3
..	2·7	1·0	..	..	..	52·6	55·0	53·7
·5	..	·3	..	..	..	2·9	4·7	3·3
6·1	6·7	6·4	10·1	8·1	9·6	2·5	2·6	2·5
13·5	14·3	13·8	..	..	..	2·7	3·3	2·9
17·6	20·6	19·0	..	..	..	338·2	461·0	393·6
17·8	13·1	15·1	..	..	..	24·9	21·2	23·1
4·3	6·7	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
14·3	13·2	13·8	..	..	..	3·7	7·6	5·6
..	1·4	·7	250·0	..	214·3	60·7	53·1	57·1
13·7	15·3	14·5	..	..	..	48·3	50·7	49·5
15·0	19·2	16·9	1·9	·9	1·5	113·8	137·7	125·0
15·6	16·9	16·2	29·9	28·7	29·4	56·3	46·9	51·8
1·1	3·7	2·4	..	..	..	50·7	49·1	50·0
8·3	12·7	10·5	..	..	..	130·1	119·2	124·9
8·4	10·5	9·3	..	..	..	129·1	233·3	170·0
3·4	3·4	3·4	..	..	..	53·3	50·9	52·1
19·3	17·0	18·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7·2	8·3	7·4	..	..	..	81·8	75·8	78·9
18·1	16·9	17·5	..	..	..	3·8	5·4	4·5
7·0	6·0	6·5	8·9	9·6	9·2	..	..	..
16·1	5·4	11·2	14·0	12·6	13·3	591·1	677·7	629·2
16·2	9·4	12·6	12·8	..	6·3	..	..	..
..	..	..	28·4	18·6	23·6	..	..	..
11·8	**12·5**	**12·1**	**18·7**	**17·6**	**18·1**	**46·5**	**47·2**	**46·8**

Annual Form No. VI.—Births and Deaths from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the year

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.					
	Burdwan Division.					
1	Burdwan	1,466,238	25,038	23,678	48,716	33·2
2	Birbhum	936,646	17,800	16,875	34,675	37·0
3	Bankura	1,049,333	19,202	18,387	37,589	35·8
4	Midnapur	2,723,902	45,441	43,302	88,743	32·6
5	Hooghly	910,662	16,898	15,299	32,197	35·4
6	Howrah	843,647	12,685	11,588	24,273	28·8
	Presidency Division.					
7	24-Parganas	2,175,265	38,922	35,712	74,634	34·3
8	Nadia	1,424,801	31,786	29,738	61,524	43·2
9	Murshidabad ..	1,287,614	28,170	27,275	55,445	43·1
10	Jessore	1,650,372	27,011	24,989	52,000	31·5
11	Khulna	1,590,833	25,225	23,697	48,922	30·8
	Rajshahi Division.					
12	Rajshahi	1,351,137	26,540	25,086	51,626	38·2
13	Dinajpur	1,736,276	23,316	22,978	46,294	26·7
14	Jalpaiguri	964,395	17,688	16,737	34,425	35·7
15	Darjeeling	290,999	5,298	5,127	10,425	35·8
16	Rangpur	2,565,557	45,176	42,312	87,488	34·1
17	Bogra	1,109,820	18,332	16,979	35,311	31·8
18	Pabna	1,391,283	24,573	22,230	46,803	33·6
19	Malda	1,018,254	12,906	12,072	24,978	24·5
	Dacca Division.					
20	Dacca	3,259,870	60,255	55,201	115,456	35·4
21	Mymensingh	4,990,559	82,767	76,404	159,171	31·9
22	Faridpur	2,312,701	45,293	41,391	86,684	37·5
23	Bakarganj	2,871,941	52,674	48,648	101,322	35·3
	Chittagong Division.					
24	Chittagong ..	1,738,864	29,654	26,874	56,528	32·5
25	Noakhali	1,693,656	32,533	29,607	62,140	36·7
26	Tippera	3,034,870	60,456	55,860	116,316	38·3
	Total of Rural Districts ..	**46,389,495**	**825,639**	**768,046**	**1,593,685**	**34·4**

the Districts (RURAL CIRCLES) and TOWNS of the Bengal Presidency during 1940.

5								
Deaths.								
						Injury.		
						Homicide.	Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.		Male.	Female
254	130	1	23,057	1,450	3,575	..	34	50
123	63	..	16,388	406	1,410	3	36	33
118	60	..	14,438	1,353	2,314	9	40	48
481	132	..	29,289	2,907	5,147	5	63	51
172	170	..	8,151	1,416	3,166	7	71	70
513	415	..	3,378	1,742	1,673	..	61	47
2,201	348	..	18,962	1,358	3,282	3	87	119
86	284	..	32,921	611	1,542	1	91	158
196	27	..	21,542	268	623	12	42	44
929	80	..	35,443	493	1,537	7	90	141
3,292	41	..	18,016	1,019	1,838	..	80	148
99	6	..	30,200	440	1,240	..	55	58
51	37	..	24,708	1,208	4,394	16	71	29
22	28	..	15,863	1,524	5,001	2	17	13
..	1	..	4,977	689	887	1	18	6
15	130	..	51,724	1,181	3,620	1	38	33
6	6	..	16,777	577	1,356	..	36	31
156	54	..	27,694	787	1,351	..	31	66
181	5	..	13,725	129	232	..	14	24
983	753	..	37,885	4,288	3,438	2	54	73
620	217	..	86,673	2,125	3,481	15	90	82
1,606	74	..	40,003	2,462	3,828	9	68	121
5,465	29	..	36,942	2,706	7,807	16	43	47
139	43	..	36,827	1,496	1,626	8	14	20
539	50	..	24,348	1,664	1,852	4	21	25
1,637	32	..	33,813	4,052	1,996	..	51	42
19,884	**3,215**	**1**	**703,744**	**38,351**	**68,216**	**121**	**1,316**	**1,579**

1	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						
No.	Districts.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.							
	Burdwan Division.							
1	Burdwan	301	167	2	14	568	5,892	34,927
2	Birbhum	207	72	3	6	360	3,414	22,164
3	Bankura	199	140	6	5	447	5,268	23,998
4	Midnapur	1,049	307	14	15	1,504	11,262	50,722
5	Hooghly	275	181	1	15	620	4,060	17,755
6	Howrah	309	41	..	3	461	3,170	11,352
	Presidency Division.							
7	24-Parganas ..	758	302	23	22	1,314	8,988	36,453
8	Nadia	357	211	9	17	844	6,347	42,635
9	Murshidabad ..	276	191	7	7	579	6,027	29,262
10	Jessore	291	122	26	25	702	5,361	44,545
11	Khulna	480	189	21	16	934	9,350	34,490
	Rajshahi Division.							
12	Rajshahi	369	167	2	1	652	5,186	37,823
13	Dinajpur	271	95	29	51	562	3,503	34,463
14	Jalpaiguri	179	67	8	1	287	4,446	27,171
15	Darjeeling	46	10	1	4	86	2,381	9,021
16	Rangpur	396	124	15	15	622	5,734	63,026
17	Bogra	170	117	10	26	390	3,805	22,917
18	Pabna	331	80	19	11	538	4,976	35,556
19	Malda	122	77	..	14	251	1,610	16,133
	Dacca Division.							
20	Dacca	660	94	8	36	927	15,991	64,265
21	Mymensingh ..	924	101	9	40	1,261	21,045	115,422
22	Faridpur	459	106	12	12	787	9,718	58,478
23	Bakarganj	752	122	6	14	1,000	11,177	65,126
	Chittagong Division.							
24	Chittagong	673	39	1	15	770	2,573	43,474
25	Noakhali	754	57	13	15	889	7,624	36,966
26	Tippera	939	10	46	40	1,128	18,273	60,931
	Total of Rural Districts ..	**11,547**	**3,189**	**291**	**440**	**18,483**	**187,181**	**1,039,075**

6									
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
·2	·1	·0007	15·7	1·0	2·4	·4	4·0	23·8	22·8
·1	·1	..	17·5	·4	1·5	·4	3·6	23·7	27·7
·1	·1	..	13·8	1·2	2·2	·4	5·0	22·9	24·8
·2	·04	..	10·8	1·1	1·9	·6	4·1	18·6	22·5
·2	·2	..	9·0	1·5	3·5	·7	4·5	19·5	25·1
·6	·5	..	4·0	2·1	2·0	·6	3·8	13·5	18·5
1·0	·2	..	8·7	·6	1·5	·6	4·1	16·8	20·6
·1	·2	..	23·1	·4	1·1	·6	4·5	29·9	27·1
·2	·02	..	16·7	·2	·5	·4	4·7	22·7	26·0
·6	·1	..	21·5	·3	·9	·4	3·3	27·0	23·4
2·1	·03	..	11·3	·6	1·2	·6	5·9	21·7	19·5
·1	·004	..	22·4	·3	·9	·5	3·8	28·0	29·1
·03	·02	..	14·2	·7	2·5	·3	2·0	19·8	28·2
·02	·03	..	16·5	1·6	5·2	·3	4·6	28·2	30·2
..	·003	..	17·1	2·3	3·0	·3	8·2	31·0	33·3
·01	·1	..	20·2	·5	1·4	·2	2·2	24·6	28·7
·01	·01	..	15·1	·5	1·2	·4	3·4	20·7	22·1
·1	·04	..	19·9	·6	1·0	·4	3·6	25·6	26·2
·2	·01	..	13·5	·1	·2	·2	1·6	15·8	19·7
·3	·2	..	11·6	1·3	1·1	·3	4·9	19·7	23·5
·1	·04	..	17·4	·4	·7	·3	4·2	23·1	23·1
·7	·03	..	17·3	1·1	1·7	·3	4·2	25·3	26·1
1·9	·01	..	12·9	·9	2·7	·3	3·9	22·7	22·3
·1	·02	..	21·2	·9	·9	·4	1·5	25·0	27·8
·3	·03	..	14·4	1·0	1·1	·5	4·5	21·8	23·1
·5	·01	..	11·1	1·4	·7	·4	6·0	20·1	21·6
·4	**·1**	**·00002**	**15·2**	**·8**	**1·5**	**·4**	**4·0**	**22·4**	**24·2**

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Burdwan District.					
1	Burdwan	39,618	542	536	1,078	27·2
2	Kalna	9,567	176	149	325	34·0
3	Katwa	7,772	59	53	112	14·4
4	Dainhat	4,845	54	56	110	22·7
5	Raniganj	16,373	364	352	716	43·7
6	Asansol	31,286	620	531	1,151	36·8
	Birbhum District.					
7	Suri	10,908	42	44	86	7·9
	Bankura District.					
8	Bankura	31,703	263	179	442	13·9
9	Bishnupur	19,696	174	134	308	15·6
10	Sonamukhi ..	10,989	167	136	303	27·6
	Midnapur District.					
11	Midnapur	32,021	382	339	721	22·5
12	Ghatal	12,400	291	240	531	42·8
13	Kharar	5,736	33	40	73	12·7
14	Chandrakona ..	6,016	70	90	160	26·6
15	Ramjibanpur ..	6,230	66	65	131	21·0
16	Khirpai	3,693	51	54	105	28·4
17	Tamluk	9,095	93	110	203	22·3
	Hooghly District.					
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	32,634	720	539	1,259	38·6
19	Bansberia	14,221	80	78	158	11·1
20	Arambagh	7,461	132	107	239	32·0
21	Serampur	39,056	460	471	931	23·8
22	Baidyabati	18,486	284	278	562	30·4
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	26,868	214	184	398	14·8
24	Uttarpara ..	9,350	119	133	252	27·0
25	Kotrung	7,160	106	91	197	27·5
26	Bhadreswar	22,992	229	235	464	20·2
27	Champdani ..	25,365	413	366	779	30·7

5 Deaths.								
						Injury.		
							Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Homicide.	Male.	Female.
3	12	..	111	73	110	..	..	7
..	5	..	102	24	35	..	..	1
..	27	..	28	9	14	1	1	1
..	..	..	31	1	7	..	..	..
1	8	....	46	26	79	..	..	1
3	51	..	20	20	51	..	..	..
1	..	..	22	3	15	..	..	..
2	..	..	67	44	33	..	2	1
..	..	..	77	39	42	..	..	1
..	1	..	58	32	31	..	..	..
16	1	..	109	75	100	..	1	..
5	1	..	12	4	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	26	13	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	45	16	36	..	..	..
..	..	..	32	34	36	..	2	..
4	..	..	37	15	21	..	..	..
5	..	..	16	16	12	..	..	..
18	6	..	149	77	121	1	10	2
2	..	..	71	15	19	..	1	..
4	3	..	17	9	30	..	..	..
23	7	..	142	138	95	..	1	2
16	14	..	23	23	46	1	2	1
15	1	..	24	34	44	1	1	2
4	6	..	34	25	20	..	..	..
6	9	..	16	11	11	..	1	..
2	1	..	78	31	37	..	..	..
7	4	..	23	15	37	..	1	..

1	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						
No.	Towns.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Burdwan District.							
1	Burdwan	17	3	..	1	28	308	645
2	Kalna	4	2	..	..	7	70	243
3	Katwa	2	2	1	..	8	42	128
4	Dainhat	..	..	..	..	..	6	45
5	Raniganj	10	..	..	..	11	137	308
6	Asansol	8	..	..	..	8	320	473
	Birbhum District.							
7	Suri	3	..	..	1	4	37	82
	Bankura District.							
8	Bankura	9	1	..	..	13	170	329
9	Bishnupur	1	..	..	..	2	90	250
10	Sonamukhi	1	1	..	..	2	99	223
	Midnapur District.							
11	Midnapur	15	1	..	..	17	233	551
12	Ghatal	3	1	..	..	4	131	167
13	Kharar	..	..	..	..	..	16	66
14	Chandrakona ..	..	2	..	..	2	33	132
15	Ramjibanpur ..	1	..	..	..	3	7	112
16	Khirpai	2	1	..	..	3	3	83
17	Tamluk	3	..	..	..	3	73	125
	Hooghly District.							
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	32	2	3	2	52	326	749
19	Bansberia	2	1	..	..	4	21	132
20	Arambagh	..	3	..	..	3	42	108
21	Serampur	31	1	..	..	35	286	726
22	Baidyabati	10	2	..	..	16	187	325
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	2	..	..	..	6	93	217
24	Uttarpara ..	3	1	..	..	4	51	144
25	Kotrung	..	..	..	..	1	26	80
26	Bhadreswar ..	1	1	..	..	2	72	223
27	Champdani	2	..	..	1	4	131	221

6

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
·1	·3	..	2·8	1·8	2·8	·7	7·8	16·3	13·7
..	·5	..	10·7	2·5	3·7	·7	7·3	25·4	28·1
..	3·5	..	3·6	1·2	1·8	1·0	5·4	16·5	15·6
..	..	..	6·4	·2	1·4	..	1·2	9·3	14·9
·1	·5	..	2·8	1·6	4·8	·7	8·4	18·8	22·5
·1	1·6	..	·6	·6	1·6	·3	10·2	15·1	16·4
·1	..	..	2·0	·3	1·4	·4	3·4	7·5	13·9
·1	..	..	2·1	1·4	1·0	·4	5·4	10·4	12·8
..	..	..	3·9	2·0	2·1	·1	4·6	12·7	13·1
..	·1	..	5·3	2·9	2·8	·2	9·0	20·3	22·5
·5	·03	..	3·4	2·3	3·1	·5	7·3	17·2	20·1
·4	·1	..	1·0	·4	·8	·3	10·6	13·5	19·4
..	..	..	4·5	2·3	1·9	..	2·8	11·5	18·8
..	..	..	7·5	2·7	6·0	·3	5·5	21·9	28·8
..	..	..	5·1	5·5	5·8	·5	1·1	18·0	27·1
1·1	..	..	10·0	4·1	5·7	·8	·8	22·5	24·1
·6	..	..	1·8	1·7	1·3	·3	8·0	13·7	14·7
·6	·2	..	4·6	2·4	3·7	1·6	10·0	23·0	25·9
·1	..	..	5·0	1·0	1·3	·3	1·5	9·3	13·8
·5	·4	..	2·3	1·2	4·0	·4	5·6	14·5	23·6
·6	·2	..	3·6	3·5	2·4	·9	7·3	18·6	18·9
·9	·8	..	1·3	1·2	2·5	·9	10·1	17·6	18·7
·7	·04	..	·9	1·3	1·6	·2	3·5	8·1	12·1
·4	·6	..	3·6	2·7	2·1	·4	5·5	15·4	18·6
·8	1·3	..	2·2	1·5	1·5	·1	3·6	11·2	15·1
·1	·04	..	3·4	1·4	1·6	·1	3·1	9·7	12·1
·3	·2	..	·9	·6	1·5	·2	5·2	8·7	10·4

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of populaion.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Howrah District.					
28	Howrah	224,873	3,343	3,025	6,368	28·3
29	Bally	30,347	273	245	518	17·1
	24-Parganas District.					
30	Tollyganj	24,476	243	248	491	20·1
31	South Suburban ..	39,499	563	443	1,006	25·5
32	Garden Reach ..	55,872	546	508	1,054	18·9
33	Budge-Budge ..	24,183	168	157	325	13·4
34	Baruipur	6,483	68	57	125	19·3
35	Rajpur	11,433	135	136	271	23·7
36	Jaynagar Majilpur ..	9,755	26	16	42	4·3
37	Dum Dum ..	5,350	23	14	37	6·9
38	North Dum Dum ..	4,535	61	66	127	28·0
39	South Dum Dum ..	18,471	181	205	386	20·9
40	Khardah	5,998	51	53	104	17·3
41	Panihati	11,699	172	162	334	28·5
42	Garulia	14,033	132	104	236	16·8
43	North Barrackpur ..	16,258	224	194	418	25·7
44	Barrackpur	25,395	131	100	231	9·1
45	Titagarh	49,584	525	436	961	19·4
46	Naihati	30,908	184	135	319	10·3
47	Bhatpara	84,975	1,308	1,159	2,467	29·0
48	Halisahar	16,770	102	85	187	11·2
49	Kanchrapara	15,005	153	94	247	16·5
50	Baranagar	37,050	560	476	1,036	28·0
51	Kamarhati	30,354	317	333	650	21·4
52	Barasat	8,672	64	54	118	13·6
53	Gobardanga	4,525	45	55	100	22·1
54	Basirhat	21,287	275	235	510	24·0
55	Taki	8,234	88	86	174	21·1
56	Baduria	13,677	92	57	149	10·9
	City of Calcutta.					
57	Calcutta	1,140,862	16,068	13,662	29,730	26·1

5								
Deaths.								
						Injury.		
							Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Homicide.	Male.	Female.
286	272	..	396	956	1,953	..	10	12
21	25	..	32	38	35	..	..	..
15	8	..	29	24	38	..	..	..
64	7	..	106	105	184	..	1	4
7	23	..	192	128	128	..	..	2
52	5	..	61	109	94	..	1	1
1	..	..	19	4	14	..	..	..
7	5	..	58	15	38	..	..	2
8	5	..	27	7	12	..	..	..
..	2	..	11	4	10	..	..	..
2	..	..	11	7	7	..	..	..
8	4	..	30	22	130	..	..	..
3	2	..	8	13	9	..	..	..
6	3	..	12	3	18	..	..	..
10	26	..	29	11	23	..	..	..
11	17	..	28	19	37	..	2	..
3	..	..	22	4	26	..	..	..
16	222	..	696	16	23	..	1	..
18	221	..	89	17	51	..	1	..
18	121	..	773	90	265	..	..	1
11	36	..	12	9	18	..	..	2
..	5	..	28	11	27	..	1	1
21	11	..	137	191	188	..	4	2
32	32	..	92	76	61	..	1	1
..	..	..	16	6	16	..	..	..
3	..	..	32	7	23	..	..	..
29	1	..	63	27	53	..	..	..
5	..	..	18	7	24	..	..	..
27	..	..	45	2	37	..	..	..
588	1,098	..	3,402	2,816	9,801	6	125	52

1	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						
No.	Towns.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Howrah District.							
28	Howrah	154	1	..	..	177	2,524	6,564
29	Bally	3	1	..	..	4	125	280
	24-Parganas District.							
30	Tollyganj	4	..	..	..	4	65	183
31	South Suburban ..	20	3	..	1	29	245	740
32	Garden Reach ..	10	..	..	1	13	235	726
33	Budge Budge ..	18	2	..	..	22	81	424
34	Baruipur ..	4	..	..	..	4	27	69
35	Rajpur	3	..	..	..	5	36	164
36	Jaynagar Majilpur ..	2	..	1	..	3	10	72
37	Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	39
38	North Dum Dum ..	4	..	..	..	4	13	44
39	South Dum Dum ..	1	..	..	..	1	79	274
40	Khardah	..	..	..	..	..	24	59
41	Panihati	2	..	..	..	2	101	145
42	Garulia	..	1	..	..	1	55	155
43	North Barrackpur ..	4	1	..	..	7	77	196
44	Barrackpur	..	1	..	1	2	39	96
45	Titagarh	2	..	..	..	3	126	1,102
46	Naihati	3	..	..	..	4	88	488
47	Bhatpara	20	1	..	..	22	979	2,268
48	Halisahar	2	..	..	..	4	35	125
49	Kanchrapara	1	1	..	..	4	23	98
50	Baranagar	5	..	..	..	11	265	824
51	Kamarhati	28	..	..	1	31	119	443
52	Barasat	1	..	..	..	1	12	51
53	Gobardanga	1	..	..	..	1	18	84
54	Basirhat	5	..	..	..	5	69	247
55	Taki	1	1	..	..	2	17	73
56	Baduria	..	..	..	..	..	4	115
	City of Calcutta.							
57	Calcutta	349	10	2	29	573	13,246	31,524

6

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
1·3	1·2	..	1·8	4·2	8·7	·8	11·2	29·2	30·8
·7	·8	..	1·1	1·3	1·2	·1	4·1	9·2	10·8
·6	·3	..	1·2	1·0	1·6	·2	2·7	7·5	8·5
1·6	·2	..	2·7	2·7	4·7	·7	6·2	18·7	19·6
·1	·4	..	3·4	2·3	2·3	·2	4·2	13·0	12·4
2·1	·2	..	2·5	4·5	3·9	·9	3·3	17·5	22·6
·2	..	..	2·9	·6	2·2	·6	4·2	10·6	12·5
·6	·4	..	5·1	1·3	3·3	·4	3·1	14·3	19·2
·8	·5	..	2·8	·7	1·2	·3	1·0	7·4	8·4
..	·4	..	2·1	·8	1·9	..	2·2	7·3	8·2
·4	..	..	2·4	1·5	1·6	·9	2·9	9·7	15·0
·4	·2	..	1·6	1·2	7·0	·1	4·3	14·8	14·8
·5	·3	..	1·3	2·2	1·5	..	4·0	9·8	10·2
·5	·3	..	1·0	·3	1·5	·2	8·6	12·4	11·8
·7	1·9	..	2·1	·8	1·6	·1	3·9	11·0	8·9
·7	1·0	..	1·7	1·2	2·3	·4	4·7	12·1	12·4
·1	..	..	·9	·2	1·0	·1	1·5	3·8	5·3
·3	4·5	..	14·0	·3	·5	·1	2·5	22·2	17·9
·6	7·2	..	2·9	·6	1·7	·1	2·8	15·8	11·1
·2	1·4	..	9·1	1·1	3·1	·3	11·5	26·7	19·5
·7	2·2	..	·7	·5	1·1	·2	2·1	7·5	7·7
..	·3	..	1·9	·7	1·8	·3	1·5	6·5	8·5
·6	·3	..	3·7	5·2	5·1	·3	7·2	22·2	24·2
1·1	1·1	..	3·0	2·5	2·0	1·0	3·9	14·6	14·1
..	..	..	1·8	·7	1·8	·1	1·4	5·9	10·0
·7	..	..	7·1	1·5	5·1	·2	4·0	18·6	16·4
1·4	·1	..	3·0	1·3	2·5	·2	3·2	11·6	16·8
·6	..	..	2·2	·9	2·9	·2	2·1	8·9	13·5
2·0	..	..	3·3	·2	2·7	..	·3	8·4	14·4
·5	1·0	..	3·0	2·5	8·6	·5	11·6	27·6	30·6

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Nadia District.					
58	Krishnagar	24,284	460	474	934	38·5
59	Nabadwip	18,861	315	327	642	34·0
60	Ranaghat	11,395	71	64	135	11·8
61	Birnagar	2,341	25	31	56	23·9
62	Santipur	24,992	514	432	946	37·9
63	Chakdaha	3,986	41	35	76	19·1
64	Kushtia	9,405	98	104	202	21·5
65	Kumarkhali ..	3,362	35	23	58	17·3
66	Meherpur	6,205	81	68	149	24·0
	Murshidabad District.					
67	Berhampur	27,403	318	316	634	23·1
68	Murshidabad	9,483	145	104	249	26·3
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	10,998	108	72	180	16·4
70	Kandi	12,616	107	111	218	17·3
71	Jangipur	12,796	226	221	447	34·9
72	Dhulian	9,767	165	150	315	32·3
	Jessore District.					
73	Jessore	11,356	130	128	258	22·7
74	Kotchandpur ..	6,115	29	30	59	9·6
75	Maheshpur	3,321	24	14	38	11·4
	Khulna District.					
76	Khulna	19,120	267	271	538	28·1
77	Satkhira	11,241	136	93	229	20·4
8	Debhatta	4,954	85	51	136	27·5
	Rajshahi District.					
79	Rajshahi	27,064	490	413	903	33·4
80	Nator	8,318	66	66	132	15·9
	Dinajpur District.					
81	Dinajpur	19,156	62	52	114	5·9
	Jalpaiguri District.					
82	Jalpaiguri	18,962	197	158	355	18·7

5 Deaths.								
						Injury.		
							Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Homicide.	Male.	Female.
..	7	..	142	54	74	..	1	1
5	8	..	322	52	36	..	2	2
..	10	..	24	6	16	..	..	..
1	2	..	17	1	9	..	..	2
1	4	..	163	52	68	1	5	..
..	5	..	10	2	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	28	6	12	..	..	..
1	..	..	40	13	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	90	1	8	..	1	2
1	..	..	275	53	111	..	5	..
..	..	..	123	8	27	..	..	..
3	..	..	27	6	17	..	1	..
..	..	..	41	12	8	..	..	..
4	4	..	86	7	11	..	..	..
1	..	..	106	3	9	..	..	1
7	1	..	52	14	22	..	..	3
..	..	..	27	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	16	3	4	..	..	..
38	2	..	142	52	25	..	5	2
35	..	..	29	13	35	..	..	3
4	..	..	14	11	11	..	..	..
1	..	..	111	27	46	..	3	..
3	..	..	37	1	30	..	2	..
3	2	..	53	20	31	..	..	..
..	6	..	106	16	60	..	2	..

No.	Towns.	Deaths. Injury. Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	2	5						
	B—TOWNS.							
	Nadia District.							
58	Krishnagar	12	1	..	..	15	168	460
59	Nabadwip	7	2	..	..	13	100	536
60	Ranaghat	3	..	..	..	3	41	100
61	Birnagar	..	1	..	..	3	18	51
62	Santipur	3	2	..	1	12	149	449
63	Chakdaha	..	..	..	..	..	16	40
64	Kushtia	2	..	..	..	2	25	73
65	Kumarkhali ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	61
66	Meherpur	3	1	..	1	8	14	121
	Murshidabad District.							
67	Berhampur	11	..	1	2	19	199	658
68	Murshidabad	3	..	..	..	3	15	176
69	Jiagaj-Azimganj ..	1	..	..	..	2	47	102
70	Kandi	1	..	..	..	1	47	109
71	Jangipur	3	..	..	..	3	16	131
72	Dhulian	..	..	..	..	1	18	138
	Jessore District.							
73	Jessore	7	3	..	1	14	54	164
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
75	Maheshpur	1	..	..	..	1	2	26
	Khulna District.							
76	Khulna	17	1	..	1	26	130	415
77	Satkhira	1	..	..	1	5	71	188
78	Debhatta	1	..	..	..	1	34	75
	Rajshahi District.							
79	Rajshahi	18	1	..	..	22	169	376
80	Nator	..	..	..	1	3	40	114
	Dinajpur District.							
81	Dinajpur	3	1	..	..	4	140	253
	Jalpaiguri District.							
82	Jalpaiguri	7	..	..	1	10	31	229

6									
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
								From all causes.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
..	·3	..	5·8	2·2	3·1	·6	6·9	18·9	13·8
·3	·4	..	17·1	2·8	1·9	·7	5·3	28·4	34·8
..	·9	..	2·1	·5	1·4	·3	3·6	8·8	8·7
·4	·9	..	7·3	·4	3·8	1·3	7·7	21·8	18·8
·04	·2	..	6·5	2·1	2·7	·5	6·0	18·0	17·8
..	1·3	..	2·5	·5	1·8	..	4·0	10·0	14·6
..	..	..	3·0	·6	1·3	·2	2·7	7·8	8·2
·3	..	..	11·9	3·9	1·5	·3	·3	18·1	16·1
..	..	..	14·5	·2	1·3	1·3	2·3	19·5	16·4
·04	..	..	10·0	1·9	4·1	·7	7·3	24·0	25·8
..	..	..	13·0	·9	2·8	·3	1·6	18·6	24·6
·3	..	..	2·5	·6	1·5	·2	4·3	9·3	13·6
..	..	..	3·2	1·0	·6	·1	3·7	8·6	10·5
·3	·3	..	6·7	·5	·9	·2	1·3	10·2	12·7
·1	..	..	10·9	·3	·9	·1	1·8	14·1	12·2
·6	·1	..	4·6	1·2	1·9	1·2	4·8	14·4	15·7
..	..	..	4·4	·2	·5	..	..	5·1	17·0
..	..	..	4·8	·9	1·2	·3	·6	7·8	10·5
2·0	·1	..	7·4	2·7	1·3	1·4	6·8	21·7	13·4
3·1	..	..	2·6	1·2	3·1	·4	6·3	16·7	16·7
·8	..	..	2·8	2·2	2·2	·2	6·9	15·1	19·2
·04	..	..	4·1	1·0	1·7	·8	6·2	13·9	15·7
·4	..	..	4·4	·1	3·6	·4	4·8	13·7	12·5
·2	0·1	..	2·8	1·0	1·6	·2	7·3	13·2	14·3
..	0·3	..	5·6	·8	3·2	·5	1·6	12·1	15·2

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Darjeeling District.					
83	Darjeeling	21,185	378	397	775	36·6
84	Kurseong	7,451	175	114	289	38·8
	Rangpur District.					
85	Rangpur	20,749	250	183	433	20·9
86	Gaibandha	8,479	118	97	215	25·4
	Bogra District.					
87	Bogra	14,819	111	102	213	14·4
88	Sherpur	4,279	62	57	119	27·8
	Pabna District.					
89	Pabna	21,904	132	130	262	12·0
90	Sirajganj	32,467	296	272	568	17·5
	Malda District.					
91	English Bazar ..	16,907	185	141	326	19·3
92	Old Malda	2,779	44	38	82	29·5
93	Nawabganj	15,826	281	263	544	34·4
	Dacca District.					
94	Dacca	138,518	2,993	2,673	5,666	40·9
95	Narayanganj ..	34,189	724	609	1,333	39·0
	Mymensingh District.					
96	Mymensingh ..	30,480	162	142	304	10·0
97	Muktagacha ..	6,131	81	75	156	25·4
98	Gouripur	6,319	17	21	38	6·0
99	Netrakona	10,980	101	97	198	18·0
100	Jamalpur	23,077	329	289	618	26·8
101	Sherpur	19,547	363	315	678	34·7
102	Kishorganj	15,437	180	160	340	22·0
103	Bajitpur	11,650	110	102	212	18·2
104	Tangail	16,082	216	192	408	25·4
	Faridpnr District.					
105	Faridpur	15,516	106	98	204	13·1
106	Rajbari	7,104	94	86	180	25·3
107	Madaripur	26,894	235	195	430	16·0

5								
Deaths.								
						Injury.		
							Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Homicide.	Male.	Female.
..	..	..	309	25	110	..	1	..
..	..	..	158	29	64	..	..	1
2	1	..	84	22	48	..	1	..
2	..	..	35	3	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	27	14	22	1	..	..
..	..	..	22	4	12	..	1	..
..	..	..	70	11	15	..	..	..
1	..	..	271	34	50	..	..	1
..	1	..	54	11	15	..	..	..
..	..	..	21	15	17	..	..	..
1	3	..	93	5	14	..	1	..
45	2	..	411	316	985	..	8	4
6	1	..	267	46	38	..	..	..
1	12	..	210	33	50	..	5	..
..	..	..	25	1	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	18	13	6	..	..	..
4	1	..	86	10	7	..	1	..
1	..	..	136	12	14	..	1	..
..	..	..	116	33	32	..	..	..
4	1	..	79	15	7	..	..	..
2	..	..	32	10	7	..	..	..
2	1	..	66	24	25	..	..	..
6	5	..	111	16	32	..	1	1
1	3	..	81	22	24	..	..	1
9	1	..	76	21	7	..	1	..

1	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						
No.	Towns.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Darjeeling District.							
83	Darjeeling	9	..	..	..	10	198	652
84	Kurseong	3	..	..	2	6	65	322
	Rangpur District.							
85	Rangpur	5	2	..	..	8	111	276
86	Gaibandha	4	..	..	..	4	36	89
	Bogra District.							
87	Bogra	1	..	..	..	2	59	124
88	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	1	22	61
	Pabna District.							
89	Pabna	4	..	..	..	4	46	146
90	Sirajganj	61	..	..	..	62	83	501
	Malda District.							
91	English Bazar ..	1	1	..	..	2	25	108
92	Old Malda	2	..	..	..	2	19	74
93	Nawabganj	5	..	..	..	6	80	202
	Dacca District.							
94	Dacca	72	6	..	6	96	1,615	3,470
95	Narayanganj ..	8	..	1	..	9	418	785
	Mymensingh District.							
96	Mymensingh ..	12	..	..	..	17	114	437
97	Muktagacha ..	3	..	..	..	3	39	78
98	Gouripur	1	..	..	..	1	14	52
99	Netrakona	15	..	1	..	17	66	191
100	Jamalpur	12	..	..	..	13	136	312
101	Sherpur	4	..	..	..	4	124	309
102	Kishorganj	3	..	..	..	3	60	169
103	Bajitpur	3	..	..	..	3	43	97
104	Tangail	8	..	..	..	8	70	196
	Faridpur. District.							
105	Faridpur	6	1	..	..	9	44	223
106	Rajbari	..	..	..	..	1	46	178
107	Madaripur	1	..	..	..	2	85	201

6

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
..	..	..	14·6	1·2	5·2	·5	9·3	30·8	31·2
..	..	..	21·2	3·9	8·6	·8	8·7	43·2	38·9
·1	0·05	..	4·0	1·0	2·3	·4	5·4	13·3	11·3
·2	..	..	4·1	·4	1·1	·5	4·2	10·5	8·0
..	..	..	1·8	·9	1·5	·1	4·0	8·4	10·1
..	..	..	5·1	·9	2·8	·2	5·1	14·3	16·1
..	..	..	3·2	·5	·7	·2	2·1	6·7	7·0
·03	..	..	8·3	1·1	1·5	1·9	2·6	15·4	31·2
..	0·1	..	3·2	·7	·9	·1	1·5	6·4	11·6
..	..	..	7·6	5·4	6·1	·7	6·8	26·6	25·6
·1	0·2	..	5·9	·3	·9	·4	5·1	12·8	15·7
·3	0·01	..	3·0	2·2	7·1	·7	11·7	25·1	25·8
·2	0·03	..	7·8	1·4	1·1	·3	12·2	23·0	25·7
·03	0·4	..	6·9	1·1	1·6	·6	3·7	14·3	12·2
..	..	..	4·1	·2	1·6	·5	6·4	12·7	13·1
..	..	..	2·8	2·0	·9	·2	2·2	8·2	3·8
·4	0·1	..	7·8	·9	·6	1·5	6·0	17·4	16·0
·04	..	..	5·9	·5	·6	·6	5·9	13·5	12·5
..	..	..	5·9	1·7	1·6	·2	6·3	15·8	19·4
·3	0·1	..	5·1	1·0	·5	·2	3·9	10·9	25·0
·2	..	..	2·7	·8	·6	·3	3·7	8·3	8·1
·1	0·1	..	4·1	·5	1·6	·5	4·4	12·2	10·6
·4	0·3	..	7·2	1·1	2·1	·6	2·8	14·4	15·3
·1	0·4	..	11·4	3·1	3·4	·1	6·5	25·1	21·7
·3	0·04	..	2·8	·8	·3	·1	3·2	7·5	9·5

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Bakarganj District.					
108	Barisal	35,716	452	410	862	24·1
109	Jhalakati	6,496	70	48	118	18·2
110	Nalchiti	1,946	12	17	29	14·9
111	Pirojpur	10,959	147	134	281	25·6
112	Patuakhali ..	6,434	81	53	134	20·8
113	Bhola	5,558	63	52	115	20·7
	Chittagong District.					
114	Chittagong	53,156	909	850	1,759	33·1
115	Cox's Bazar ..	5,018	49	40	89	17·7
	Noakhali District.					
116	Noakhali	13,063	151	129	280	21·4
	Tippera District.					
117	Comilla	31,365	177	180	357	11·4
118	Brahmanbaria ..	26,662	416	416	832	31·2
119	Chandpur	16,838	112	84	196	11·6
	Total of Towns ..	3,511,585	46,852	41,309	88,161	25·1
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**49,901,080**	**872,491**	**809,355**	**1,681,846**	**33·7**

5 Deaths.								
						Injury.		
							Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Homicide.	Male.	Female.
92	2	..	278	69	62	..	3	..
11	..	..	11	8	5	..	..	1
4	..	..	9	6	4	..	..	..
9	..	..	26	4	4	..	..	1
22	..	..	18	4	5	..	..	..
1	..	..	9	8	13	..	..	..
9	..	..	327	87	87	..	3	3
1	..	..	20	1	19	..	..	..
2	..	..	31	35	8	..	..	..
32	..	..	39	18	8	..	2	1
53	..	..	111	62	12	..	3	..
19	..	..	64	24	9	..	..	..
1,859	2,393	..	13,772	7,071	16,987	12	229	129
21,743	**5,608**	**1**	**717,516**	**45,422**	**85,203**	**133**	**1,545**	**1,708**

1	2	5						
		Deaths.						
		Injury.						
No.	Towns.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS.							
	Bakarganj District.							
108	Barisal	18	..	..	1	22	112	637
109	Jhalakati	1	..	..	..	2	34	71
110	Nalchiti	1	..	..	..	1	3	27
111	Pirojpur	6	..	..	..	7	52	102
112	Patuakhali ..	2	..	..	..	2	55	106
113	Bhola	1	..	..	..	1	12	44
	Chittagong District.							
114	Chittagong	26	3	..	..	35	510	1,055
115	Cox's Bazar ..	1	..	..	..	1	36	78
	Noakhali District.							
116	**Noakhali**	10	..	..	..	10	66	152
	Tippera District.							
117	Comilla	16	..	1	1	21	119	237
118	Brahmanbaria ..	2	..	..	2	7	187	432
119	Chandpur	15	..	..	1	16	46	178
	Total of Towns ..	1,255	74	12	60	1,771	28,154	72,007
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	**12,802**	**3,263**	**303**	**500**	**20,254**	**215,335**	**1,111,082**

6

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
2·6	0·1	..	7·8	1·9	1·7	·6	3·1	17·8	15·2
1·7	..	..	1·7	1·3	·8	·3	5·2	10·9	13·2
2·1	..	..	4·6	3·1	2·1	·5	1·5	13·9	10·8
·8	..	..	2·4	·4	·4	·6	4·7	9·3	14·1
3·4	..	..	2·8	·6	·8	·3	8·5	16·5	12·1
·2	..	..	1·6	1·4	2·3	·2	2·2	7·9	10·6
·2	..	..	6·2	1·6	1·6	·7	9·6	19·8	19·6
·2	..	..	4·0	·2	3·8	·2	7·2	15·5	14·6
·2	..	..	2·4	2·7	·6	·8	5·0	11·6	13·3
1·0	..	..	1·2	·5	·3	·7	3·8	7·6	7·5
2·0	..	..	4·2	2·3	·5	·3	7·0	16·2	18·0
1·1	..	..	3·8	1·4	·5	1·0	2·7	10·6	7·8
·5	·7	..	3·9	2·0	4·8	·5	8·0	20·5	22·0
·4	**·1**	**·00002**	**14·4**	**·9**	**1·7**	**·4**	**4·3**	**22·3**	**24·0**

Supplementary Annual Form No. VI (A).—Deaths registered from DIFFER
Presidency

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Districts.	Anthrax.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Beri- Beri.		Cancer.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	4	·003	15	·01	30	·02
2	Birbhum ..	13	·01	85	·1	..	..	21	·02
3	Bankura ..	..	..	3	·003	3	·003	7	·01
4	Midnapur ..	..	..	5	·002	3	·001	38	·01
5	Hooghly ..	..	..	14	·02	17	·02	23	·03
6	Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	3	·004	17	·02
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	1	·0004	12	·01	54	·02	17	·01
8	Nadia	..	..	16	·01	24	·02	12	·01
9	Murshidabad ..	..	..	2	·002	3	·002	7	·005
10	Jessore ..	..	..	10	·01	128	·1	3	·002
11	Khulna ..	..	..	8	·005	101	·1	22	·01
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	6	·004	..	..
13	Dinajpur ..	..	..	8	·004	65	·04	6	·003
14	Jalpaiguri ..	3	·003	2	·002	41	·004	5	·005
15	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	31	·1	2	·01
16	Rangpur ..	..	..	4	·002	24	·01	29	·01
17	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·001
18	Pabna ..	..	..	1	·001	9	·01	20	·1
19	Malda	..	..	..	..	1	·001	..	..
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca	..	..	38	·01	19	·01	49	·02
21	Mymensingh ..	..	..	81	·02	34	·01	23	·005
22	Faridpur ..	..	..	61	·03	52	·02	30	·01
23	Bakarganj ..	..	..	30	·01	54	·02	58	·02
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	..	..	3	·002	18	·01	18	·01
25	Noakhali ..	1	·001	52	·03	8	·005	3	·002
26	Tippera ..	..	..	..	..	27	·01	19	·01
	Total of Rural Districts.	**18**	**·0004**	**439**	**·01**	**740**	**·02**	**460**	**·01**

ENT CAUSES in the Districts (Rural Circles) and Towns of the Bengal during the year 1940.

7		8		9		10	
Chicken pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
9	·01	41	·03	..	..	105	·1
6	·01	13	·01	6	·01	141	·2
3	·003	15	·01	1	·001	257	·2
6	·002	23	·01	..	..	124	·1
11	·01	57	·1	16	·02	35	·04
16	·02	30	·04	..	..	11	·01
131	·1	27	·01	2	·001	22	·01
5	·004	21	·01	1	·001	30	·02
11	·01	7	·005	14	·01	58	·1
21	·01	24	·01	..	..	4	·002
..	..	10	·01	194	·1	..	..
6	·004	8	·006	..	..	1	·001
41	·02	10	·01	..	..	..	..
3	·003	16	·02	1	·001	30	·03
1	·004	5	·02	1	·004	17	·1
59	·02	35	·01	1	·0004	118	·04
2	·002	15	·01	..	..	11	·01
13	·01	59	·04	..	..	7	·004
21	·02	..	..	..	..	7	·007
35	·01	27	·01	16	·01	45	·01
42	·01	33	·01	2	·0004	142	·03
4	·002	16	·01	25	·01	28	·01
2	·001	24	·01	11	·004	28	·01
20	·01	6	·004	1	·001	9	·01
17	·01	30	·02	18	·01	8	·005
28	·01	5	·002	..	..	35	·01
513	**·01**	**557**	**·01**	**310**	**·01**	**1,273**	**·03**

No.	Districts.	11 Mumps.		12 Tuberculosis of joints.		13 Tuberculosis of meninges.		14 Other tubercular diseases.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	3	·002	15	·01	..	..	10	·01
2	Birbhum ..	2	·002	2	·002	1	·001	21	·02
3	Bankura ..	..	..	2	·002	3	·003	28	·03
4	Midnapur ..	3	·001	4	·001	5	·002	9	·003
5	Hooghly ..	3	·004	1	·001	4	·004	12	·01
6	Howrah ..	1	·001	13	·02	..	..	44	·1
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	3	·001	5	·002	2	·001	27	·01
8	Nadia	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	·01
9	Murshidabad ..	..	..	2	·002	2	·002	19	·01
10	Jessore ..	..	..	13	·01	4	·002	10	·01
11	Khulna ..	..	..	2	·001	..	..	13	·01
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	·03
13	Dinajpur ..	..	..	3	·002	..	..	3	·002
14	Jalpaiguri ..	9	·01	26	·03	6	·01	98	·1
15	Darjeeling ..	..	..	57	·2	..	..	157	·5
16	Rangpur ..	5	·002	33	·01	..	..	41	·02
17	Bogra	14	·01	2	·002	..	..	5	·004
18	Pabna ..	2	·001	2	·001	..	..	1	·001
19	Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca	7	·002	35	·01	1	·003	76	·02
21	Mymensingh ..	8	·002	8	·002	12	·002	51	·01
22	Faridpur ..	6	·003	13	·01	2	·001	22	·01
23	Bakarganj ..	9	·003	8	·001	12	·004	9	·003
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	4	·002	6	·004	..	..	11	·01
25	Noakhali ..	9	·005	9	·005	2	·001	16	·01
26	Tippera ..	10	·003	13	·004	..	..	12	·004
	Total of Rural Districts.	**98**	**·002**	**274**	**·01**	**56**	**·001**	**749**	**·02**

15		16		17		18	
Other causes.		Black water fever.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Enteric Group of fevers.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
5,312	3·6	1	·001	209	·1	301	·2
2,895	3·1	4	·004	21	·02	177	·2
4,733	4·5	2	·002	25	·02	130	·1
10,340	3·8	5	·002	59	·02	313	·1
3,600	3·9	8	·01	56	·1	282	·3
2,930	3·5	1	·001	8	·01	124	·2
8,324	3·8	13	·01	69	·03	272	·1
5,825	4·1	4	·003	27	·02	120	·1
5,685	4·4	2	·002	1	·001	221	·2
4,690	2·8	8	·005	22	·01	197	·1
8,487	5·3	1	·001	21	·01	472	·3
4,596	3·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,404	1·4	16	·01	6	·004	6	·004
3,334	3·5	16	·02	22	·02	54	·1
2,003	6·9	15	·1	..	..	34	·1
3,943	1·5	5	·002	9	·004	138	·1
3,174	2·9	..	..	6	·006	154	·1
4,399	3·2	3	·002	41	·03	202	·1
1,456	1·4	..	..	..	..	59	·1
14,685	4·5	25	·01	12	·003	273	·1
18,657	3·7	16	·003	27	·01	170	·03
8,789	3·8	12	·01	9	·003	189	·1
10,023	3·5	28	·01	349	·1	472	·2
2,048	1·2	9	·01	36	·02	774	·4
6,750	4·0	4	·002	15	·01	486	·3
17,171	5·7	2	·001	13	·004	305	·1
166,253	3·6	200	·004	1,063	·02	5,925	·1

No.	Districts.	19 Influenza. Deaths.	Ratio.	20 Kala-azar. Deaths.	Ratio.	21 Malaria. Deaths.	Ratio.	22 Measles. Deaths.	Ratio.
	A—RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Burdwan Division.								
1	Burdwan ..	47	·03	79	·1	14,234	9·7	71	·04
2	Birbhum ..	13	·01	6	·01	8,517	9·1	29	·03
3	Bankura	32	·03	12	·01	5,468	5·2	8	·008
4	Midnapur ..	67	·02	14	·01	14,173	5·2	68	·02
5	Hooghly ..	12	·01	65	·1	5,417	6·0	64	·1
6	Howrah ..	18	·02	10	·01	677	·8	31	·04
	Presidency Division.								
7	24-Parganas ..	512	·2	200	·1	4,704	2·2	118	·1
8	Calcutta ..	27	·02	111	·1	27,873	19·6	173	·1
9	Nadia ..	12	·01	221	·2	14,195	11·0	54	·04
10	Murshidabad ..	12	·007	143	·1	29,677	18·0	105	·1
11	Khulna ..	43	·03	435	·3	9,967	6·3	80	·1
	Rajshahi Division.								
12	Rajshahi ..	..	..	135	·1	24,848	18·4	18	·01
13	Dinajpur ..	265	·2	2,223	1·3	15,551	9·0	90	·1
14	Jalpaiguri ..	95	·1	82	·1	8,197	8·5	106	·1
15	Darjeeling ..	137	·5	139	·5	2,227	7·7	14	·04
16	Rangpur ..	26	·01	1,353	·5	30,015	11·7	319	·1
17	Bogra ..	89	·1	378	·3	11,997	10·8	37	·03
18	Pabna ..	6	·004	445	·3	18,735	13·5	71	·1
19	Malda ..	9	·01	168	·2	11,176	11·0	24	·02
	Dacca Division.								
20	Dacca ..	31	·01	1,041	·3	9,322	2·9	1,755	·5
21	Mymensingh ..	55	·01	1,148	·2	47,147	9·4	543	·1
22	Faridpur ..	6	·003	429	·2	20,839	9·0	794	·3
23	Bakarganj ..	58	·02	1,251	·4	12,096	4·2	191	·1
	Chittagong Division.								
24	Chittagong ..	67	·04	1,480	·9	9,028	5·2	113	·1
25	Noakhali ..	46	·03	1,752	1·0	4,507	2·7	130	·1
26	Tippera ..	58	·02	1,567	·5	6,894	2·3	308	·1
	Total of Rural Districts ..	1,743	**·04**	**14,887**	**·3**	**367,481**	**7·9**	**5,314**	·1

23		24		25		26	27	
Relapsing fever.		Typhus fever.		Other fevers.		Deaths from child birth.	Dysentery.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Deaths.	Ratio.
..	..	129	·1	7,986	5·1	348	492	·3
..	..	134	·1	7,487	8·0	208	162	·2
..	..	95	·1	8,666	8·3	213	257	·2
..	..	148	·1	14,442	5·3	702	1,224	·5
..	..	110	·1	2,137	2·4	267	212	·2
..	..	161	·2	2,348	2·8	105	301	·4
..	..	725	·3	12,349	5·7	361	596	·3
..	..	101	·1	4,485	3·2	402	438	·3
..	..	..	..	6,836	5·3	217	138	·1
..	..	237	·1	5,042	3·1	454	246	·2
..	..	295	·2	6,702	4·2	513	362	·2
..	..	13	·01	5,186	3·8	526	251	·2
..	..	388	·2	6,163	3·5	963	470	·3
..	..	50	·1	7,241	7·5	872	689	·7
2	·01	3	·01	2,406	8·3	107	445	1·5
..	..	214	·1	19,645	7·7	1,442	462	·2
..	..	42	·04	4,074	3·7	581	248	·2
..	..	6	·004	8,185	5·9	463	511	·4
..	..	..	..	2,289	2·2	125	40	·04
..	..	188	·1	25,238	7·7	958	3,051	·9
..	..	232	·1	37,335	7·5	1,952	1,227	·2
..	..	245	·1	'17,480	7·6	670	1,774	·8
..	..	526	·2	21,971	7·7	909	2,067	·7
..	..	1,041	·6	24,279	14·0	429	991	·6
..	..	..	..	17,408	10·3	701	949	·6
..	..	11	·004	24,655	8·1	953	2,928	1·0
2	**·00004**	**5,094**	**·1**	**302,035**	**6·5**	**15,441**	**20,531**	**·4**

No.	Districts.	28 Diarrhoea.		29 Pneumonia.		30 Tuberculosis of lungs.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—RURAL DISTRICTS.						
	Burdwan Division.						
1	Burdwan ..	958	·7	2,172	1·5	534	·4
2	Birbhum ..	244	·3	359	·4	225	·2
3	Bankura ..	1,096	1·0	1,390	1·3	413	·4
4	Midnapur ..	1,683	·6	3,530	1·3	422	·2
5	Hooghly ..	1,204	1·3	2,080	2·3	300	·3
6	Howrah ..	1,441	1·7	537	·6	413	·5
	Presidency Division.						
7	24-Parganas ..	762	·4	1,936	·9	368	·2
8	Nadia ..	173	·1	1,002	·7	199	·1
9	Murshidabad ..	130	·1	314	·2	109	·1
10	Jessore ..	247	·2	792	·5	301	·2
11	Khulna ..	657	·4	788	·5	372	·2
	Rajshahi Division.						
12	Rajshahi ..	189	·1	773	·6	192	·2
13	Dinajpur ..	738	·4	3,213	1·9	265	·2
14	Jalpaiguri ..	835	·9	4,090	4·2	439	·5
15	Darjeeling ..	244	·8	542	1·9	185	·6
16	Rangpur ..	719	·3	2,526	1·0	202	·1
17	Bogra ..	329	·3	924	·8	135	·1
18	Pabna ..	276	·2	793	·6	194	·1
19	Malda ..	89	·1	108	·1	34	·03
	Dacca Division.						
20	Dacca ..	1,237	·4	1,453	·4	535	·2
21	Mymensingh ..	898	·2	1,314	·3	908	·2
22	Faridpur ..	688	·3	2,238	1·0	236	·1
23	Bakarganj	639	·2	4,041	1·4	360	·1
	Chittagong Division.						
24	Chittagong ..	505	·3	1,153	·7	125	·1
25	Noakhali ..	715	·4	891	·5	133	·1
26	Tippera ..	1,124	·4	980	·3	339	·1
	Total of Rural Districts ..	**17,820**	**·4**	**39,939**	**·9**	**7,938**	**·2**

31		32		33			34
Whooping cough.		Other respitatory diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
30	·02	839	·6	4,273	3,704	7,977	163·7
41	·04	785	·8	3,086	2,526	5,612	161·9
28	·03	483	·5	3,198	2,592	5,790	154·0
33	·01	1,162	·4	5,653	4,997	10,650	120·0
41	·1	745	·8	2,460	1,977	4,437	137·8
132	·2	591	·7	1,558	1,287	2,845	117·2
114	·1	864	·4	5,114	3,977	9,091	121·8
45	·03	296	·2	5,960	5,202	11,162	181·4
48	·04	152	·1	4,113	3,453	7,566	136·5
58	·04	386	·2	5,057	4,743	9,800	188·5
25	·02	653	·4	4,538	3,737	8,275	169·2
7	·004	268	·2	5,702	5,224	10,926	211·6
119	·1	797	·5	5,232	4,309	9,541	206·1
58	·1	414	·4	3,028	2,908	5,936	127·4
41	·1	119	·4	717	589	1,306	125·3
136	·1	756	·3	8,188	6,905	15,093	172·5
31	·03	266	·2	3,638	3,062	6,700	189·7
17	·01	347	·2	4,870	4,100	8,970	191·7
32	·03	58	·1	1,849	1,595	3,444	137·9
141	·04	1,309	·4	9,801	7,632	17,433	151·0
82	·02	1,177	·2	15,789	12,751	28,540	179·3
192	·1	1,162	·5	8,092	6,565	14,657	169·1
107	·04	3,299	1·1	8,952	7,252	16,204	159·9
73	·04	275	·2	4,113	3,384	7,497	132·6
41	·02	787	·5	4,054	3,438	7,492	120·6
86	·03	591	·2	8,926	7,191	16,117	138·6
1,758	**·04**	**18,581**	**·4**	**137,961**	**115,100**	**253,061**	**158·8**

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Towns.	Anthrax.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Beri- Beri.		Cancer.	
		Deaths.	Ratio	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	·2
2	Kalna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	4	·2	1	·1
6	Asansol ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	·2
9	Bishnupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Midnapur District.								
11	Midnapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·1
12	Ghatal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kharar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	..	..	..	..	3	·1	2	·1
19	Bansberia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Arambagh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur ..	..	..	..	..	2	·1	10	·3
22	Baidyabati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·2
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	..	..	..	..	3	·1	..	..
24	Uttarpara ..	..	..	..	..	3	·3	1	·1
25	Kotrung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
26	Bhadreswar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Champdani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·2
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	4	·02	32	·1
29	Bally ..	..	..	..	..	3	·1	..	..

7		8		9		10	
Chicken pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
3	·1	6	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·03	2	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·2
..	..	..	..	1	·03	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	·3	1	·03	1	·03
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
1	·03	5	·1	..	..	1	·03
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·04	..	..	3	·1	..	..
2	·2	..	..	4	·4	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·04	..	..
..	..	3	·1	..	..	..	..
22	·1	1	·004	..	..	7	·03
..	..	1	·03	..	..	..	..

No.	Towns.	11 Mumps.		12 Tuberculosis of joints.		13 Tuberculosis of meninges.		14 Other tubercular diseases.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kalna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Katwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·2
5	Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Asansol ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·3
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·03
9	Bishnupur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Midnapur District.								
11	Midnapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ghatal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kharar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Bansberia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Arambagh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	·2
22	Baidyabati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·2
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Uttarpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
25	Kotrung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
26	Bhadreswar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Champdani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·04
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·02
29	Bally ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·03

15		16		17		18	
Other causes.		Black water fever.		Cerebrospinal fever.		Enteric Group of fevers.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
285	7·2	..	..	..	..	16	·4
69	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	5·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1·0	..	..	..	..	1	·2
129	7·9	..	..	..	..	4	·2
309	9·9	..	..	4	·1	4	·1
33	3·0	..	..	..	..	4	·4
151	4·7	..	..	..	..	13	·4
88	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	8·6	..	..	..	..	7	·6
226	7·1	..	..	..	..	18	·6
125	10·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..
13	2·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	4·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	7·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
295	9·0	..	..	2	·1	24	·7
18	1.3	..	..	..	..	4	·3
37	5·0	..	..	1	·1	..	..
251	6·4	..	..	2	·1	35	·9
177	9·6	..	..	..	..	4	·2
85	3·2	..	..	..	..	2	·1
40	4·3	1	·1	..	..	5	·5
22	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	4·6	..	..	1	·04	5	·2
2,367	10·5	..	..	1	·004	266	1·2
113	3·7	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	19		20		21		22	
No.	Towns.	Influenza.		Kala-azar.		Malaria.		Measles.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.								
	Burdwan District.								
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	13	·3	44	1·1	8	·2
2	Kalna	..	..	4	·4	33	3·4	..	..
3	Katwa ..	1	·1	..	..	4	·5	..	..
4	Dainhat ..	..	..	1	·2	25	5·2	1	·2
5	Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	11	·7	1	·1
6	Asansol ..	1	·03	3	·1	5	·2	..	..
	Birbhum District.								
7	Suri	..	..	1	·1	3	·3	..	..
	Bankura District.								
8	Bankura ..	1	·03	..	..	5	·2	..	..
9	Bishnupur ..	1	·1	..	..	54	2·7	1	·1
10	Sonamukhi ..	..	..	..	..	11	1·0	..	..
	Midnapur District.								
11	Midnapur ..	2	·1	1	·03	12	·4	..	..
12	Ghatal ..	..	..	..	..	10	·8	..	..
13	Kharar ..	..	..	..	..	23	4·0	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	..	..	..	..	42	7·0	1	·2
15	Ramjibanpur ..	..	..	..	..	29	4·7	2	·3
16	Khirpai ..	..	..	..	..	8	2·2	..	..
17	Tamluk ..	..	..	..	..	2	·2	1	·1
	Hooghly District.								
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	5	·2	15	·5	15	·5	2	·1
19	Bansberia ..	..	..	2	·1	29	2·0	..	..
20	Arambagh ..	..	..	..	..	16	2·1	..	..
21	Serampur ..	..	..	2	·1	16	·4	4	·1
22	Baidyabati ..	..	..	..	..	6	·3	..	..
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	..	..	..	..	2	·1	3	·1
24	Uttarpara ..	..	..	..	..	5	·5	4	·4
25	Kotrung ..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..
26	Bhadreswar	5	·2	3	·1	2	·1	3	·1
27	Champdani ..	..	..	1	·04	2	·1	1	·04
	Howrah District.								
28	Howrah ..	..	..	1	·004	38	·2	14	·1
29	Bally	..	..	1	·03	2	·1	1	0·3

23		24		25		26	27	
Relapsing fever.		Typhus fever.		Other fever.		Death from child birth.	Dysentry.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Deaths.	Ratio.
..	..	..	..	30	·8	7	33	·8
..	..	..	..	65	6·8	1	11	1·2
..	..	..	..	23	3·0	..	3	·4
..	..	..	..	3	·6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	30	1·8	3	24	1·5
..	..	..	..	3	·1	11	13	·4
..	..	..	..	14	1·3	1	3	·3
..	..	..	..	48	1·5	8	15	·5
..	..	2	·1	19	1·0	1	5	·3
..	..	..	..	40	3·6	3	4	·4
..	..	..	..	76	2·4	5	43	1·3
..	..	..	..	1	·1	5	2	·2
..	..	..	..	3	·5	3	4	·7
..	..	..	..	2	·3	4	7	1·2
..	..	1	·2	..	..	5	1	·2
..	..	..	..	29	7·9	1	1	·3
..	..	..	..	13	1·4	1	14	1·5
..	..	..	..	86	2·6	15	29	·9
..	..	..	..	36	2·5	3	6	·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	·4
..	..	..	..	83	2·1	8	70	1·8
..	..	..	..	13	·7	4	6	·3
..	..	..	..	17	·6	1	11	·4
..	..	..	..	19	2·0	..	14	1·5
..	..	..	..	15	2·1	1	4	·6
..	..	3	·1	62	2·7	4	9	·4
..	..	..	..	13	·5	5	4	·2
..	..	..	..	76	·3	86	542	2·4
..	..	..	..	28	·9	7	21	·7

1	2	28		29		30		31
No.	Towns.	Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.		Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.
	B—TOWNS.							
	Burdwan District.							
1	Burdwan	40	1·0	40	1·0	33	·8	2
2	Kalna ..	13	1·4	20	2·1	11	1·2	..
3	Katwa ..	6	·8	7	·9	5	·6	..
4	Dainhat ..	1	·2	4	·8	..	..	..
5	Raniganj ..	2	·1	26	1·6	21	1·3	1
6	Asansol ..	7	·2	26	·8	19	·6	..
	Birbhum District.							
7	Suri	..	..	8	·7	4	·4	..
	Bankura District.							
8	Bankura ..	29	·9	17	·5	1	·03	..
9	Bishnupur ..	34	1·7	18	·9	2	·1	1
10	Sohamukhi ..	28	2·6	23	2·1	5	·5	1
	Midnapur District.							
11	Midnapur ..	32	1·0	64	2·0	10	·3	1
12	Ghatal ..	2	·2	9	·7	1	·1	..
13	Kharar ..	9	1·6	7	1·2	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona ..	9	1·5	22	3·7	3	·5	..
15	Ramjibanpur ..	33	5·3	20	3·2	1	·2	..
16	Khirpai ..	14	3·8	12	3·2	4	1·1	..
17	Tamluk ..	2	·2	5	·6	1	·1	1
	Hooghly District.							
18	Hooghly-Chinsura	48	1·5	61	1·9	24	·7	..
19	Bansberia ..	9	·6	10	·7	1	·1	..
20	Arambagh ..	6	·8	26	3·5	..	..	..
21	Serampur ..	68	1·7	42	1·1	18	·5	17
22	Baidyabati ..	17	·9	17	·9	9	·5	..
23	Rishra-Konnagar ..	23	·9	12	·5	14	·5	..
24	Uttarpara ..	11	1·2	10	1·1	3	·3	..
25	Kotrung ..	7	1·0	4	·6	2	·3	..
26	Bhadreswar ..	22	1·0	17	·7	9	·4	1
27	Champdani ..	11	·4	18	·7	6	·2	..
	Howrah District.							
28	Howrah ..	414	1·8	239	1·1	310	1·4	..
29	Bally	17	·6	19	·6	7	·2	..

31	32		33			34
Whooping cough.	Other respiratory diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
·1	35	·9	47	36	83	77·0
..	4	·4	42	34	76	233·9
..	2	·3	11	5	16	142·9
..	3	·6	7	6	13	118·2
·1	31	1·9	35	22	57	79·6
..	6	·2	55	40	95	82·5
..	3	·3	2	3	5	58·1
..	15	·5	22	16	38	86·0
·1	21	1·1	26	13	39	126·6
·1	2	·2	29	19	48	158·4
·03	25	·8	19	14	33	45·8
..	..	..	22	17	39	73·5
..	4	·7	4	4	8	109·6
..	11	1·8	8	14	22	137·5
..	15	2·4	4	11	15	114·5
..	5	1·4	7	5	12	114·3
·1	5	·6	12	15	27	133·0
..	36	1·1	65	73	138	109·6
..	8	·6	8	12	20	126·6
..	4	·5	9	9	18	75·3
·4	18	·5	94	64	158	169·7
..	20	1·1	27	35	62	110·3
..	18	·7	16	14	30	75·4
..	7	·8	10	16	26	103·2
..	5	·7	9	8	17	86·3
·04	10	·4	35	27	62	133·6
..	13	·5	29	22	51	65·5
..	1,404	6·2	872	830	1,702	267·3
..	9	·3	26	20	46	88·8

1	2	3		4-5		6	
No.	Towns.	Anthrax.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Beri-Beri.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS.						
	24-Parganas Districts.						
30	Tollyganj	..	..	..	..	2	·1
31	South Suburban ..	..	..	..	..	4	·1
32	Garden Reach ..	..	..	..	..	1	·02
33	Budge-Budge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	1	·2
35	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	South Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	5	·3
40	Khardah	..	..	..	..	4	·7
41	Panihati	..	..	..	..	4	·3
42	Garulia	..	..	..	..	1	·1
43	North Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Barrackpur	..	..	..	..	2	·1
45	Titagarh	..	..	..	..	1	·02
46	Naihati	..	..	..	..	1	·03
47	Bhatpara	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Halisahar	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Baranagar	..	..	..	..	9	·2
51	Kamarhati	..	..	..	..	10	·3
52	Barasat	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga	..	..	..	..	1	·2
54	Basirhat	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Taki	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Baduria	..	..	..	..	..	..
	City of Calcutta.						
57	Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nadia District.						
58	Krishnagar	..	..	..	..	1	·04
59	Nabadwip	..	..	..	..	1	·1
60	Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	..	..

6		7		8		9		10	
Cancer.		Chicken-pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic dropsy.		Leprosy.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
..	..	1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·1	..	..	3	·1	6	·2	2	·1
3	·1	..	..	7	·1	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·3	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	1	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..
1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·01
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·03	1	·03	1	·03	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·04	..	..	4	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	·2	..	..	65	·1	178	·2	..	..
1	·04	..	..	1	·04	..	..	4	·2
3	·2	..	..	1	·1	..	..	3	·2
1	·1	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	11		12		13	
No.	Towns.	Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.		Tuberculosis of meninges.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	24-Parganas Districts.						
30	Tollyganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	South Suburban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Garden Reach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Budge-Budge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Jaynagar-Majilpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	South Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Khardah	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Panihati	..	..	1	·1	..	..
42	Garulia	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	North Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Naihati	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Bhatpara	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Halisahar	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Baranagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Kamarhati	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Barasat	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Taki	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Baduria	..	..	..	..	..	..
	City of Calcutta.						
57	Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nadia District.						
58	Krishnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Nabadwip	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	..	..

14		15		16		17		18	
Other tubercular diseases.		Other causes.		Blackwater fever.		Cerebospinal fever.		Enteric group of fevers.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
..	..	61	2·5		..	..	..	6	·2
..	..	221	5·6	..	..	..	..	27	·7
1	·02	212	3·8	..	..	..	..	6	·1
..	..	77	3·2		..	..	..	21	·9
..	..	25	3·9	..	..	..	..	3	·5
..	..	35	3·1	..	..	..	..	4	·3
..	..	10	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	2·4	..	..	..	..	1	·2
..	..	68	3·7	..	..	1	·1	12	·6
3	·5	16	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	·4	87	7·4	..	..	..	..	1	·1
..	..	51	3·6	..	..	..	..	2	·1
7	·4	65	4·0	..	..	1	·1	5	·3
..	..	35	1·4	..	..	..	..	2	·1
..	..	120	2·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	79	2·6	..	..	1	·03	7	·2
10	·1	937	11·0	..	..	1	·01	14	·2
1	·1	32	1·9	..	..	..	..	1	·1
1	·1	19	1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	247	6·7	..	..	2	·1	29	·8
12	·4	91	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	8	·9	1	·1	..	..	..	..
1	·2	16	3·5	..	..	..	..	2	·4
..	..	60	2·8	..	..	..	..	5	·2
..	..	16	1·9	..	..	..	..	1	·1
..	..	2	·2	..	..	..	..	1	·1
174	·2	12,533	11·0	..	..	284	·3	1,040	·9
1	·04	149	6·1	..	..	2	·1	16	·7
..	..	83	4·4	..	..	1	·1	14	·7
..	..	39	3·4	..	..	..	..	3	·3

1	2	19		20		21	
No.	Towns.	Influenza.		Kala-Azar.		Malaria.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	24-Parganas District.						
30	Tollyganj	..	..	..	..	3	·1
31	South Suburban	1	·03	1	·03	23	·6
32	Garden Reach	..	..	..	..	40	·7
33	Budge-Budge	..	..	1	·04	3	·1
34	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	7	1·1
35	Rajpur	2	·2	1	·1	9	·8
36	Jaynagar Majilpur	..	..	1	·1	1	·1
37	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	1	·2
38	North Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	South Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	2	·1
40	Khardah	..	..	1	·2	..	..
41	Panihati	..	..	..	..	1	·1
42	Garulia	1	·1	..	..	4	·3
43	North Barrackpur	1	·1	..	..	6	·4
44	Barrackpur	1	·04	..	..	2	·1
45	Titagarh	..	..	1	·02	..	..
46	Naihati	..	..	4	·1	6	·2
47	Bhatpara	7	·1	1	·01	9	·1
48	Halisahar	..	..	..	..	4	·2
49	Kanchrapara	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Baranagar	1	·03	9	·2	21	·6
51	Kamarhati	2	·1	..	..	2	·1
52	Barasat	..	..	..	..	7	·8
53	Gobardanga	..	..	..	..	19	4·2
54	Basirhat	..	..	6	·3	27	1·3
55	Taki	..	..	1	·1	3	·4
56	Baduria	..	..	..	..	5	·4
	City of Calcutta.						
57	Calcutta	330	·3	142	·1	574	·5
	Nadia District.						
58	Krishnagar	..	..	6	·3	27	1·1
59	Nabadwip	..	..	5	·3	5	·3
60	Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	20	1·8

22		23		24		25		26
Measles.		Relapsing fever.		Typhus fever.		Other fevers.		Deaths from child birth.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	
1	·04	..	..	..	..	19	·8	1
4	·1	..	..	..	..	50	1·3	6
7	·1	..	..	..	..	139	2·5	11
1	·04	..	..	..	..	35	1·4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1·4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3·7	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2·6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1·9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2·2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	·8	4
1	·2	..	..	..	..	6	1·0	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	·9	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	20	1·4	1
1	·1	..	..	..	..	14	·9	1
..	..	..	..	1	·04	16	·6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	695	14·0	5
1	·03	..	..	..	..	70	2·3	6
67	·8	..	..	..	..	674	7·9	31
2	·1	..	..	1	·1	4	·2	1
1	·1	..	..	..	..	27	1·8	3
8	·2	..	..	..	..	67	1·8	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	88	2·9	4
..	..	..	..	3	·3	5	·6	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2·4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1·2	4
1	·1	..	..	..	..	12	1·5	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2·9	2
241	·2	..	..	..	..	791	·7	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	91	3·8	10
2	·1	..	..	..	..	295	15·6	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..

1	2	27		28		29	
No.	Towns.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	24-Parganas District.						
30	Tollyganj	13	·5	11	·5	11	·4
31	South Suburban ..	55	1·4	50	1·3	61	1·5
32	Garden Reach ..	47	·8	81	1·5	60	1·1
33	Budge-Budge ..	99	4·1	10	·4	29	1·2
34	Baruipur	3	·5	1	·2	10	1·5
35	Rajpur	11	1·0	4	·4	18	1·6
36	Jaynagar Majilpur ..	3	·3	4	·4	4	·4
37	Dum Dum	3	·6	1	·2	5	·9
38	North Dum Dum ..	2	·4	5	1·1	3	·7
39	South Dum Dum ..	13	·7	9	·5	20	1·1
40	Khardah	10	1·7	3	·5	5	·8
41	Panihati	2	·2	1	·1	17	1·5
42	Garulia	2	·1	9	·6	6	·4
43	North Barrackpur ..	13	·8	6	·4	23	1·4
44	Barrackpur ..	2	·1	2	·1	14	·6
45	Titagarh	4	·1	12	·2	4	·1
46	Naihati	16	·5	1	·03	16	·5
47	Bhatpara	65	·8	25	·3	90	1·1
48	Halisahar	3	·2	6	·4	11	·7
49	Kanchrapara ..	2	·1	9	·6	11	·7
50	Baranagar	136	3·7	55	1·5	40	1·1
51	Kamarhati	53	1·8	23	·8	47	1·5
52	Barasat	3	·3	3	·3	7	·8
53	Gobardanga ..	7	1·5	..	..	18	4·0
54	Basirhat	11	·5	16	·8	38	1·8
55	Taki	7	·9	..	..	7	·9
56	Baduria	2	·2	..	..	32	2·3
	City of Calcutta.						
57	Calcutta	1,650	1·4	1,166	1·0	2,309	2·0
	Nadia District.						
58	Krishnagar	38	1·6	16	·7	44	1·8
59	Nabadwip	28	1·5	24	1·3	14	·7
60	Ranaghat	6	·5	..	..	10	·9

30		31		32		33			34
Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
18	·7	..	..	9	·4	17	13	30	61·1
37	·9	20	·5	66	1·7	111	76	187	185·9
34	·6	..	..	34	·6	73	64	137	128·1
9	·4	..	..	56	2·3	14	26	40	123·1
2	·3	..	..	2	·3	7	5	12	96·0
10	·9	..	..	10	·9	10	8	18	66·4
4	·4	..	..	4	·4	2	2	4	95·2
1	·2	..	..	4	·7	5	3	8	216·2
3	·7	..	..	1	·2	7	7	14	110·2
100	5·4	..	..	10	·5	21	16	37	95·9
1	·2	..	..	3	·5	3	5	8	76·9
..	..	..	..	1	·1	11	11	22	65·9
6	·4	..	..	11	·8	24	15	39	116·1
4	·2	1	·1	9	·6	25	15	40	119·1
4	·2	..	..	8	·3	10	12	22	95·2
..	..	1	·02	18	·4	103	86	189	196·7
17	·6	..	..	18	·6	31	22	53	166·1
97	1·1	..	..	78	·9	309	274	583	236·3
4	·2	..	..	3	·2	9	6	15	80·2
6	·4	..	..	10	·7	6	7	13	52·6
46	1·2	1	·03	101	2·7	102	90	192	185·3
1	·03	..	..	13	·4	33	37	70	107·7
2	·2	..	..	7	·8	5	8	13	110·2
1	·2	..	..	4	·9	9	9	18	180·0
7	·3	..8	·4	..	..	21	18	39	76·5
3	·4	1	·1	13	1·6	7	9	16	92·0
1	·1	..	..	4	·3	4	3	7	47·0
3,021	2·7	..	..	4,471	3·9	3,711	2,608	6,319	212·5
23	1·0	..	..	7	·3	38	44	82	87·8
6	·3	..	..	16	·9	46	52	98	152·6
4	·4	..	..	2	·2	5	5	10	74·1

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Towns.	Anthrax.		Acute poliomyelitis.		Beri-Beri.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	Nadia District.						
61	Birnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Santipur ..	..	..	..	..	2	·1
63	Chakdaha ..	..	..	..	..	1	·3
64	Kushtia	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumar khali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Meherpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	·2
	Murshidabad District.						
67	Berhampur ..	..	..	..	..	3	·1
68	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Kandi	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Jangipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Dhulian	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore District.						
73	Jessore	..	..	..	..	2	·2
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khulna District.						
76	Khulna	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Satkhira	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Debhatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi District.						
79	Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Nator	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dinajpur District.						
81	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jalpaiguri District.						
82	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling District.						
83	Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Kurseong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur District.						
85	Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	·04
86	Gaibandha	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogra District.						
87	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..

6		7		8		9		10	
Cancer.		Chicken pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic dropsy.		Leprosy.	
Deaths.	Rotio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·04
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	·2	..	..	1	·04	..	..	1	·04
2	·2	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	1	·1	2	·1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·04	..	..	1	·04
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	4	·2	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·04	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	11		12		13	
No.	Towns.	Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints		Tuberculosis of meninges.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B. TOWNS.						
	Nadia District.						
61	Birnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Santipur	1	·04	.	..	..	..
63	Chakdaha	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Kushtia	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumarkhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	.
66	Meherpur	..	..	..	..	.	..
	Murshdabad District.						
67	Berhampore .	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	.
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Kandi	.	..	..	..	..	..
71	Jangipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Dhulian	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore District.						
73	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Maheshpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khulna District.						
76	Khulna	..	..	1	·1	..	..
77	Satkhira	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Debhatta	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi District.						
79	Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Nator	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dinajpur District.						
81	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jalpaiguri District.						
82	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling District.						
83	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Kurseong	..	..	1	·1	..	..
	Rangpur District.						
85	Rangpur	..	..	2	·1	..	..
86	Gaibandha	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogra District.						
87	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..

14		15		16		17		18	
Other tubercular-diseases.		Other causes.		Blackwater fever.		Cerebospinal fever.		Enteric ground of fevers.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
..	..	17	7·3	..	..	..	..	1	·4
..	..	133	5·3	..	..	..	..	1	·04
..	..	13	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·2	19	2·0	..	..	2	·2	2	·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·04	179	6·5	2	·1	..	..	25	·9
..	..	12	1·3	..	..	..	..	3	·3
..	..	44	4·0	..	..	..	..	7	·6
..	..	45	3·6	..	..	..	..	1	·1
2	·2	13	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	1·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	48	4·2	..	..	..	..	4	·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	111	5·8	..	..	..	..	9	·5
..	..	69	6·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	34	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	162	6·0	..	..	..	..	7	·3
..	..	35	4·2	..	..	..	..	2	·2
1	·1	132	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	26	1·4	..	..	2	·1	11	·6
10	·5	171	8·1	..	..	2	·1	11	·5
14	1·9	47	6·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·04	100	4·8	..	..	..	..	16	·8
..	..	33	3·9	..	..	..	..	2	·2
1	·1	56	3·8	..	..	1	·1	5	·3
..	..	20	4·7	..	..	..	..	1	·2

1	2	19		20		21	
No.	Towns.	Influenza.		Kala-Azar.		Malaria.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	Nadia District.						
61	Birnagar	..	..	..	..	13	5·6
62	Santipur	..	..	3	·1	18	·7
63	Chakdaha	..	..	..	..	10	2·5
64	Kushtia	..	..	1	·1	6	·6
65	Kumarkhali ..	..	..	1	·3	15	4·5
66	Merherpur ..	..	..	2	·3	87	14·0
	Murshidabad District.						
67	Berhampur	..	..	22	·8	24	·9
68	Murshidabad ..	..	..	2	·2	2	·2
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj	..	..	1	·1	15	1·4
70	Kandi ..	..	..	1	·1	2	·2
71	Jangipur	..	..	1	·1	1	·1
72	Dhulian	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore District.						
73	Jessore	..	..	13	1·2	26	2·3
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	1	·2	25	4·1
75	Maheshpur	..	..	3	·9	11	3·3
	Khulna District.						
76	Khulna	..	..	14	·7	10	·5
77	Satkhira ..	..	..	..	..	15	1·3
78	Debhatta ..	1	·2	..	..	1	·2
	Rajshahi District.						
79	Rajshahi	1	·04	3	·1	3	·1
80	Nator	..	..	3	·4	25	3·0
	Dinajpur District.						
81	Dinajpur	..	..	10	·5	5	·3
	Jalpaiguri District.						
82	Jalpaiguri	..	..	9	·5	29	1·5
	Darjeeling District.						
83	Darjeeling ..	1	·1	15	·7	12	·6
84	Kurseong	9	1·2	3	·4	3	·4
	Rangpur District.						
85	Rangpur	1	·04	13	·6	13	·6
86	Gaibandha	..	..	2	·2	3	·4
	Bogra District.						
87	Bogra	..	..	2	·1	4	·3
88	Sherpur ..	..	..	..	..	9	2·1

22 Measles.		23 Relapsing fever.		24 Typhus fever.		25 Other fevers.		26 Deaths from child birth.
Deaths.	Ra io.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1·3	1
1	·04	..	..	..	..	140	5·6	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1·8	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	7·1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·2	2
2	·1	..	..	..	..	200	7·3	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	116	12·2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2·9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	84	6·6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	106	10·9	1
2	·2	..	..	..	..	7	·6	2
..	..	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	109	5·7	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1·3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2·4	..
1	·04	..	..	11	·4	85	3·1	5
1	·1	..	..	..	..	6	·7	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2·0	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	2·9	5
1	·1	..	..	..	..	267	12·6	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	143	19·2	2
..	..	..	..	1	·04	40	1·9	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3·3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1·0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2·8	2

1	2	27		28		29	
No.	Towns.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	Nadia District.						
61	Birnagar	1	·4	..	..	6	2·6
62	Santipur	35	1·4	17	·7	30	1·2
63	Chakdaha	2	·5	..	..	5	1·3
64	Kushtia	3	·3	3	·3	7	·7
65	Kumarkhali	12	3·6	1	·3	4	1·2
66	Merherpur	1	·2	..	..	5	·8
	Murshidabad District.						
67	Berhampur	44	1·6	9	·3	57	2·1
68	Murshidabad	3	·3	5	·5	22	2·3
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj	5	·5	1	·1	6	·6
70	Kandi	9	·7	3	·2	1	·1
71	Jangipur	3	·2	4	·3	7	·5
72	Dhulian	1	·1	2	·2	4	·4
	Jessore District.						
73	Jessore	9	·8	5	·4	15	1·3
74	Kotchandpur	1	·2	..	..	2	·3
75	Maheshpur	2	·6	1	·3	3	·9
	Khulna District.						
76	Khulna	38	2·0	14	·7	14	·7
77	Satkhira	7	·6	6	·5	26	2·3
78	Debhatta	10	2·0	1	·2	6	1·2
	Rajshahi District.						
79	Rajshahi	24	·9	3	·1	23	·8
80	Nator	1	·1	..	..	16	1·9
	Dinajpur District.						
81	Dinajpur	20	1·0	..	..	22	1·2
	Jalpaiguri District.						
82	Jalpaiguri	14	·7	2	·1	30	1·6
	Darjeeling District.						
83	Darjeeling	11	·5	14	·7	41	1·9
84	Kurseong	11	1·5	18	2·4	19	2·6
	Rangpur District.						
85	Rangpur	17	·8	5	·2	24	1·2
86	Gaibandha	3	·4	..	..	3	·4
	Bogra District.						
87	Bogra	12	·8	2	·1	14	·9
88	Sherpur	4	·9	..	..	5	1·2

30		31		32		33			34
Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratoy diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	..	..	..	3	1·3	7	8	15	267·9
19	·8	..	..	19	·8	78	37	115	21·6
1	·3	..	..	1	·3	6	3	9	118·4
3	·3	..	..	2	·2	4	5	9	44·6
..	..	..	..	1	·3	4	10	14	241·4
..	..	..	..	3	·5	10	11	21	140·9
36	1·3	..	..	18	·7	42	53	95	149·8
..	..	..	..	5	·5	20	17	37	148·6
8	·7	1	·1	2	·2	3	4	7	38·9
3	·2	..	..	4	·3	10	8	18	82·6
2	·2	..	..	2	·2	7	13	20	44·7
4	·4	1	·1	..	..	23	7	30	95·2
3	·3	..	..	4	·4	6	6	12	46·5
1	·2	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	50·8
..	..	..	..	1	·3	1	..	1	26·3
5	·3	..	..	6	·3	30	29	59	109·7
..	..	..	..	9	·8	22	17	39	170·3
2	·4	..	..	3	·6	21	9	30	220·6
11	·4	1	·04	11	·4	45	29	74	81·9
8	1·0	..	..	6	·7	2	5	7	53·0
5	·3	..	..	4	·2	9	12	21	184·2
14	·7	..	..	16	·8	9	5	14	39·4
62	2·9	..	..	7	·3	46	43	89	114·8
40	5·4	..	..	5	·7	36	18	54	186·9
11	·5	3	·1	10	·5	28	9	37	85·5
3	·4	..	..	3	·4	9	7	16	74·4
5	·3	..	..	3	·2	14	6	20	93·9
3	·7	..	..	4	·9	8	5	13	109·2

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Towns.	Anthrax.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Beri-Beri.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS.						
	Pabna District.						
89	Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Sirajganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Malda District.						
91	English Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Old Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dacca District.						
94	Dacca	..	..	..	..	2	·01
95	Narayanganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mymensingh District.						
96	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Muktagacha	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Gouripur	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Netrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Jamalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kishorganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Bajitpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Tangail	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur District.						
105	Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Rajbari	..	..	..	..	2	·3
107	Madaripur	..	..	..	..	1	·04
	Bakarganj District.						
108	Barisal	..	..	..	..	3	·1
109	Jhalakati	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Nalchiti	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Pirojpur	..	..	..	..	1	·1
112	Patuakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Bhola	..	..	..	..	..	..

6		7		8		9		10	
Cancer.		Chicken-pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic dropsy.		Leprosy.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
..	..	..	..	1	·04	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·03	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	·2	..	..	4	·03	..	..	3	·02
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·03	..	..	4	·1	..	..	..	..
2	·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	·3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	·2	..	..	3	·1	..	..	1	·03
1	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	·2	..	..	..	..

1	2	11		12		13	
No.	Towns.	Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.		Tuberculosis of meninges.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS. Pabna District.						
89	Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Sirajganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Malda District.						
91	English Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Old Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dacca District.						
94	Dacca	..	..	2	·01	..	..
95	Narayanganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mymensingh District.						
96	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Muktagacha	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Gouripur	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Netrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Jamalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kishorganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Bajitpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Tangail	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur District.						
105	Faridpur	..	..	1	·1	..	..
106	Rajbari	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Madaripur	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bakarganj District.						
108	Parisal	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Jhalakati	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Nalchiti	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Pirojpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Patuakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Bhola	..	..	..	..	..	..

14		15		16		17		18	
Other tuercular-diseases.		Other causes.		Blackwater fever.		Cerebospinal fever.		Enteric ground of fevers.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
..	..	40	1·8	..	..	..	..	2	·1
..	..	71	2·2	..	..	..	..	13	·4
..	..	23	1·4	..	..	..	..	1	·1
..	..	19	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	78	4·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	·5	1,452	10·5	..	..	2	·01	69	·5
1	·03	401	11·7	..	..	1	·03	7	·2
..	..	104	3·4	1	·03	1	·03	11	·4
..	..	33	5·4	..	..	..	..	1	·2
..	..	11	1·7	..	..	..	..	1	·2
..	..	55	5·0	..	..	..	..	1	·1
..	..	124	5·4	..	..	..	..	6	·3
..	..	115	5·9	..	..	..	..	3	·2
..	..	51	3·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	35	3·0	..	..	..		2	·2
..	..	68	4·2	..	..	..	..	5	·3
..	..	37	2·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	41	5·8	1	·1	..	..	..	..
..	..	81	3·0	..	..	..	..	3	·1
..	..	85	2·4	..	..	..	..	26	·7
..	..	32	4·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1·0	..	..	..	..	1	·5
..	..	49	4·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	54	8·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	19		20		21	
No.	Towns.	Influenza.		Kala-Azar.		Malaria.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS.						
	Pabna District.						
89	Pabna	..	..	3	·1	3	·1
90	Sirajganj	..	..	8	·2	2	·1
	Malda District.						
91	English Bazar ..	..	..	3	·2	4	·2
92	Old Malda ..	..	..	3	1·1	7	2·5
93	Nawabganj	..	..	1	·1	2	·1
	Dacca District.						
94	Dacca	1	·01	88	·6	18	·1
95	Narayanganj	..	..	.. 3	·1	9	·3
	Mymensingh District.						
96	Mymensingh	..	..	7	·2	2	·1
97	Muktagacha	..	..	..	..	3	·5
98	Gouripur	..	..	1	·2	13	2·1
99	Netrakona	..	..	..	..	63	5·7
100	Jamalpur	..	..	4	·2	5	·2
101	Sherpur	..	..	7	·4	19	1·0
102	Kishorganj	..	..	1	·1	14	·9
103	Bajitpur	..	..	3	·3	8	·7
104	Tangail	..	..	3	·2	6	·4
	Faridpur District.						
105	Faridpur	1	·1	5	·3	75	4·8
106	Rajbari	..	..	5	·7	7	1·0
107	Madaripur	1	·04	3	·1	..	..
	Bakarganj District.						
108	Barisal	3	·1	14	·4	9	·8
109	Jhalakati	..	..	2	·3	1	·2
110	Nalchiti	..	..	..	..	1	·5
111	Pirojpur	..	..	1	·1	..	..
112	Patuakhali	..	..	2	·3	..	..
113	Bhola	1	·2	2	·4	..	..

22 Measles.		23 Relapsing fever.		24 Typhus fever.		25 Other fevers.		26 Deaths from child birth.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	62	2·8	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	248	7·6	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	46	2·7	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4·0	..
..	..	..	..	..		90	5·7	2
17	·1	..	..	46	·3	170	1·2	57
11	·3	..	..	..	..	236	6·9	14
2	·1	..	..	..	..	186	6·1	5
1	·2	..	..	1	·2	19	3·1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2·0	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	121	5·2	12
8	·4	..	..	..	..	79	4·0	9
1	·1	..	..	..	..	63	4·1	7
2	·2	..	..	1	·1	16	1·4	4
1	·1	..	..	..	..	51	3·2	2
4	·3	..	..	9	·6	17	1·1	6
..	..	..	..	2	·3	66	9·3	3
10	·4	..	..	..	..	59	2·2	2
5	·1	..	..	..	..	221	6·2	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1·2	1
..	..	..	..	1	·5	6	3·1	1
..	..	..	..	1	·1	24	2·2	1
..	..	..	..	2	·3	14	2·2	..
..	...	..	..	..	..	6	1·1	1

1	2	27		28		29	
No.	Towns.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	Pabna District.						
89	Pabna	5	·2	6	·3	7	·3
90	Sirajganj	19	·6	15	·5	26	·8
	Malda District.						
91	English Bazar ..	6	·4	5	·3	10	·6
92	Old Malda ..	8	2·9	7	2·5	4	1·4
93	Nawabganj	1	·1	4	·3	12	·8
	Dacca District.						
94	Dacca	213	1·5	103	·7	498	3·6
95	Narayanganj	34	1·0	12	·4	21	·6
	Mymensingh District.						
96	Mymensingh	20	·7	13	·4	14	·5
97	Muktagacha	1	·2	..	..	4	·7
98	Gouripur	9	1·4	4	·6	3	·5
99	Netrakona	6	·5	4	·4	3	·3
100	Jamalpur	7	·3	5	·2	10	·4
101	Sherpur	15	·8	18	·9	21	1·1
102	Kishorganj	12	·8	3	·2	..	..
103	Bajitpur	5	·4	5	·4	3	·3
104	Tangail	15	·9	9	·6	13	·8
	Faridpur District.						
105	Faridpur	9	·6	7	·5	25	1·6
106	Rajbari	12	1·7	10	1·4	20	2·8
107	Madaripur	16	·6	5	·2	5	·2
	Bakarganj District.						
108	Barisal	64	1·8	5	·1	39	1·1
109	Jhalakati	7	1·1	1	·2	4	·6
110	Nalchiti	5	2·6	1	·5	2	1·0
111	Pirojpur	3	·3	1	·1	2	·2
112	Patuakhali	4	·6	..	..	4	·6
113	Bhola	5	·9	3	·5	8	1·4

30		31		32		33			34
Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
5	·2	..	..	3	·1	9	6	15	57·3
11	·3	..	..	13	·4	60	47	107	188·4
1	·1	..	..	4	·2	8	5	13	39·9
2	·7	..	..	11	4·0	8	7	15	182·9
1	·1	..	..	1	·1	26	25	51	93·8
74	·5	..	..	413	3·0	547	452	999	176·3
6	·2	..	..	11	·3	141	122	263	197·3
17	·6	4	·1	15	·5	43	36	79	259·9
3	·5	2	·3	1	·2	13	7	20	128·2
..	..	..	..	3	·5	3	5	8	210·5
3	·3	..	..	1	·1	23	15	38	191·9
3	·1	..	..	1	·04	47	39	86	139·2
8	·4	..	..	3	·2	51	23	74	109·1
4	·3	..	..	3	·2	33	21	54	158·8
2	·2	1	·1	1	·1	9	6	15	70·8
4	·2	..	..	8	·5	21	17	38	93·1
3	·2	..	..	4	·3	19	25	44	215·7
2	·3	1	·1	1	·1	31	27	58	322·2
2	·1	..	..	..	..	8	13	21	48·8
9	·3	4	·1	10	·3	77	82	159	184·5
..	..	..	..	1	·2	7	5	12	101·7
..	..	..	..	2	1·0	2	3	5	172·4
1	·1	..	..	1	·1	11	12	23	81·9
1	·2	..	..	..	..	15	11	26	194·0
..	..	..	..	5	·9	8	7	15	130·4

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Towns.	Anthrax.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Beri-Beri.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	Chittagong District.						
114	Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Cox's Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali District.						
116	Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tippera District.						
117	Comilla	..	..	..	..	1	·03
118	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Chandpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Towns ..	..	..	..	..	90	·03
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	**18**	**·0004**	**439**	**·01**	**830**	**·02**

6		7		8		9		10	
Cancer.		Chicken-pox.		Diphtheria.		Epidemic dropsy.		Leprosy.	
Deaths	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
8	·2	..	..	2	·04	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	·1	..	..	3	·2	..	..	..	..
393	·1	38	·01	147	·04	196	·1	31	·01
853	**·02**	**551**	**·01**	**704**	**·01**	**506**	**·01**	**1,304**	**·03**

1	2	11		12		13	
No.	Towns.	Mumps.		Tuberculosis of joints.		Tuberculosis of meninges.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	Chittagong District.						
114	Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Cox's Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali District.						
116	Noakhali	1	·1	..	..	..	..
	Tippera District.						
117	Comilla	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Chandpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Towns ..	2	·001	8	·002	..	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	**100**	**·002**	**282**	**·01**	**56**	**·001**

14		15		16		17		18	
Other tubercular diseases.		Other causes.		Blackwater fever.		Crebrospinal fever.		Enteric group of fevers.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
..	..	485	9·1	..	..	..	..	39	·7
..	..	36	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	61	4·7	..	..	..	..	1	·1
3	·1	107	3·4	..	..	..	..	3	·1
4	·2	176	6·6	..	..	..	..	9	·3
..	..	40	2·4	..	..	..	..	3	·2
355	·1	26,202	7·5	7	·002	315	·1	1,950	·6
1,104	**·02**	**192,455**	**3·9**	**207**	**·004**	**1,378**	**·03**	**7,875**	**·2**

1	2	19		20		21	
No.	Towns.	Influenza.		Kala-azar.		Malaria.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	Chittagong District.						
114	Chittagong	2	·04	27	·5	14	·3
115	Cox's Bazar	..	..	3	·6	..	..
	Noakhali District.						
116	Noakhali	..	..	1	·1	..	..
	Tippera District.						
117	Comilla	..	..	4	·1	2	·1
118	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	6	·2	4	·2
119	Chandpur	..	..	3	·2	3	·2
	Total of Towns ..	384	·1	566	·2	1,967	·6
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	**2,127**	**·04**	**15,453**	**·3**	**369,448**	**7·4**

22		23		24		25		26
Measles.		Relapsing fever.		Typhus fever.		Other fevers.		Deaths from child births.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	
6	·1	..	..	..	..	239	4·5	15
..	..	..	..	2	·4	15	3·0	..
1	·1	..	..	..	..	28	2·1	4
2	·1	..	..	..	..	28	·9	6
8	·3	..	..	..	..	84	3·2	4
1	·1	..	..	..	..	54	3·2	2
475	·1	..	..	89	·03	8,019	2·3	692
5,789	**·1**	**2**	**·00004**	**5,183**	**·1**	**310,054**	**6·2**	**16,133**

1	2	27		28		29	
No.	Towns.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—Towns.						
	Chittagong District.						
114	Chittagong	76	1·4	11	·2	44	·8
115	Cox's Bazar	1	·2	..	..	3	·6
	Noakhali District.						
116	Noakhali	31	2·4	4	·3	6	·5
	Tippera District.						
117	Comilla	14	·4	4	·1	5	·2
118	Brahmanbaria ..	41	1·5	21	·8	7	·3
119	Chandpur	21	1·2	3	·2	1	·1
	Total of Towns ..	4,199	1·2	2,872	·8	5,028	1·4
	Total for the Bengal Presidency.	**24,730**	**·5**	**20,692**	**·4**	**44,967**	**·9**

30		31		32		33			34
Tuberculosis of lungs.		Whooping cough.		Other respiratory diseases.		Deaths under one year.			Infant mortality rate.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
13	·2	2	·04	28	·5	144	107	251	142·7
1	·2	..	..	15	3·0	3	2	5	56·2
..	..	..	..	2	·2	14	12	26	92·9
2	·1	..	..	1	·03	27	9	36	100·8
..	..	1	·04	4	·2	42	42	84	101·0
2	·1	1	·1	5	·3	16	7	23	117·3
4,425	1·3	79	·02	7,455	2·1	8,298	6,535	14,833	168·3
12,363	**·2**	**1,837**	**·04**	**26,036**	**·5**	**146,259**	**121,635**	**267,394**	**159·3**

Annual Form No. VII.—Deaths registered from CHOLERA in the

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	23	2,637	223
2	Birbhum	15	12	2,403	59
3	Bankura	22	20	3,479	114
4	Midnapur	39	31	10,590	283
5	Hooghly	28	25	2,190	209
6	Howrah	13	12	1,113	559
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	58	3,293	1,773
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	12	2,410	41
10	Murshidabad	26	19	1,835	125
11	Jessore	26	24	3,596	642
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	1,312
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	18	4,400	62
14	Dinajpur	31	9	6,578	20
15	Jalpaiguri	19	3	769	3
16	Darjeeling	14	..	533	..
17	Rangpur	32	5	4,074	13
18	Bogra	15	2	2,414	2
19	Pabna	19	16	2,448	106
20	Malda	18	13	2,326	41
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	516
22	Mymensingh	59	52	8,326	317
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	659
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	1,205
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	17	1,055	84
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	244
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	739
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**713**	**536**	**86,361**	**8,352**

districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1940.

5							
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
26	18	32	59	43	18	24	17
6	19	20	4	7	4	8	1
1	8	13	17	22	7	11	32
93	96	55	28	11	19	31	22
27	30	34	57	17	16	13	11
71	59	103	124	122	85	30	13
379	293	298	345	120	42	54	31
36	36	55	58	72	83	18	14
1	2	14	69	2	1	..	2
25	5	5	4	1	1	7	9
220	31	35	86	18	8	24	20
50	77	131	88	87	58	130	104
40	9	1	34	2	3	5	6
5	7	..	..	3	7	7	..
..	..	4	1	12	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	2	3	1	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	9	36	71	14	..	3	1
52	6	21	1	3	..	..	..
120	59	274	282	155	31	16	15
40	34	90	220	162	19	5	1
150	65	227	474	109	10	12	8
572	368	808	681	274	59	23	11
6	11	8	21	62	14	4	1
57	19	23	133	59	28	20	59
122	90	348	416	112	26	6	3
2,135	**1,351**	**2,635**	**3,275**	**1,492**	**544**	**451**	**381**

1	2	3			
No.	Districts.	September.	October	November	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	11	5	7	1
2	Birbhum	..	1	4	50
3	Bankura	6	2	..	1
4	Midnapur	13	40	21	82
5	Hooghly	19	7	12	26
6	Howrah	16	37	50	110
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	62	91	223	640
8	Calcutta	13	27	84	92
9	Nadia	..	..	2	1
10	Murshidabad	9	2	44	93
11	Jessore	2	..	105	387
12	Khulna	180	447	805	1,212
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	1	1	1	..
14	Dinajpur	6	..	15	4
15	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	1
16	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur	..	..	..	5
18	Bogra	..	..	..	..
19	Pabna	..	..	1	..
20	Malda	5	2	9	83
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	12	14	14	42
22	Mymensingh	6	9	13	35
23	Faridpur	10	3	90	464
24	Bakarganj	18	47	549	2,194
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	4	1	1	16
26	Noakhali	27	16	20	80
27	Tippera	4	15	37	562
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	424	767	2,107	6,181

4			5			6
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per, 1,000 during previous five years.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
126	135	261	·2	·2	·2	·7
55	69	124	·1	·1	·1	·6
63	57	120	·1	·1	·1	·5
239	272	511	·2	·2	·2	·6
136	133	269	·2	·3	·2	·7
410	410	820	·7	·8	·8	1·8
1,317	1,261	2,578	·9	1·0	·9	1·7
398	190	588	·5	·5	·5	·9
46	48	94	·1	·1	·1	·8
98	107	205	·1	·2	·2	·6
495	441	936	·6	·6	·6	1·3
1,851	1,518	3,369	2·2	2·0	2·1	1·2
61	42	103	·1	·1	·1	·5
29	25	54	·03	·03	·03	·1
17	5	22	·03	·01	·02	·2
..	..	..	..	..	...	—
10	9	19	·01	·01	·01	·4
2	4	6	·003	·01	·01	·4
93	64	157	·1	·1	·1	1·9
88	94	182	·2	·2	·2	·5
637	397	1,034	·4	·2	·3	1·7
352	282	634	·1	·1	·1	1·0
924	698	1,622	·8	·6	·7	2·0
2,965	2,639	5,604	2·0	1·8	1·9	2·0
93	56	149	·1	·1	·1	·7
304	237	541	·4	·3	·3	1·3
950	791	1,741	·6	·5	·6	1·3
11,759	9,984	21,743	·5	·4	·4	1·1

Annual Form No. VIII.—Deaths registered from SMALL-POX in the

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	24	2,637	167
2	Birbhum	15	13	2,403	51
3	Bankura	22	12	3,479	12
4	Midnapore	39	20	10,590	83
5	Hooghly	28	24	2,190	213
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	259
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	47	3,293	336
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	27	2,410	130
10	Murshidabad	26	9	1,835	13
11	Jessore	26	13	3,596	13
12	Khulna	25	9	2,152	6
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	4	4,400	6
14	Dinajpur	31	9	6,578	21
15	Jalpaiguri	19	8	769	6
16	Darjeeling	14	1	533	1
17	Rangpur	32	19	4,074	53
18	Bogra	15	2	2,414	2
19	Pabna	19	10	2,448	46
20	Malda	18	4	2,326	7
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	33	5,252	247
22	Mymensingh	59	33	8,326	177
23	Faridpur	28	20	3,634	46
24	Bakarganj	39	9	2,974	29
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	6	1,055	17
26	Noakhali	15	6	1,699	31
27	Tippera	23	9	4,180	11
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**713**	**385**	**86,361**	**1,984**

districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1940.

5							
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
3	22	38	43	62	31	12	7
3	5	4	16	24	3	..	..
3	2	4	13	18	12	7	2
4	35	29	22	17	7	4	5
28	32	39	32	29	19	13	8
84	127	136	118	83	59	45	17
214	166	129	114	84	22	24	15
59	97	184	177	133	115	61	45
28	66	51	75	51	28	10	7
..	1	9	6	4	2	3	..
..	1	4	8	12	8	3	2
8	2	10	14	2	2	2	3
..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	4	18	11	5	1	..	..
..	..	9	5	7	3	4	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4	9	12	25	28	..	2
2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
3	6	7	11	11	7	..	8
..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..
38	41	33	106	110	84	77	44
11	14	36	51	39	33	13	8
2	12	6	16	15	14	9	..
1	3	3	3	4	1	1	..
..	18	6	8	5	..	1	..
3	7	2	11	12	8	5	..
1	1	4	3	2	4	4	1
508	**670**	**770**	**879**	**761**	**491**	**298**	**173**

1	2	5			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	2	3	3	7
2	Birbhum	1	2	2	3
3	Bankura	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapur	..	2	1	8
5	Hooghly	3	3	3	12
6	Howrah	6	9	7	21
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	29	16	49	242
8	Calcutta	21	15	56	135
9	Nadia	1	..	..	3
10	Murshidabad	1	1	..	4
11	Jessore	9	9	25	..
12	Khulna	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	..	1	..	1
14	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..
15	Jalpaiguri	2	..	..	..
16	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur	9	2	10	17
18	Bogra	..	..	..	..
19	Pabna	..	1	..	..
20	Malda	..	1	2	..
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	40	29	49	105
22	Mymensingh	4	5	8	10
23	Faridpur	..	..	6	3
24	Bakarganj	..	..	2	13
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	1	..	..	4
26	Noakhali	..	..	1	1
27	Tippera	2	8	1	1
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**131**	**107**	**225**	**590**

6			7		8			9
Total.			Number of deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Under one year.	One year and under ten years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
115	118	233	5	16	·1	·2	·2	·2
31	32	63	..	1	·1	·1	·1	·4
29	32	61	35	23	·1	·1	·1	·4
75	59	134	11	33	·1	·04	·1	·1
95	126	221	1	5	·2	·2	·2	1·
367	345	712	..	..	·6	·7	·7	1·
551	553	1,104	74	344	·4	·4	·4	·4
614	484	1,098	202	49	·8	1·3	1·0	1·4
171	149	320	1	3	·2	·2	·2	·3
21	10	31	1	6	·03	·01	·02	1·4
46	35	81	..	..	·1	·04	·1	·1
31	12	43	..	..	·04	·02	·03	·02
4	2	6	..	..	·01	·003	·004	·3
20	19	39	..	..	·02	·02	·02	·4
24	10	34	..	1	·04	·02	·03	·02
..	1	1	..	..	..	·01	·003	·03
61	70	131	6	7	·04	·1	·1	·2
4	2	6	..	..	·01	·004	·01	·1
24	30	54	..	..	·03	·04	·04	·6
6	3	9	..	..	·01	·01	·01	·5
391	365	756	83	299	·2	·2	·2	·8
105	127	232	19	62	·04	·1	·04	·2
52	31	83	3	7	·04	·03	·04	·2
20	11	31	..	..	·01	·01	·01	·04
16	27	43	..	..	·02	·03	·02	·8
23	27	50	2	6	·03	·03	·03	·3
20	12	32	4	5	·01	·01	·01	·2
2,916	**2,692**	**5,608**	**447**	**867**	·1	·1	·1	·4

Annual Form No. IX.—Deaths registered from FEVERS in the

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fever were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	29	2,637	3,158
2	Birbhum	15	15	2,403	2,366
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	3,451
4	Midnapur	39	39	10,590	10,588
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	2,190
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	1,086
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	63	3,293	3,293
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	34	2,410	2,410
10	Murshidabad	26	26	1,835	1,435
11	Jessore	26	26	3,596	3,596
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	2,152
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	24	4,400	4,400
14	Dinajpur	31	31	6,578	5,208
15	Jalpaiguri	19	19	769	769
16	Darjeeling	14	14	533	532
17	Rangpur	32	32	4,074	3,138
18	Bogra	15	15	2,414	2,065
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	2,409
20	Malda	18	18	2,326	2,277
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	4,912
22	Mymensingh	59	59	8,326	8,326
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	3,233
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	2,608
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	22	1,055	870
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	1,388
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	1,480
	Total for Bengal Presidency ..	**713**	**713**	**86,261**	79,341

districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1940.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1,923	1,649	1,701	1,713	1,426	1,341	1,366	1,733
1,473	1,348	1,465	1,409	1,110	1,043	1,007	1,289
1,194	1,140	1,242	1,158	1,002	903	964	1,226
2,792	2,649	2,423	2,310	1,895	1,668	1,868	2,097
735	662	613	653	665	460	552	648
346	285	346	319	303	258	252	315
2,109	1,670	1,768	1,547	1,346	1,332	1,510	1,638
271	251	286	359	303	209	280	304
2,054	1,662	1,794	2,235	1,646	1,438	1,453	1,748
1,654	1,465	1,628	1,751	1,483	1,142	1,172	1,601
2,622	1,759	1,851	2,080	1,958	1,605	1,774	2,421
1,317	1,062	1,022	1,277	1,193	1,188	1,395	1,678
2,289	1,884	1,867	2,184	1,989	1,856	1,838	2,184
2,161	2,206	1,861	2,006	1,924	1,727	1,848	2,984
1,345	1,119	1,185	1,174	1,372	1,242	1,169	1,426
418	381	432	485	526	500	459	453
4,686	3,461	3,737	3,748	3,710	3,368	3,553	4,562
1,320	1,151	1,088	1,208	1,241	944	867	333
1,930	1,422	1,667	2,402	1,793	1,230	1,362	1,509
1,643	1,178	1,048	1,142	1,418	515	844	1,802
3,319	2,755	3,333	4,698	3,584	2,732	2,546	2,389
7,308	5,312	5,440	7,262	7,126	6,619	7,143	7,416
2,967	2,003	2,678	3,725	3,173	2,337	2,443	2,619
3,475	2,478	2,583	2,708	2,339	2,058	2,244	2,055
3,585	2,850	2,652	2,689	3,278	3,694	3,357	2,750
1,990	1,637	1,518	1,880	2,103	1,881	1,792	1,660
3,009	2,178	2,522	2,908	2,579	2,327	2,564	2.516
59,935	**47,617**	**49,750**	**57,030**	**52,486**	**45,617**	**47,622**	**53,356**

No. (1)	Districts. (2)	September. (5)	October.	Novmeber.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	1,967	2,093	3,037	3,446
2	Birbhum	1,164	1,292	1,720	2,090
3	Bankura	1,184	1,324	1,640	1,663
4	Midnapur	2,246	2,776	3,251	3,591
5	Hooghly	815	845	943	1,137
6	Howrah	322	340	356	364
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	1,812	1,848	2,280	2,746
8	Calcutta	267	358	271	243
9	Nadia	2,406	3,767	6,179	7,375
10	Murshidabad	1,638	2,244	3,058	3,364
11	Jessore	2,968	3,932	5,193	7,375
12	Khulna	1,537	1,911	1,921	2,700
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	2,461	2,967	3,927	4,902
14	Dinajpur	2,699	1,753	1,873	1,719
15	Jalpaiguri	1,421	1,413	1,583	1,520
16	Darjeeling	467	492	427	404
17	Rangpur	4,416	4,300	6,212	6,090
18	Bogra	1,526	1,436	1,980	2,732
19	Pabna	1,756	2,398	4,037	6,528
20	Malda	1,099	980	1,140	2,084
	Dacca Division.				
1	Dacca	2,339	2,884	3,687	4,297
22	Mymensingh	6,703	7,349	8,884	10,879
23	Faripur	2,847	3,205	4,888	7,386
24	Bakarganj	2,599	3,062	5,246	6,446
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	2,730	2,569	2,791	4,229
26	Noakhali	1,512	1,846	2,592	3,968
27	Tippera	2,429	2,922	3,750	4,323
	Total for the Bengal Presidency ..	**55,330**	**62,306**	**82,866**	**1,03,601**

6			7			8
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			Mean Ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
11,580	11,815	23,395	14·2	15·5	14·9	13·5
8,227	8,183	16,410	17·4	17·2	17·3	20·0
7,342	7,298	14,640	13·2	13·2	13·2	12·3
14,547	15,019	29,566	10·3	10·9	10·6	12·7
4,210	4,518	8,728	7·1	8·7	7·8	10·2
1,947	1,859	3,806	3·3	3·7	3·5	4·6
11,177	10,429	21,606	7·5	8·2	7·8	10·0
2,001	1,401	3,402	2·6	3·9	3·0	2·7
16,775	16,982	33,757	21·3	22·9	22·1	18·5
11,314	10,886	22,200	16·6	15·8	16·2	13·7
17,864	17,674	35,538	20·5	22·1	21·3	17·3
9,362	8,839	18,201	11·0	11·4	11·2	11·0
15,280	15,068	30,348	21·2	22·6	21·9	21·9
13,087	11,674	24,761	14·2	14·0	14·1	21·5
8,253	7,716	15,969	15·5	17·2	16·2	18·2
2,885	2,559	5,444	17·0	17·1	17·0	19·0
26,956	24,887	51,843	19·9	20·1	20·0	23·1
8,406	8,420	16,826	14·5	15·3	14·9	16·5
13,987	14,048	28,035	18·9	19·9	19·4	17·2
7,143	6,750	13,893	13·5	12·8	13·2	15·3
20,051	18,512	38,563	11·5	11·0	11·2	12·3
44,921	42,520	87,441	16·8	17·3	17·0	15·5
20,688	19,583	40,271	17·2	16·9	17·1	15·7
19,298	17,995	37,293	12·8	12·5	12·7	12·9
18,811	18,363	37,174	21·5	19·9	20·7	20·5
12,062	12,317	24,379	14·0	14·5	14·3	14·5
17,253	16,774	34,027	10·8	11·1	10·9	11·1
365,427	352,089	717,516	14·1	14·7	14·4	14·8

Annual Form No. X.—Deaths registered from DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	29	2,637	1,368
2	Birbhum	15	15	2,403	290
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	1,251
4	Midnapore	39	39	10,590	1,968
5	Hooghly	28	27	2,190	1,283
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	1,010
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	62	3,293	1,061
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	34	2,410	437
10	Murshidabad	26	24	1,835	112
11	Jessore	26	26	3,596	382
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	584
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	24	4,400	369
14	Dinajpur	31	30	6,578	782
15	Jalpaiguri	19	19	769	702
16	Darjeeling	14	14	533	191
17	Rangpur	32	32	4,074	796
18	Bogra	15	15	2,414	256
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	409
20	Malda	18	13	2,326	24
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	1,636
22	Mymensingh	59	59	8,326	1,269
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	885
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	733
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	22	1,055	357
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	692
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	610
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**713**	**703**	**86,361**	**19,458**

in the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1940.

5							
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
157	142	172	132	123	94	97	133
35	25	56	44	27	19	43	36
125	117	136	139	83	83	131	190
354	301	265	234	213	185	179	236
174	139	151	162	124	112	129	159
313	235	220	204	164	153	189	226
243	165	143	132	160	122	144	176
280	229	253	270	253	140	278	252
38	18	55	242	112	40	39	45
36	22	31	19	15	18	30	37
32	28	39	66	38	19	44	54
74	55	51	47	71	49	60	80
29	22	23	93	45	33	47	31
55	78	95	70	90	39	87	116
120	121	117	154	137	108	125	142
24	26	44	56	72	172	97	76
116	32	89	195	150	107	76	84
33	24	34	48	34	19	134	116
28	17	95	288	134	48	29	33
33	12	4	8	28	7	7	10
330	253	454	728	477	284	312	290
164	106	162	445	345	146	126	111
152	132	229	371	204	141	203	203
313	230	238	236	189	145	159	181
161	101	46	134	208	158	142	143
150	102	116	197	182	142	109	113
354	302	328	527	392	244	213	245
3,923	**3,034**	**3,646**	**5,241**	**4,070**	**2,827**	**3,229**	**3,518**

1	2	5			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	142	127	129	155
2	Birbhum	29	20	33	42
3	Bankura	111	123	113	117
4	Midnapur	254	258	259	342
5	Hooghly	165	127	166	186
6	Hooghly	225	250	266	291
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	232	232	236	307
8	Calcutta	178	199	218	266
9	Nadia	38	37	67	67
10	Murshidabad	32	36	43	38
11	Jessore	27	41	55	68
12	Khulna	77	126	152	253
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	35	25	41	44
14	Dinajpur	78	315	84	121
15	Jalpaiguri	149	152	120	95
16	Darjeeling	65	35	40	36
17	Rangpur	79	95	92	91
18	Bogra	40	29	38	46
19	Pabna	24	29	40	67
20	Malda	2	9	16	24
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	296	394	427	405
22	Mymensingh	139	152	209	171
23	Faridpur	197	208	222	259
24	Bakarganj	184	181	328	421
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	95	94	121	181
26	Noakhali	106	107	155	220
27	Tippera	237	328	483	503
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**3,236**	**3,729**	**4,153**	**4,816**

6			7			8
Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
810	793	1,603	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·1
211	198	409	·5	·4	·4	·6
781	687	1,468	1·4	1·2	1·3	1·8
1,663	1,417	3,080	1·2	1·0	1·1	1·6
890	904	1,794	1·5	1·7	1·6	2·3
1,351	1,385	2,736	2·3	2·8	2·5	3·4
1,172	1,120	2,292	·8	·9	·8	1·0
1,489	1,327	2,816	1·9	3·7	2·5	1·9
423	375	798	·5	·5	·5	·5
211	146	357	·3	·2	·3	·3
306	205	511	·4	·3	·3	·3
605	490	1,095	·7	·6	·7	·5
281	187	468	·4	·3	·3	·4
707	521	1,228	·8	·6	·7	·7
789	751	1,540	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·7
399	344	743	2·4	2·3	2·3	3·3
699	507	1,206	·5	·4	·5	·9
326	269	595	·6	·5	·5	·6
487	345	832	·7	·5	·6	·7
87	73	160	·2	·1	·2	·2
2,481	2,169	4,650	1·4	1·3	1·4	1·8
1,198	1,078	2,276	·5	·4	·4	·7
1,369	1,152	2,521	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·3
1,591	1,214	2,805	1·1	·9	1·0	1·2
837	747	1,584	1·0	·8	·9	·9
922	777	1,699	1·1	·9	1·0	1·3
2,207	1,949	4,156	1·4	1·3	1·3	1·7
24,292	**21,130**	**45,422**	**·9**	**·9**	**·9**	**1·2**

Annual Form No. XI.—Deaths registered from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	29	2,637	1,546
2	Birbhum	15	15	2,403	638
3	Bankura	22	22	3,479	516
4	Midnapur	39	39	10,590	2,684
5	Hooghly	28	28	2,190	1,383
6	Howrah	13	13	1,113	802
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	63	3,293	1,146
8	Calcutta	1	1	1	1
9	Nadia	34	34	2,410	1,159
10	Murshidabad	26	26	1,835	163
11	Jessore	26	26	3,596	527
12	Khulna	25	25	2,152	735
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	24	4,400	551
14	Dinajpur	31	31	6,578	1,305
15	Jalpaiguri	19	19	769	722
16	Darjeeling	14	14	533	96
17	Rangpur	32	32	4,074	978
18	Bogra	15	15	2,414	372
19	Pabna	19	19	2,448	670
20	Malda	18	18	2,326	28
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	34	5,252	1,223
22	Mymensingh	59	59	8,326	1,320
23	Faridpur	28	28	3,634	772
24	Bakarganj	39	39	2,974	981
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	22	1,055	141
26	Noakhali	15	15	1,699	337
27	Tippera	23	23	4,180	801
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**713**	**713**	**86,361**	**21,597**

the districts of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1940.

5							
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
433	370	394	318	280	277	219	256
135	112	143	99	103	91	122	122
229	254	270	250	195	159	154	156
518	690	580	509	393	336	320	289
372	371	332	293	281	255	226	262
407	357	303	299	286	260	265	274
511	425	356	344	365	268	326	341
1,124	928	866	931	780	728	708	651
223	150	162	165	157	120	102	109
62	76	84	78	65	65	68	51
168	141	145	124	132	101	84	119
144	170	160	148	126	102	128	145
135	152	77	131	107	98	66	58
403	486	370	276	377	308	296	513
499	480	451	465	449	293	305	370
80	98	80	87	110	89	101	93
340	310	317	335	290	259	228	238
123	168	90	102	55	44	119	129
163	148	117	144	126	74	94	98
21	32	25	24	43	10	9	21
450	387	407	483	339	384	301	273
364	330	295	371	318	247	219	247
341	282	342	432	303	235	243	242
1,001	675	663	702	570	468	444	359
197	147	156	155	139	141	133	122
155	154	139	149	161	116	156	130
223	177	161	167	146	134	167	142
8,821	**8,070**	**7,485**	**7,581**	**6,696**	**5,662**	**5,603**	**5,810**

1	2	5			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	273	296	337	418
2	Birbhum	90	128	119	161
3	Bankura	143	159	198	253
4	Midnapur	300	414	433	591
5	Hooghly	254	293	297	390
6	Howrah	189	271	358	383
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	380	466	487	567
8	Calcutta	685	767	721	912
9	Nadia	96	125	154	214
10	Murshidabad	57	53	61	86
11	Jessore	103	105	151	193
12	Khulna	120	176	184	306
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	75	108	143	166
14	Dinajpur	380	289	315	412
15	Jalpaiguri	408	436	430	475
16	Darjeeling	104	65	78	76
17	Rangpur	261	309	364	426
18	Bogra	102	107	152	199
19	Pabna	77	117	114	144
20	Malda	22	15	37	19
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	300	360	392	385
22	Mymensingh	288	298	298	364
23	Faridpur	292	288	418	473
24	Bakarganj	423	524	854	1,217
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong ..	122	104	104	212
26	Noakhali ..	106	134	181	279
27	Tippera	140	134	189	245
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**5,799**	**6,541**	**7,569**	**9,566**

6 Total.			7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			8
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
2,606	1,265	3,871	3·2	1·7	2·5	2·5
920	505	1,425	2·0	1·1	1·5	1·9
1,586	834	2,420	2·9	1·5	2·2	2·5
3,522	1,851	5,373	2·5	1·3	1·9	2·2
2,349	1,277	3,626	4·0	2·5	3·3	4·0
2,227	1,434	3,661	3·7	2·9	3·3	3·9
3,189	1,647	4,836	2·1	1·3	1·7	1·8
5,658	4,143	9,801	7·3	11·4	8·6	6·7
1,324	453	1,777	1·7	·6	1·2	1·5
574	232	806	·8	·3	·6	·6
1,153	413	1,566	1·3	·5	·9	1·2
1,217	692	1,909	1·4	·9	1·2	1·0
914	402	1,316	1·3	·6	·9	1·0
2,667	1,785	4,425	2·9	2·1	2·5	2·7
3,018	2,043	5,061	5·7	4·5	5·2	5·4
562	499	1,061	3·3	3·3	3·3	3·9
2,449	1,228	3,677	1·8	1·0	1·4	1·5
881	509	1,390	1·5	·9	1·2	1·3
1,042	374	1,416	1·4	·5	1·0	1·3
194	84	278	·4	·2	·3	·4
2,871	1,590	4,461	1·6	·9	1·3	1·4
2,566	1,073	3,639	1·0	·4	·7	·8
2,423	1,468	3,891	2·0	1·3	1·7	1·7
4,526	3,374	7,900	3·0	2·4	2·7	2·6
1,018	714	1,732	1·2	·8	1·0	1·1
1,102	758	1,860	1·3	·9	1·1	1·2
1,312	713	2,025	·8	·5	·7	·7
53,870	**31,333**	**85,203**	**2·1**	**1·3**	**1·7**	1·9

Annual Form No. XII—Deaths registered from PLAGUE in the districts

1	2	3		4	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.	
No.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	29	1	2,637	1
2	Birbhum	15	..	2,403	..
3	Bankura	22	..	3,479	..
4	Midnapur	39	..	10,590	..
5	Hooghly	28	..	2,190	..
6	Howrah	13	..	1,113	..
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	63	..	3,293	..
8	Calcutta	1	..	1	..
9	Nadia	34	..	2,410	..
10	Murshidabad	26	..	1,835	..
11	Jessore	26	..	3,596	..
12	Khulna	25	..	2,152	..
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	24	..	4,400	..
14	Dinajpur	31	..	6,578	..
15	Jalpaiguri	18	..	769	..
16	Darjeeling	14	..	533	..
17	Rangpur	32	..	4,074	..
18	Bogra	15	..	2,414	..
19	Pabna	19	..	2,448	..
20	Malda	18	..	2,326	..
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	34	..	5,252	..
22	Mymensingh	59	..	8,326	..
23	Faridpur	28	..	3,634	..
24	Bakarganj	39	..	2,974	..
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	22	..	1,055	..
26	Noakhali	15	..	1,699	..
27	Tippera	23	..	4,180	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	**712**	**1**	**86,361**	**1**

of the Bengal Presidency during each month of the year 1940.

5							
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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1	2	5			
No.	Districts.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	..	..	..	..
2	Birbhum	..	..	..	..
3	Bankura	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapur	..	..	..	..
5	Hooghly	..	..	..	..
6	Howrah	..	..	..	..
	Presidency Division.				
7	24-Parganas	..	..	..	..
8	Calcutta	..	..	..	..
9	Nadia	..	..	..	..
10	Murshidabad	..	..	..	..
11	Jessore	..	..	..	..
12	Khulna	..	..	..	..
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	..	..	..	..
14	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..
15	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..
16	Darjeeling	..	..	..	..
17	Rangpur	..	..	..	..
18	Bogra	..	..	..	..
19	Pabna	..	..	..	..
20	Malda	..	..	..	..
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	..	..	..	..
22	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..
23	Faridpur	..	..	..	..
24	Bakarganj	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	..	..	..	..
26	Noakhali	..	..	..	..
27	Tippera	..	..	..	..
	Total for the Bengal Presidency	..	..	..	..

6 Total.			7 Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			8
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 during previous five years.
..	1	1	..	·001	·001	·0002
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	·0003
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	**1**	**1**	**..**	**·00004**	**·00002**	**·00002**

Appendix II.

Statements of vaccination operations in Bengal for the year 1940-41.

STATEMENT

Showing particulars of vaccinations in the

Serial No.	District and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A.—DISTRICTS (excluding towns).					
	Burdwan Division.					
1	Burdwan	1,466,238	48	84,501	55,232	139,733
2	Asansol Mining Settlement	382,680	14	59,346	35,576	94,922
3	Birbhum	936,646	40	42,169	31,758	73,927
4	Bankura	1,049,343	90	52,171	36,362	88,533
5	Midnapur	2,723,902	127	271,414	170,728	442,142
6	Hooghly	910,662	34	52,830	35,342	88,172
7	Howrah	843,647	18	51,620	29,119	80,739
	Presidency Division.					
8	24-Parganas	2,175,265	271	114,829	65,051	179,880
9	Nadia	1,424,801	50	101,848	57,717	159,565
10	Murshidabad	1,287,614	96	93,391	65,596	158,987
11	Jessore ..	1,650,372	93	152,225	85,182	237,407
12	Khulna	1,590,833	98	98,544	84,246	182,790
	Rajshahi Division.					
13	Rajshahi	1,393,636	40	75,618	43,546	119,164
14	Dinajpur	1,736,276	83	165,355	91,728	257,083
15	Jalpaiguri	964,395	52	74,275	49,808	124,083
16	Darjeeling	319,635	24	29,671	17,747	47,418
17	Rangpur	2,565,587	150	241,188	111,886	353,074
18	Bogra	1,067,321	76	135,924	69,788	205,712
19	Pabna	1,391,283	170	158,176	90,071	248,247
20	Malda	1,018,254	40	100,843	97,740	198,583
	Dacca Division.					
21	Dacca	3,259,870	174	358,906	205,563	564,469
22	Mymensingh	4,990,559	362	749,737	385,693	1,135,430
23	Faridpur	2,312,701	70	179,799	131,946	311,745
24	Bakarganj	2,871,941	94	229,817	140,285	370,102
	Chittagong Division.					
25	Chittagong	1,738,864	161	323,114	154,023	477,137
26	Noakhali	1,693,656	148	159,174	75,986	235,160
27	Tippera	3,034,870	127	159,445	110,013	269,458
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	212,922	16	11,944	8,466	20,410
	Total of Districts (excluding towns). ..	**46,602,417**	**2,766**	**4,327,874**	**2,536,198**	**6,864,072**

No. I.

Presidency of Bengal during 1940-41.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
2,911	55,589	13,125	31,204	53,283
6,780	11,718	5,163	4,286	9,662
1,848	45,384	9,663	24,808	39,711
984	47,752	7,914	28,013	41,484
3,481	113,435	34,215	65,805	110,030
2,593	46,588	6,305	30,743	42,745
4,485	33,824	4,699	24,682	33,648
664	87,909	11,269	63,235	82,928
3,191	60,909	32,097	26,461	59,071
1,656	61,149	21,326	30,755	54,821
2,552	76,240	12,143	54,063	73,735
1,867	60,829	11,880	40,165	60,696
2,979	45,792	15,458	27,503	44,754
3,097	127,186	9,101	42,400	81,625
2,386	36,725	5,612	16,357	30,047
1,975	6,322	2,031	3,521	6,056
2,354	181,151	20,983	101,932	163,252
2,706	75,198	12,370	35,193	63,481
1,460	93,340	12,499	46,831	76,594
4,964	43,076	5,636	9,306	15,485
3,244	231,530	20,910	133,439	200,120
3,136	523,092	44,177	236,783	429,515
4,453	118,008	9,338	63,115	110,002
3,937	226,729	6,297	90,212	199,666
2,963	130,441	28,147	82,081	113,467
1,589	106,449	11,065	69,187	95,187
2,121	201,655	34,002	136,186	188,168
1,275	10,033	370	6,058	9,806
2,480	**2,858,053**	**407,795**	**1,524,342**	**2,489,039**

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	A.—DISTRICTS (excluding towns).				
	Burdwan Division.				
1	Burdwan	801	88,144	39,842	10,810
2	Asansol Mining Settlement	1,724	83,204	14,128	4,455
3	Birbhum	3,539	28,543	11,636	10,010
4	Bankura	2,896	40,781	11,460	11,135
5	Midnapur	3,227	328,707	170,574	80,607
6	Hooghly	2,878	41,584	14,631	10,578
7	Howrah	140	46,915	11,625	12,490
	Presidency Division. ..				
8	24-Parganas	2,539	91,971	36,795	12,641
9	Nadia	1,455	98,656	39,776	26,119
10	Murshidabad ..	6,328	97,838	36,192	63,604
11	Jessore	1,846	161,167	50,093	48,888
12	Khulna	92	121,976	59,749	13,980
	Rajshahi Division.				
13	Rajshahi	622	73,426	35,305	14,816
14	Dinajpur	30,522	130,056	43,554	42,087
15	Jalpaiguri	2,272	90,622	21,905	13,363
16	Darjeeling	216	41,096	7,861	15,495
17	Rangpur	11,238	171,923	106,555	29,891
18	Bogra	6,561	130,514	42,578	28,402
19	Pabna	10,880	154,907	52,894	44,849
20	Malda	27,591	155,693	6,108	149,585
	Dacca Division.				
21	Dacca	24,883	332,939	130,198	111,526
22	Mymensingh	72,658	612,338	174,136	19,887
23	Faridpur	6,090	193,737	56,128	50,070
24	Bakarganj	20,166	143,373	83,722	26,589
	Chittagong Division.				
25	Chittagong	11,294	346,696	73,760	116,833
26	Noakhali	8,549	128,711	37,772	50,808
27	Tippera	8,970	67,803	27,362	13,105
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	206	10,477	4,943	1,038
	Total of Districts (excluding towns). ..	**270,183**	**4,013,797**	**1,401,282**	**1,033,661**

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
97·2	51·5	63·5	12,893 4 0	93,125	0 2 3
96·6	17·9	62·1	8,070 11 0	23,790	0 5 5
94·9	62·7	54·8	5,599 2 0	51,347	0 1 9
92·4	38·6	50·4	4,982 9 0	52,944	0 1 6
99·8	68·7	103·0	11,812 0 0	280,604	0 0 8
97·7	47·1	63·0	4,629 5 0	57,376	0 1 3
99·8	33·7	53·6	4,715 8 0	45,273	0 1 8
97·1	46·3	55·0	12,721 15 0	119,723	0 1 8
99·3	54·8	69·3	8,565 5 0	98,847	0 1·5
100·0	105·7	70·6	16,333 15 6	91,013	0 2 10
99·1	44·6	75·0	8,578 14 0	123,828	0 1 1
99·9	55·3	75·7	8,704 15 9	120,445	0 1 2
99·0	60·2	57·4	9,698 0 0	80,059	0 1 11
84·4	49·5	72·0	8,383 8 0	125,179	0 1 1
87·2	28·3	53·8	4,846 10 6	51,952	0 1 6
99·1	30·7	43·5	7,941 14 0	13,917	0 9 2
96·0	75·0	105·1	8,855 13 0	269,807	0 0 6
92·4	41·6	99·3	9,008 5 3	106,059	0 1 4
92·8	48·0	93·0	9,688 8 0	129,488	0 1 2
100·0	100·0	21·2	4,582 2 0	21,593	0 3 5
96·8	58·8	101·3	8,991 14 0	330,318	0 0 5
95·3	29·3	120·9	26,116 0 0	603,651	0 0 8
98·2	39·0	71·8	9,780 0 0	166,130	0 0 11
96·6	71·6	98·6	13,371 0 0	283,388	0 0 9
95·2	32·0	107·6	17,104 0 0	187,227	0 1 6
97·2	48·4	78·5	6,365 0 0	132,959	0 0 9
97·6	50·0	71·0	8,942 6 0	215,530	0 0 8
99·7	52·3	69·2	6,455 12 0	14,749	0 7 0
96·1	**47·0**	**83·4**	**2,67,738 5 0**	**3,890,321**	**0 1 1**

Serial No.	District and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	B.—TOWNS.					
	Burdwan District.					
1	Burdwan	39,618	4	6,851	4,056	10,907
2	Kalna	9,567	1	613	517	1,130
3	Katwa	7,772	1	1,500	949	2,449
4	Dainhat	4,845	1	282	94	376
5	Raniganj	16,373	3	3,473	2,761	6,234
6	Asansol	31,286	10	20,227	9,492	29,719
	Birbhum District.					
7	Suri	10,908	1	597	268	865
	Bankura District.					
8	Bankura	31,703	2	4,810	2,143	6,953
9	Vishnupur	19,696	1	1,379	675	2,054
10	Sonamukhi	10,989	1	835	570	1,405
	Midnapore District.					
11	Midnapore	32,021	4	3,771	2,707	6,478
12	Ghatal	12,400	1	..	..	757
13	Kharar	5,736	1	227	65	292
14	Chandrakona ..	6,016	1	520	151	671
15	Ramjibanpur ..	6,230	1	266	96	362
16	Khirpai	3,693	1	505	348	853
17	Tamluk	9,095	1	945	590	1,535
	Hooghly District.					
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	32,634	2	9,294	5,567	14,861
19	Bansberia	14,221	1	2,730	727	3,457
20	Arambagh	7,461	1	..	..	837
21	Serampore	39,046	4	13,514	5,009	18,523
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	26,858	1	7,104	2,404	9,508
23	Uttarpara	9,350	1	638	383	1,021
24	Kotrung	7,160	1	385	271	656
25	Baidyabati	18,486	2	1,526	880	2,406
26	Bhadreswar	22,992	1	677	420	1,097
27	Champdani	25,365	1	3,026	1,290	4,316
	Howrah District.					
28	Howrah	224,873	11	36,532	17,311	53,843
29	Bally	30,347	1	4,574	4,008	8,582

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations. Total.	Successful. Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
2,726	2,837	454	1,576	2,505
1,130	204	27	161	201
2,449	524	79	354	513
376	87	3	40	68
2,078	817	612	200	817
2,972	2,355	918	998	2,001
865	182	16	130	146
3,476	1,819	205	1,224	1,573
2,054	618	47	549	596
1,405	276	10	266	276
1,619	1,554	796	731	1,529
757	329	176	93	285
292	58	2	56	58
671	194	67	120	187
362	122	3	65	111
853	136	13	97	132
1,535	256	65	168	239
7,430	2,018	791	1,135	1,951
3,457	315	47	263	310
837	232	39	177	225
4,630	2,422	406	1,540	2,349
9,508	745	302	215	676
1,021	232	54	170	224
656	252	36	164	252
1,203	730	132	537	730
1,097	759	110	575	707
4,316	859	484	375	859
4,895	5,473	2,517	2,525	5,362
8,582	2,136	278	1,419	2,038

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	B.—TOWNS.				
	Burdwan District.				
1	Burdwan	150	8,070	4,865	1,644
2	Kalna	..	926	445	38
3	Katwa	..	1,925	1,128	35
4	Dainhat	..	289	67	..
5	Raniganj	..	5,417	2,018	..
6	Asansol	344	27,364	1,420	18,961
	Birbhum District.				
7	Suri	36	683	162	216
	Bankura District.				
8	Bankura	57	5,173	366	924
9	Vishnupur	..	1,436	280	193
10	Sonamukhi	..	1,129	..	..
	Midnapore District.				
11	Midnapore	8	4,924	1,732	21
12	Ghatal	46	428	141	25
13	Kharar	..	234	158	76
14	Chandrakona ..	..	477	316	13
15	Ramjibanpur ..	3	240	73	86
16	Khirpai	..	717	715	..
17	Tamluk	4	1,279	69	235
	Hooghly District.				
18	Hooghly-Chinsura ..	47	12,843	1,639	117
19	Bansberia	2	3,142	232	1,498
20	Arambagh	7	605	209	396
21	Serampore ..	34	16,105	646	15,458
22	Rishra-Konnagar ..	52	8,763	4,402	1,403
23	Uttarpara	4	789	244	..
24	Kotrung	..	404	164	240
25	Baidyabati	..	1,676	638	586
26	Bhadreswar	33	338	46	113
27	Champdani	..	3,457	1,383	2,074
	Howrah District.				
28	Howrah	12	48,370	9,207	6,129
29	Bally	16	6,446	2,687	146

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
93·2	75·7	186·0	946 14 3	7,370	0 2 1
98·5	50·1	67·5	191 0 0	646	0 4 9
97·9	59·6	211·1	262 11 0	1,641	0 2 7
78·1	23·1	27·8	94 2 0	135	0 11 2
100·0	37·2	173·1	806 8 0	2,835	0 4 6
99·5	16·8	101·3	673 3 0	3,421	0 3 2
100·0	36·6	28·2	130 0 0	308	0 6 9
89·2	8·6	61·1	519 0 0	1,939	0 4 3
94·4	22·5	44·4	261 11 0	876	0 4 9
100·0	..	25·1	148 0 0	276	0 8 8
98·9	35·3	101·8	450 5 0	3,261	0 2 2
100·7	34·9	34·3	192 0 0	426	0 7 2
100·0	100·0	37·6	67 10 0	216	0 5 0
96·3	68·1	83·6	76 12 0	503	0 2 5
93·2	47·4	29·5	60 3 0	184	0 5 3
97·0	99·7	229·3	30 12 0	847	0 0 7
94·8	6·6	33·8	344 10 0	308	1 2 0
98·9	12·8	110·0	569 3 0	3,590	0 2 6
99·0	14·1	38·1	259 0 0	542	0 7 8
100·0	100·0	58·1	226 7 0	434	0 8 4
98·3	99·8	76·7	758 6 0	2,995	0 4 0
97·5	59·8	189·0	358 0 0	5,078	0 1 2
98·2	30·9	50·0	126 0 0	468	0 4 3
100·0	100·0	58·2	182 0 0	416	0 7 0
100·0	58·5	74·0	324 0 0	1,368	0 3 9
97·3	20·4	32·7	430 8 0	753	0 9 2
100·0	100·0	88·3	386 0 0	2,242	0 2 9
98·1	21·7	64·7	4,203 0 0	14,569	0 4 7½
96·1	42·6	155·6	387 15 0	4,725	0 1 3½

Serial No.	District and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	24-Parganas.					
30	South Suburban ..	39,499	4	7,694	3,637	11,331
31	Tollyganj ..	24,476	3	9,818	4,384	14,202
32	Garden Reach ..	55,872	5	19,641	12,480	32,121
33	Budge Budge ..	24,183	1	..	..	5,999
34	Baranagar ..	37,050	3	10,780	5,894	16,674
35	Kamarhati ..	30,354	1	2,441	862	3,303
36	Rajpur ..	11,433	1	691	412	1,103
37	Baruipur	6,483	1	621	369	990
38	Joynagar	9,755	1	789	617	1,406
39	North Dum Dum ..	4,535	1	217	143	360
40	Dum Dum ..	5,350	2	779	449	1,228
41	South Dum Dum ..	18,471	1	1,316	633	1,949
42	Kharda	5,998	1	1,102	751	1,853
43	Barrackpur	25,394	1	2,729	857	3,586
44	Panihati	11,699	1	1,920	470	2,390
45	North Barrackpur ..	16,298	1	..	..	2,521
46	Titagarh	49,584	2	20,551	7,372	27,923
47	Garulia	14,033	1	1,529	853	2,382
48	Naihati	30,908	3	6,584	3,667	10,251
49	Halisahar	16,770	1	910	356	1,266
50	Kanchrapara	15,005	1	687	481	1,168
51	Bhatpara	84,975	5	20,343	10,079	30,422
52	Baraset	8,672	1	901	393	1,294
53	Gobardanga ..	4,525	..	870	634	1,504
54	Basirhat	21,287	1	1,010	523	1,533
55	Baduria	13,677	1	..	..	714
56	Taki	8,234	2	175	87	262
57	**Calcutta**	**1,196,734**	**86**	**406,928**	**211,996**	**618,924**
	Nadia District.					
58	Krishnagar	24,284	2	6,665	4,426	11,091
59	Nabadwip	18,861	2	1,723	1,679	3,402
60	Ranaghat	11,395	1	1,304	890	2,194
61	Birnagar	2,341	1	122	86	208
62	Santipur	24,992	3	1,655	1,734	3,389
63	Chakdaha	3,986	1	319	71	390
64	Kushtia	9,405	1	1,615	746	2,361
65	Kumarkhali ..	3,362	1	..	..	418
66	Meherpur	6,205	..	210	166	376

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
2,832	3,337	726	2,506	3,308
4,734	1,347	297	1,002	1,299
6,424	6,041	2,800	2,969	5,897
5,999	571	210	112	571
5,554	2,079	750	1,259	2,071
3,303	565	79	475	559
1,103	215	97	92	189
990	353	65	286	351
1,406	376	21	267	375
360	121	49	72	121
614	97	30	66	96
1,949	325	110	206	325
1,853	425	6	375	417
3,586	695	105	514	644
2,390	367	83	206	339
2,521	558	142	416	558
13,961	1,071	489	582	1,071
2,382	583	157	357	560
3,417	1,120	319	695	1,062
1,266	396	114	217	372
1,168	371	135	236	371
6,084	3,021	1,079	1,754	3,001
1,294	332	91	198	332
..	175	104	66	172
1,533	680	463	217	680
714	373	38	314	352
131	108	24	46	108
7,196	**42,752**	**23,290**	**15,699**	**40,518**
5,545	1,258	291	877	1,229
1,701	1,706	245	1,419	1,706
2,194	358	153	104	257
208	71	17	54	71
1,129	956	261	624	932
390	87	22	65	87
2,361	353	40	264	337
418	153	19	105	138
..	185	26	159	185

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	24-Parganas.				
30	South Suburban ..	..	8,023	1,681	1,674
31	Tollyganj	..	12,879	1,109	..
32	Garden Reach ..	57	26,080	3,950	13,475
33	Budge Budge	..	5,428	1,944	..
34	Baranagar	4	14,595	4,147	720
35	Kamarhati ..	6	2,738	284	124
36	Rajpur	26	933	232	288
37	Baruipur	..	637	298	64
38	Joynagar	..	1,030	175	66
39	North Dum Dum ..	..	239	130	109
40	Dum Dum	..	1,131	355	..
41	South Dum Dum ..	..	1,624	24	1,042
42	Kharda	..	1,428	203	..
43	Barrackpur	21	2,891	899	971
44	Panihati	28	2,023	596	233
45	North Barrackpur ..	..	1,963	123	..
46	Titagarh	..	26,852	..	26,852
47	Garulia	..	1,799	738	11
48	Naihati	42	9,131	2,724	4,259
49	Halisahar	24	870	233	637
50	Kanchrapara ..	..	797	509	288
51	Bhatpara ..	..	27,401	6,022	2,675
52	Baraset	..	962	322	38
53	Gobardanga	..	1,329	236	63
54	Basirhat ..	..	853	113	351
55	Baduria	..	341	115	..
56	Taki	..	154	53	..
57	**Calcutta**	**1,470**	**576,172**	**88,463**	**63,550**
	Nadia District.				
58	Krishnagar	14	9,838	3,997	2,077
59	Nabadwip	..	1,696	506	292
60	Ranaghat	..	1,836	584	..
61	Birnagar	..	137	60	17
62	Santipur	24	2,433	775	1,658
63	Chakdaha		303	139	25
64	Kushtia	3	2,008	244	510
65	Kumarkhali ..	15	265	86	67
66	Meherpur	..	191	23	168

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.			Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.		
Primary.	Revaccination.								
17	18	19	20			21	22		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
99·1	26·5	126·3	2,620	0	0	4,989	0	6	3
96·4	8·6	983·8	1,360	14	0	2,408	0	9	½
98·5	31·3	176·2	3,418	0	0	9,847	0	5	6
100·0	35·8	103·9	360	0	0	2,515	0	2	3
99·8	29·8	167·8	1,483	3	0	6,218	0	3	9
100·0	10·8	27·7	442	0	0	843	0	8	4
100·0	35·9	36·8	93	15	0	421	0	3	6
99·4	52·1	100·1	44	0	0	649	0	1	1
99·7	18·1	56·3	128	8	0	550	0	3	9
100·0	100·0	55·3	30	8	0	251	0	1	11
98·9	31·3	84·2	360	0	0	451	0	12	9
100·0	4·1	18·8	426	12	6	349	1	3	7
98·1	14·2	103·3	56	7	0	620	0	1	5
95·5	46·8	60·7	515	12	0	1,543	0	5	4
100·0	33·2	79·9	346	5	0	935	0	5	11
100·0	6·2	41·7	250	0	0	681	0	5	10
100·0	..	21·5	768	8	6	1,071	0	11	6
96·0	41·2	92·4	289	0	0	1,298	0	3	7
98·5	55·9	122·4	1,101	5	3	3,786	0	4	8
100·0	100·0	36·0	287	13	0	605	0	7	7
100·0	100·0	58·6	360	0	0	880	0	6	6½
99·3	24·3	106·1	1,540	0	0	9,023	0	2	8½
100·0	34·8	75·4	34	12	0	654	0	0	10
98·2	18·6	90·1	..			408	..		
100·0	22·5	37·2	211	10	0	793	0	4	3
94·3	37·7	34·1	227	0	0	467	0	7	9
100·0	34·4	19·5	216	0	0	161	1	5	6
98·1	**17·2**	**107·7**	**84,957**	**0**	**0**	**128,981**	**0**	**10**	**6**
98·7	51·5	215·2	574	3	0	5,226	0	1	9
100·0	36·0	117·2	307	0	0	2,212	0	2	2
71·7	31·8	73·8	276	0	0	841	0	5	3
100·0	50·0	55·9	..			131			
100·0	100·0	68·8	212	0	0	1,707	0	2	0
100·0	50·0	56·6	..			226	..		
96·2	16·2	61·7	334	9	0	581	0	9	2
100·0	43·4	66·6	125	0	0	224	0	8	11
100·0	100·0	33·5	..			208	..		

Serial No.	District and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated. Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Murshidabad District.					
67	Berhampore	27,403	3	4,854	1,584	6,438
68	Murshidabad ..	9,483	1	394	179	573
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	10,998	2	1,087	1,023	2,110
70	Kandi	12,616	1	970	681	1,651
71	Jangipur	12,796	1	1,066	613	1,679
72	Dhulian	9,767	1	1,314	335	1,649
	Jessore District.					
73	Jessore	11,356	1	2,096	1,257	3,353
74	Kotchandpur ..	6,115	1	266	160	426
75	Moheshpur	3,321	1	173	47	220
	Khulna District.					
76	Khulna	19,120	4	5,638	4,049	9,687
77	Satkhira	11,241	1	432	402	834
78	Debhatta	5,890	1	286	267	553
	Rajshahi District.					
79	Rajshahi	27,064	9	19,286	12,696	31,982
80	Nator	8,318	1	444	240	684
	Dinajpur District.					
81	Dinajpur	19,156	2	3,403	1,797	5,200
	Jalpaiguri District.					
82	Jalpaiguri	18,962	1	5,516	2,882	8,398
	Darjeeling District.					
83	Darjeeling	23,000	1	6,776	4,613	11,389
84	Kurseong	7,454	1	1,272	1,125	2,397
	Rangpur District.					
85	Rangpur	20,749	3	5,190	1,728	6,918
86	Gaibandha	8,479	1	715	428	1,143
	Bogra District.					
87	Bogra	14,819	1	2,739	1,484	4,223
88	Sherpur	4,279	1	453	196	649
	Pabna District.					
89	Pabna	21,904	2	2,794	2,714	5,508
90	Serajganj	32,467	1	2,026	737	2,763

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
2,146	1,478	148	1,234	1,462
573	184	76	78	157
1,055	485	123	353	478
1,651	359	178	170	348
1,679	434	68	350	418
1,649	488	117	348	465
3,353	365	39	291	358
426	149	46	103	149
220	52	..	48	48
2,421	1,230	160	569	1,082
834	638	221	367	638
553	128	81	45	128
3,553	2,720	699	1,762	2,717
684	200	17	150	200
2,600	350	76	219	335
8,398	921	415	337	888
11,389	793	602	180	782
2,397	472	130	313	443
2,306	862	121	632	859
1,143	262	24	117	258
4,223	307	228	55	307
649	186	22	124	146
2,754	1,090	95	634	941
2,763	805	391	384	783

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	Murshidabad District.				
67	Berhampore ..	..	4,960	574	335
68	Murshidabad ..	..	389	118	..
69	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	6	1,625	357	18
70	Kandi	..	1,292	413	58
71	Jangipur	..	1,245	127	534
72	Dhulian	..	1,161	490	459
	Jeossre District.				
73	Jessore	7	2,988	1,228	1,760
74	Kotchandpur ..	..	277	142	48
75	Moheshpur	..	168	57	..
	Khulna District.				
76	Khulna	47	8,457	6,003	414
77	Satkhira ..	..	196	70	..
78	Debhatta	..	425	229	60
	Rajshahi District.				
79	Rajshahi	3	29,262	12,767	4,448
80	Nator	..	484	72	13
	Dinajopur District.				
81	Dinajpur	15	4,850	1 262	3,588
	Jalpaiguri District.				
82	Jalpaiguri	..	7,500	1,851	1,549
	Darjeeling Ditsrict.				
83	Darjeeling	11	10,596	1,832	2,358
84	Kurseong	15	1,925	96	408
	Rangpur District.				
85	Rangpur	2	6,056	2,175	405
86	Gaibandha	..	881	189	..
	Bogra District.				
87	Bogra	..	5,145	1,514	26
88	Sherpur	9	463	91	21
	Pabna District.				
89	Pabna	47	4,418	1,610	614
90	Serajganj	22	1,958	668	1,290

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.			Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.		
Primary.	Revaccination.								
17	18	19	20			21	22		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
98·9	12·4	74·2	768	0	0	2,036	0	6	0
85·3	30·3	28·9	30	0	0	275	0	1	9
99·7	22·2	75·9	318	2	3	835	0	6	1
96·9	33·4	60·3	156	0	0	761	0	3	3
96·3	17·8	42·5	209	0	0	545	0	6	1
95·7	69·8	97·7	139	0	0	955	0	2	4
100·0	100·0	139·6	190	12	0	1,586	0	1	11
100·0	62·0	47·5	108	12	0	291	0	4	4
92·3	33·9	31·6				105			
91·4	74·6	370·5	412	0	0	7,085	0	0	11
100·0	35·7	62·9	63	12	0	708	0	1	5
100·0	62·7	60·6	51	9	0	357	0	2	4
100·0	51·4	572·1	822	10	0	15,484	0	0	10
100·0	15·2	32·7	253	0	0	272	0	14	10
100·0	100·0	83·3	402	3	0	1,597	0	4	0
96·4	31·1	144·4	540	0	0	2,739	0	3	2
100·0	22·2	113·6	1,039	12	0	2,614	0	6	4
96·9	6·3	72·3	372	0	0	539	0	11	0
99·8	38·4	146·2	759	0	0	3,034	0	4	0
98·4	21·4	52·7	220	13	0	447	0	7	11
100·0	29·5	122·8	599	10	6	1,821	0	5	3
82·4	20·5	55·3	169	12	0	237	0	11	6
90·2	42·3	116·4	421	0	0	2,551	0	2	7
100·0	100·0	44·6	282	0	0	1,451	0	3	1

Serial No.	District and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Malda District.					
91	English Bazar ..	16,907	1	1,487	633	2,120
92	Old Malda	2,779	1	638	309	947
93	Nowabganj	15,826	1	964	515	1,479
	Dacca District.					
94	Dacca	138,518	10	16,615	10,526	27,141
95	Narayanganj	34,189	3	4,363	2,279	6,642
	Mymensingh District.					
96	Mymensingh	30,480	3	7,944	3,879	11,823
97	Muktagachha ..	6,131	1	297	124	421
98	Netrokona	10,980	1	1,034	490	1,524
99	Jamalpur	23,077	1	1,086	606	1,692
100	Sherpur	19,547	1	909	414	1,323
101	Kishoreganj	15,437	1	1,209	761	1,970
102	Bajitpur	11,650	1	385	185	570
103	Tangail	16,082	2	1,612	920	2,532
104	Gouripur	6,319	1	770	288	1,058
	Faridpur District.					
105	Faridpur	15,516	1	6,253	2,876	9,129
106	Madaripur	18,699	1	1,148	696	1,844
107	Rajbari	7,104	1	699	373	1,072
	Bakarganj District.					
108	Barisal	35,716	3	5,865	3,919	9,784
109	Jhalakati	6,496	1	709	206	915
110	Nalchiti	1,946	..	113	54	167
111	Pirojpur	10,959	1	2,187	810	2,997
112	Patuakhali	6,434	1	623	364	987
113	Bhola	5,558	..	532	192	724
	Chittagong District.					
114	Chittagong	53,156	3	4,197	2,106	6,303
115	Cox's Bazar	5,018	1	646	150	796
	Noakhali District.					
116	Noakhali	13,063	2	1,392	597	1,989

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
2,120	548	273	263	536
947	122	25	87	120
1,479	313	38	275	313
2,714	7,331	1,818	4,621	6,628
2,214	1,543	251	1,094	1,376
3,941	1,214	185	744	1,037
421	231	43	159	231
1,524	317	35	240	312
1,692	979	164	368	734
1,323	239	33	155	234
1,970	688	150	370	558
570	232	8	120	165
1,266	495	74	222	418
1,058	184	15	66	177
9,129	1,305	144	800	1,231
1,844	614	31	496	580
1,072	229	134	74	212
3,261	1,682	186	736	1,650
915	355	3	108	306
..	83	1	40	82
2,997	1,373	107	445	1,189
987	363	1	128	355
..	88	5	59	88
2,101	1,693	628	1,007	1,635
796	94	27	66	94
994	296	8	213	279

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	Malda District.				
91	English Bazar ..	7	1,572	..	1,572
92	Old Malda	2	825	657	168
93	Nowabganj	..	1,166	332	..
	Dacca District.				
94	Dacca	206	19,865	1,829	3,908
95	Narayanganj	132	5,099	769	1,951
	Mymensingh District.				
96	Mymensingh	122	10,609	1,732	4,132
97	Muktagacha	..	190	20	170
98	Netrokona	..	1,207	133	..
99	Jamalpur ..	..	713	445	..
100	Sherpur	1	1,084	160	34
101	Kishoreganj	116	1,282	275	463
102	Bajitpur	43	338	19	101
103	Tangail	59	2,037	365	516
104	Gouripur	6	874	211	27
	Faridpur District.				
105	Faridpur	..	7,824	491	4,293
106	Madaripur	34	1,230	40	..
107	Rajbari	..	843	114	91
	Bakarganj District.				
108	Barisal	12	8,102	1,802	160
109	Jhalakati	48	560	429	101
110	Nalchiti	..	84	49	29
111	Pirojpur	184	1,624	681	943
112	Patuakhali	4	624	181	2
113	Bhola	..	636	249	36
	Chittagong District.				
114	Chittagong	58	4,625	505	4,120
115	Cox's Bazar ..	..	702	38	168
	Noakhali District.				
116	Noakhali	12	1,693	173	181

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·0	..	31·7	240 0 0	536	0 7 2
100·0	100·0	279·5	85 0 0	777	0 1 9
100·0	28·2	40·7	267 10 0	645	0 6 8
93·0	11·4	61·0	3,585 0 0	8,457	0 6 9
97·5	24·4	62·7	878 3 0	2,145	0 6 6
94·9	26·7	90·8	465 14 0	2,769	0 2 8
100·0	100·0	40·9	207 4 0	251	0 13 2
98·4	11·0	40·5	168 0 0	445	0 6 0
74·9	62·4	51·0	183 13 0	1,179	0 2 6
98·3	15·2	20·1	204 0 0	394	0 8 3
97·5	33·5	53·9	240 0 0	833	0 4 7
87·3	8·0	15·7	51 6 0	184	0 4 6
95·8	23·9	48·6	261 13 0	783	0 5 9
99·4	24·9	61·4	74 15 0	388	0 3 1
94·3	13·9	110·9	401 8 0	1,722	0 3 9
100·0	3·2	33·1	264 0 0	620	0 6 10
92·5	15·1	45·8	279 0 0	326	0 13 8
98·8	22·6	96·6	606 0 0	3,452	0 2 10
99·6	76·7	113·1	180 0 0	735	0 3 11
98·7	89·0	67·3	20 0 0	131	0 2 5
100·0	100·0	17·6	169 0 0	1,870	0 1 5
98·9	29·1	83·3	251 0 0	536	0 7 6
100·0	41·5	60·6	..	337	..
100·0	100·0	40·2	1,157 5 0	2,140	0 8 8
100·0	7·1	26·3	122 0 0	132	0 14 9
98·2	11·4	33·8	230 0 0	452	0 8 2

Serial No.	District and towns.	Population according to census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tippera District.					
117	Comilla	31,365	1	2,843	1,540	4,383
118	Brahmanbaria ..	26,662	1	1,511	836	2,347
119	Chandpur	16,838	2	2,159	1,346	3,505
	Total of Towns ..	3,511,585	295	800,811	421,189	1,233,246
	Bengal Vaccine Institute	..	..	..	..	..
	Special Inspectors of Vaccination.	..	..	..	..	940
	Other agencies—					
	Tea Gardens ..	..	..	..	..	92,318
	Factories	..	..	..	..	94,714
	Steamers	..	..	..	..	75,546
	Railways	..	..	..	..	68,622
	Jails	..	..	..	..	46,522
	Dispensaries ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of other agencies ..	..	..	..	..	377,722
	Grand Total ..	50,114,002	3,061	5,128,685	2,957,387	8,475,980

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.			
	Total.	Successful.		
		Under one year.	1 year and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.
8	9	10	11	12
4,383	1,285	72	996	1,248
2,347	889	182	674	878
1,752	850	52	623	675
4,180	142,715	50,406	74,910	135,312
..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..
..	13,419	..	..	12,756
..	3,540	..	..	3,266
..	..	..	..	..
..	7,402	..	..	5,363
..	656	..	..	615
..	..	..	..	..
..	25,017	..	..	22,000
2,769	3,025,791	458,201	1,599,252	2,646,351

Serial No.	Districts and towns.	Primary vaccination.	Revaccinations.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	13	14	15	16
	Tippera District.				
117	Comilla	4	3,098	889	282
118	Brahmanbaria ..	5	1,458	475	246
119	Chandpur	16	2,681	1,032	1,270
	Total of Towns ..	3,844	1,092,023	205,574	216,301
	Bengal Vaccine Institute	..	..	..	..
	Special Inspectors of Vaccination.	..	934	..	..
	Other agencies—				
	Tea Gardens ..	..	78,899	46,936	..
	Factories	..	91,174	15,116	..
	Steamers	..	75,546	..	..
	Railways	..	61,220	12,849	..
	Jails	..	45,866	12,094	..
	Dispensaries ..	..	....	....	..
	Total of other agencies ..	..	352,705	86,995	..
	Grand Total ..	274,027	5,459,459	1,693,851	1,249,962

Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Revaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
97·4	31·5	68·1	586 0 0	2,137	0 4 4
99·3	39·1	50·7	307 3 6	1,353	0 3 7
80·9	73·1	101·3	255 0 0	1,707	0 2 4
97·4	23·4	97·7	1,37,293 7 9	340,886	0 6 5
..	..	..	62,746 10 0	..	..
..	..	..	2,866 4 9	..	..
95·5	59·4	..	..	59,692	..
92·2	16·5	..	..	18,382	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
72·4	20·9	..	..	18,212	..
93·7	26·3	..	..	12,709	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
87·9	31·2	..	..	108,995	..
96·2	40·2	86·6	4,70,644 11 6	4,340,202	0 1 9*

*Excluding the figures of other agencies as their cost on vaccination is not available.

—	Summary.					
	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations perfomed.		Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	
	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.	Primary.	Revaccination.
By Special Staff ..	6	934	6	934	..	..
Districts excluding towns.	2,854,825	4,009,247	2,858,053	4,013,797	96·1	47·0
Towns ..	142,100	1,091,146	142,715	1,092,023	97·4	23·4
Total ..	2,996,931	5,101,327	3,000,774	5,106,754	96·2	41·6
Other agencies—Tea gardens, factories, steamers, railways, jails and dispensaries.	25,017	352,705	25,017	352,705	87·9	31·2
Grand Total ..	3,021,948	5,454,032	3,025,791	5,459,459	96·1	40·2

Summary.							
Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccination per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of department.	Number of successful vaccinations performed.	Average cost of each successful case.
Vaccinators employed.	Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under 1 year.	One year and under six years.				
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..				
2,766	2,480	407,795	1,524,342				
295	4,180	50,406	74,910				
3,061	2,645	458,201	1,599,252	86·6	4,70,644 11 6	4,340,202	0 1 9*
..	..	..	..				
3,061	2,769	458,201	1,599,252				

*Excluding the figures of other agencies as their cost on vaccination is not available.

STATEMENT

Showing the total number of persons vaccinated with the number of those

—	Persons			
	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Government staff	13,365	10,797	14,302	11,521
II. District Boards	5,058,535	3,493,638	5,558,063	3,619,719
III. Municipalities	364,299	178,118	895,185	334,521
IV. Tea Gardens, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails and Dispensaries	105,486	55,446	202,584	105,160
V. Public Vaccinators	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**5,541,685**	**3,737,999**	**6,670,134**	**4,070,921**
Primary vaccinations	2,450,114	2,228,149	2,518,186	2,262,328
Percentage of the total	44·2	59·3	37·7	55·5
Re-vaccinations	3,091,571	1,509,850	1,451,948	1,808,593
Percentage of the total	55·7	40·4	63·7	44·4

—	Persons			
	1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
1	12	13	14	15
I. Government staff	17,210	11,828	31,128	21,040
II. District Boards	7,912,506	4,577,683	7,528,998	4,212,384
III. Municipalities	833,810	332,519	851,217	254,005
IV. Tea Gardens, Factories, Steamers, Railways, Jails and Dispensaries.	373,794	166,827	184,275	67,058
V. Public Vaccinators	..	..	..	..
Total ..	**9,137,320**	**5,088,857**	**8,595,618**	**4,554,487**
Primary vaccinations	3,255,573	2,835,830	3,074,819	2,697,633
Percentage of the total	35·6	55·7	36·7	59·2
Re-vaccinations	6,011,273	2,253,027	5,496,943	1,856,854
Percentage of the total	65·7	44·2	63·9	40·7

No. II.

persons who were successfully vaccinated during the ten years ending 1940-41.

vaccinated.

1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
6	7	8	9	10	11
23,337	14,874	16,291	12,120	16,795	11,622
5,855,470	3,691,040	6,023,582	3,682,675	7,289,294	4,143,023
558,178	215,572	589,425	226,116	1,372,255	430,220
170,112	81,839	162,664	69,036	428,486	189,508
..	..	..	..	..	..
6,627,097	**4,003,325**	**6,791,962**	**3,989,947**	**9,106,830**	**4,774,373**
2,532,230	2,251,713	2,635,546	2,279,098	2,903,582	2,557,500
38·1	56·2	38·9	57·1	31·9	53·6
4,107,104	1,751,612	4,260,825	1,710,851	6,203,248	2,216,873
61·9	43·7	62·9	42·9	68·1	46·4

vaccinated.

1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41.	
Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
16	17	18	19	20	21
20,447	14,171	23,719	18,045	21,350	14,749
6,458,911	3,580,520	6,607,389	3,645,756	6,843,662	3,875,572
1,063,586	296,544	947,479	281,593	1,233,246	340,886
321,048	104,487	346,795	96,295	377,722	108,995
..	..	..	..	....	....
7,843,545	**3,981,551**	**7,925,382**	**4,041,689**	**8,475,980**	**4,340,202**
2,876,619	2,464,923	2,909,956	2,476,604	3,025,791	2,646,351
36·6	61·9	36·7	61·3	35·6	60·9
4,972,453	1,516,628	5,017,380	1,565,085	5,459,459	1,693,851
63·4	38·1	63·3	38·7	64·4	39·02

STATEMENT

Showing, side by side, the ratios per mille of population of deaths from small-pox

Districts.	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccination.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	·17	96,755	·40	208,880
Birbhum	·19	65,037	·10	75,185
Bankura	·18	70,749	·05	74,435
Midnapore	·06	276,558	·07	258,292
Hooghly	·24	44,404	·27	64,043
Howrah	·61	46,637	·53	42,507
24-Parganas	·10	169,002	·11	222,271
Calcutta	·49	74,609	2·88	159,115
Nadia	·03	90,023	·06	114,606
Murshidabad	·08	93,522	·04	124,003
Jessore	·01	173,383	·02	210,154
Khulna	·01	132,748	·02	130,024
Rajshahi	·01	70,325	·10	94,713
Dinajpur	·09	130,607	·20	117,830
Jalpaiguri	·02	57,735	·03	77,577
Darjeeling	·03	13,766	·003	15,682
Rangpur	·30	241,318	·69	254,170
Bogra	·05	80,239	·03	62,628
Pabna	·01	85,239	·02	80,429
Malda	·03	52,059	·04	54,848
Dacca	·37	229,980	·16	235,405
Mymensingh	·21	530,305	·38	571,794
Faridpur	·06	115,554	·06	121,147
Bakarganj	·10	184,616	·02	202,362
Chittagong	·22	108,636	·07	108,328
Noakhali	·04	130,181	·12	132,720
Tippera	·18	330,018	·05	190,350
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	10,797	..	11,521
Jail, Dispensary, Railway, Tea Garden and Factory vaccinations ..	..	32,891	..	55,882
Total ..	**·15**	**3,737,999**	**·23**	**4,070,901**

No. III.

and the number of successful vaccinations during the ten years ending 1940-41.

1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
6	7	8	9	10	11
·71	125,221	·16	107,29	·25	160,573
·13	59,842	·10	52,542	·43	79,311
·10	82,298	·04	90,794	·12	64,816
·19	272,467	·12	249,039	·44	269,312
1·23	77,966	·54	63,391	·10	89,079
·81	30,004	·34	35,210	1·87	59,233
·26	203,717	·13	190,553	·47	216,443
1·59	76,016	·69	103,477	2·9	170,011
·15	114,033	·04	112,955	·18	175,636
·19	122,595	·03	108,861	2·22	164,674
·06	159,937	·02	140,641	·07	182,327
·02	94,864	·01	75,071	·16	90,614
·12	96,890	·06	86,737	·08	96,870
·20	130,127	·13	105,363	·28	117,123
·04	60,288	·03	53,468	·04	53,532
·09	25,167	·02	19,829	·03	28,175
·72	292,863	·33	300,247	·23	262,439
·27	85,378	·29	104,891	·11	85,370
·34	116,553	·54	111,010	·23	110,262
·14	61,531	·06	54,809	·47	63,709
·24	222,072	·15	246,075	·83	134,952
·27	557,561	·07	612,764	·06	556,219
·07	120,136	·02	128,533	·30	141,199
·03	192,239	·02	154,362	·07	179,484
·03	115,424	·03	119,502	·25	145,934
·14	134,663	·10	164,405	·16	196,872
·10	307,644	·03	346,447	·07	399,047
..	14,874	..	12,120	..	11,622
..	50,955	..	39,561	..	189,508
·26	**4,003,325**	**·13**	**3,989,947**	**·42**	**4,774,373**

District.	1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
1	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	·39	141,661	·01	116,680
Birbhum	1·19	76,864	·09	57,860
Bankura	1·18	114,731	·74	75,778
Midnapore	·14	307,445	·01	268,437
Hooghly	2·45	85,503	·48	66,944
Howrah	2·12	45,271	·26	55,446
24-Parganas	·79	236,758	·21	194,633
Calcutta	1·5	82,787	1·20	84,526
Nadia	·72	167,665	·30	134,937
Murshidabad	5·62	237,706	·58	117,283
Jessore	·26	161,485	·12	165,619
Khulna	·02	109,808	·007	97,586
Rajshahi	·92	130,684	·49	116,952
Dinajpur	·77	147,633	·72	196,981
Jalpaiguri	·05	73,223	·002	58,842
Darjeeling	·05	30,300	·009	22,999
Rangpur	·38	222,256	·13	242,933
Bogra	·04	86,333	·19	78,946
Pabna	·70	121,701	1·79	238,503
Malda	1·32	60,872	·41	54,722
Dacca	1·73	305,886	1·10	229,323
Mymensingh	·16	612,169	·28	522,468
Faridpur	·41	147,141	·12	159,058
Bakarganj	·02	183,706	·02	232,893
Chittagong	1·56	378,096	2·20	364,754
Noakhali	·55	235,671	·55	156,160
Tippera	·28	404,579	·40	355,126
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	14,101	..	21,040
Jail, Dispensary, Railway, Tea Garden and Factory vaccinations	..	166,827	..	67,058
Total ..	**·71**	**5,088,857**	**·44**	**4,554,487**

1938-39.		1939-40.		1940-41.	
Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox.	Number of successful vaccinations.
16	17	18	19	20	21
·09	77,217	·11	120,129	·21	132,963
·05	58,457	·02	55,141	·07	51,655
·06	71,970	·03	59,578	·06	56,035
·04	285,518	·04	281,098	·05	286,349
·21	58,113	·31	62,643	·32	75,262
·45	64,063	·77	60,878	·70	64,567
·24	203,192	·54	209,625	·52	172,139
1·95	112,719	1·11	67,513	3·3	128,981
·07	115,774	·22	117,922	·13	110,203
·04	102,624	·01	101,323	·03	96,420
·04	159,932	·05	146,529	·05	125,810
·02	93,285	·02	99,307	·02	128,595
·02	76,540	·01	79,680	·02	95,815
·09	121,137	·10	124,081	·02	126,776
·007	68,244	·01	58,680	·02	54,691
·03	23,414	·01	19,545	..	17,070
·06	161,138	·08	239,737	·05	273,288
·06	67,532	·06	125,254	·008	108,117
·13	142,203	·06	124,607	·05	133,490
·03	22,272	·01	18,034	·04	23,551
·16	222,215	·11	203,223	·40	340,920
·21	613,984	·11	617,518	·05	610,877
·08	162,886	·09	204,961	·07	168,798
·03	222,523	·01	238,341	·02	290,449
·10	128,489	·01	123,073	·01	189,499
·07	118,473	·01	147,061	·03	133,411
·08	285,701	·01	221,868	·02	220,727
..	14,171	..	18,045	..	14,749
..	104,487	..	96,295	..	108,995
·14	**3,958,273**	**·09**	**4,041,689**	**·10**	**4,340,202**

STATEMENT No. IV.

Showing the degree of protection afforded to infants in the Presidency of Bengal during the year 1940-41.

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1940-41.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL AREAS.						
Burdwan Division.						
Burdwan ..	51,179	8,688	42,491	13,125	308·8	306·4
Birbhum ..	37,802	6,001	31,801	9,663	303·8	483·7
Bankura ..	39,063	5,864	33,199	7,914	238·3	180·4
Midnapore ..	92,089	10,808	81,281	34,215	420·9	407·2
Hooghly ..	34,230	4,781	29,449	6,305	214·09	166·7
Howrah ..	25,424	3,016	22,408	4,699	209·7	192·5
Presidency Division.						
24-Parganas ..	78,656	9,444	69,212	11,269	162·8	453·4
Nadia ..	62,035	12,131	49,904	32,097	643·1	550·8
Murshidabad ..	57,377	8,025	49,352	21,326	432·1	392·7
Jessore ..	50,259	10,996	39,263	12,143	309·2	339·5
Khulna ..	49,639	8,350	41,289	11,880	287·7	241·8
Rajshahi Division.						
Rajshahi ..	50,319	11,720	38,599	15,458	400·4	380·3
Dinajpur ..	48,318	4,396	43,922	9,101	207·2	217·2
Jalpaiguri ..	35,635	5,896	29,739	5,612	188·7	126·1
Darjeeling ..	10,760	692	10,068	2,031	201·7	187·6
Rangpur ..	88,596	15,071	73,525	20,983	285·3	159·3
Bogra ..	32,743	3,177	29,566	12,370	418·3	324·7
Pabna ..	44,962	9,878	35,084	12,499	356·2	178·1
Malda ..	24,907	3,627	21,280	5,636	264·8	221·8
Dacca Division.						
Dacca ..	117,601	17,333	100,268	20,910	208·5	81·4
Mymensingh	157,276	27,915	129,361	44,177	341·5	231·6
Faridpur ..	88,240	14,069	74,171	9,338	125·8	133·4
Bakarganj ..	100,803	16,898	83,905	6,297	75·0	63·3
Chittagong Division.						
Chittagong ..	53,432	7,569	45,863	28,147	613·7	477·5
Noakhali ..	61,487	7,591	53,896	11,065	205·3	171·4
Tippera ..	119,600	14,770	104,830	34,002	324·3	272·2
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	370	..	..
Total of Rural areas	**1,612,432**	**248,706**	**1,363,726**	**407,795**	**299·0**	**262·2**
MUNICIPALITIES.						
Burdwan District.						
Burdwan ..	1,016	89	927	454	489·7	274·5
Kalna ..	326	73	253	27	106·7	395·6
Katwa ..	109	17	92	79	858·7	401·6
Dainhat ..	114	11	103	3	29·1	224·1
Raniganj ..	686	61	625	..	..	879·9
Asansol ..	1,216	88	1,128	918	813·8	817·7

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1940-41.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Birbhum District.						
Suri ..	90	5	85	16	188·2	150·6
Bankura District.						
Bankura ..	411	38	373	205	549·6	698·06
Vishnupur ..	308	43	265	47	177·4	180·5
Sonamukhi ..	309	47	262	10	38·1	57·3
Midnapore District.						
Midnapore ..	749	34	715	796	1,113·3	1,235·2
Ghatal ..	554	49	505	176	348·5	823·2
Kharar ..	84	12	72	2	27·8	115·9
Chandrkona ..	153	27	126	67	531·8	146·7
Ramjibanpur ..	119	15	104	3	28·8	18·5
Khirpai ..	92	13	79	13	164·6	77·9
Tamluk ..	201	28	173	65	375·7	397·1
Hooghly District.						
Hooghly-Chinsura ..	1,395	153	1,242	791	636·9	849·4
Bansberia ..	157	21	136	47	345·6	697·4
Arambagh	275	22	253	39	154·1	254·9
Serampur ..	962	173	789	406	514·5	483·6
Rishra-Konnagar	412	29	383	302	788·5	1,708·8
Uttarpara ..	265	28	237	54	227·8	117·1
Kotrung ..	187	17	170	36	211·8	222·2
Baidyabati ..	585	62	523	132	252·4	244·5
Bhadreswar ..	493	58	435	110	252·9	212·9
Champdani ..	832	41	791	484	611·9	649·4
Howrah District.						
Howrah ..	6,514	1,699	4,815	2,517	522·8	539·1
Bally ..	500	44	456	278	609·6	854·0
24-Parganas District.						
South Suburban ..	1,031	190	841	726	863·2	951·5
Tollyganj ..	529	38	491	297	604·8	386·9
Garden Reach	1,992	123	1,869	2,800	1,498·1	2,290·8
Budge Budge ..	334	38	296	210	709·4	926·04
Baranagar ..	1,043	194	849	750	883·3	379·4
Kamarhati ..	671	57	614	79	128·6	235·03
Rajpur	290	26	264	97	367·4	112·9
Baruipur ..	159	13	146	65	445·2	210·08
Joynagar ..	48	6	42	21	500·0	628·5
North Dum Dum	154	15	139	49	352·5	395·3
Dum Dum ..	37	9	28	30	1,071·4	976·7
South Dum Dum ..	403	36	367	110	299·7	161·7
Kharda ..	108	9	99	6	60·6	105·2
Barrackpur ..	238	25	213	105	492·9	340·8
Panihati ..	358	24	334	83	248·5	168·2
North Barrackpur	431	30	401	142	354·1	404·6
Tittagarh ..	953	213	740	489	660·8	593·8
Garulia ..	254	39	215	157	730·2	..
Naihati ..	320	29	291	319	1,096·2	1,763·8
Halisahar ..	203	14	189	114	603·1	595·09
Kanchrapara ..	242	10	232	135	581·8	1,214·9
Bhatpara ..	2,602	560	2,042	1,079	528·4	916·6
Baraset ..	120	11	109	91	834·8	450·4
Gobardanga ..	87	12	75	104	1,386·6	878·2
Basirhat ..	599	55	544	463	851·1	821·9
Baduria ..	170	8	162	38	234·5	265·6
Taki ..	201	18	183	24	131·1	196·8

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1940-41.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
City of Calcutta.						
Calcutta ..	30,056	6,719	23,337	23,290	997·9	51·7
Nadia District.						
Krishnagar ..	912	87	825	291	352·7	160·1
Nabadwip ..	673	96	577	245	424·6	568·09
Ranaghat ..	136	11	125	153	1,224·0	766·9
Birnagar ..	45	10	35	17	485·7	235·2
Santipur ..	961	131	830	261	314·4	200·2
Chakdah ..	76	9	67	22	328·3	94·3
Kushtia ..	193	11	182	40	219·7	204·6
Kumarkhali ..	72	19	53	19	358·4	101·2
Meherpur ..	173	38	135	26	192·5	396·5
Murshidabad District.						
Berhampore ..	637	102	535	148	276·6	328·04
Murshidabad ..	239	41	198	76	383·8	315·7
Jiaganj-Azimganj	175	6	169	123	727·8	787·4
Kandi ..	241	19	222	178	801·8	755·3
Jangipur ..	465	24	441	68	154·2	197·9
Dhulian ..	321	29	292	117	400·7	879·03
Jessore District.						
Jessore ..	248	12	236	39	165·2	410·5
Kotchandpur ..	48	3	45	46	1,022·2	810·8
Moheshpur ..	37	2	35	..	..	3,611·1
Khulna District.						
Khulna ..	544	50	494	160	323·8	233·8
Satkhira ..	237	37	200	221	1,105·0	738·2
Debhatta ..	197	37	160	81	506·2	1,463·1
Rajshahi District.						
Rajshahi ..	868	98	770	699	907·8	639·9
Natore ..	131	7	124	17	137·1	93·4
Dinajpur District.						
Dinajpur ..	104	9	95	76	800·0	2,504·6
Jalpaiguri District.						
Jalpaiguri ..	418	15	403	415	1,029·7	1,618·5
Darjeeling District.						
Darjeeling ..	765	51	714	602	843·1	900·9
Kurseong ..	258	20	238	130	546·2	757·8
Rangpur District.						
Rangpur	503	40	463	121	261·3	624·6
Gaibandha ..	238	24	214	24	112·1	204·5
Bogra District.						
Bogra ..	230	12	218	228	1,045·9	1,297·03
Sherpur ..	126	5	121	22	181·8	329·5

Rural and urban areas.	Number of births during the year 1940-41.	Number of deaths among infants under one year.	Surviving population under one year available for vaccination.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population as shown in column 4.	Proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per mille of available infant population during the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pabna District.						
Pabna ..	235	12	223	95	426·01	277·7
Serajganj ..	565	107	458	391	853·7	804·8
Malda District.						
English Bazar ..	298	11	287	273	951·2	669·7
Malda ..	87	18	69	25	362·3	653·3
Nawabganj ..	526	50	476	38	79·8	61·07
Dacca District.						
Dacca ..	5,425	920	4,505	1,818	403·5	333·9
Narayanganj ..	1,330	257	1,073	251	234·8	170·4
Mymensingh District.						
Mymensingh ..	350	80	270	185	685·2	360·1
Muktagacha ..	157	19	138	43	311·6	359·7
Netrokona ..	208	37	171	35	204·7	211·9
Jamalpur ..	652	86	566	164	289·7	154·7
Sherpur ..	668	70	598	33	55·2	56·6
Kishorganj ..	319	44	275	150	545·4	409·6
Bajitpur ..	230	20	210	8	38·09	5·6
Tangail ..	407	44	363	74	203·8	271·06
Gouripur ..	43	9	34	15	441·1	629·6
Faridpur District.						
Faridpur ..	203	39	164	144	878·04	750·0
Madaripur ..	445	80	365	31	84·9	166·6
Rajbari ..	173	53	120	134	1,116·6	296·1
Bakarganj District.						
Barisal ..	913	158	755	186	246·3	200·6
Jhalakati ..	116	13	103	3	29·1	21·05
Nalchiti ..	25	8	17	1	58·8	71·4
Pirojpur ..	264	24	240	107	445·8	421·7
Patuakhali ..	119	24	95	1	10·5	..
Bhola ..	118	14	104	5	48·07	18·3
Chittagong District.						
Chittagong ..	1,736	214	1,522	628	412·6	354·4
Cox's Bazar ..	74	5	69	27	391·3	265·8
Noakhali District.						
Noakhali ..	227	20	207	8	38·6	61·6
Tippera District.						
Comilla ..	360	25	335	72	214·9	176·6
Brahmanbaria ..	859	67	792	182	229·8	699·5
Chandpur ..	229	25	204	52	254·9	401·3
Total of municipalities	**90,379**	**15,126**	**75,253**	**50,406**	**669·8**	**533·9**
Grand Total of the Presidency ..	**1,702,811**	**263,832**	**1,438,979**	**458,201**	**318·4**	**276·1**

Appendix III.

Statements showing health services and maternity and child welfare centres in Bengal in 1940.

A.

Statement showing Health Services in Rural Areas of Bengal during the year 1940.

No.	Rural districts.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding D. P. H.		Licentiates (L. P. H. S.)		Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of vaccination.	School Medical Officers.	Other health staff.
		Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.			Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Burdwan	1	..	..	..	..	18	48	..	..	3	..
2	Birbhum	1	..	..	..	3	28	41	..	..	5	..
3	Bankura	2	..	..	..	8	19	48	..	..	38	..
4	Midnapur	2	..	1	..	15	30	80	5	..	50	..
5	Hooghly	1	..	..	..	1	15	33	..	..	17	..
6	Howrah	1	..	..	..	2	4	11	..	..	16	..
7	24-Parganas	1	..	..	..	1	37	271	..	..	..	..
8	Khulna	1	..	..	..	5	22	83	4	..	58	..
9	Jessore	1	..	..	..	..	24	85	..	..	1	..
10	Nadia	1	..	..	..	..	27	50	1	..	..	..
11	Murshidabad	1	..	..	..	3	21	102	11	..	55	..
12	Rajshahi	1	..	1	..	2	24	30	..	..	3	..
13	Jalpaiguri	1	..	4	..	..	13	51	1	..	27	..
14	Darjeeling	1	..	..	..	1	5	24	..	..	13	..
15	Rangpur	1	..	..	..	31	36	160	..	..	45	..
16	Dinajpur	1	..	..	..	6	62	83	..	..	2	..
17	Bogra	1	..	..	..	32	15	19	2	..	21	..

18	Pabna	1	..	..	..	1	18	1	1	..	24	
19	Malda	1	..	..	..	..	19	40	..	..	17	..
20	Dacca	1	..	4	..	15	32	125	..	..	2	..
21	Mymensingh	2	..	..	..	76	102	314	..	..	4	..
22	Faridpur	1	..	3	..	4	22	70	..	..	29	..
23	Bakarganj	1	..	..	..	38	33	94	..	..	36	..
24	Chittagong	1	..	..	...	18	21	148	16	..	24	..
25	Noakhali	1	..	..	..	..	14	138	12	..	..	..
26	Tippera	1	..	..	..	6	20	123	4	..	..	..
	Total ..	29	..	13	..	268	681	2,272	571	..	490	..

A (1).

Statement showing health services in Urban Areas in Bengal during the year 1940.

No.	Municipalities.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding D. P. A. Whole time.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding D. P. A. Part time.	Medical Officers of Health. Licentiates L. P. H. S. Whole time.	Medical Officers of Health. Licentiates L. P. H. S. Part time.	Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and health Inspectors.	Vaccinators. Male.	Vaccinators. Female.	Inspectors of vaccination.	School Meffical officers.	Other health staff.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Burdwan	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1
2	Kalna	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
3	Katwa	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
4	Dainhat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5	Raniganj	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
6	Asansol	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
7	Suri	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
8	Bankura	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	2
9	Vishnupur	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10	Sonamukhi	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
11	Midnapore	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1
12	Ghatal	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
13	Kharar	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
14	Chandrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
15	Ramjibanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Khirpal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
18	Hooghly-Chinsurah	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	6

19	Bansbaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
21	Serampore	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
22	Rishra-Konnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
23	Uttarpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Kotrung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Baidyabati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
26	Bhadreswar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
27	Champdani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
28	Howrah ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	11	..	..	..	16
29	Bally ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
30	South Suburban	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1
31	Tollyganj ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
32	Budge-Budge	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
33	Baranagar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..
34	Kamarhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
35	Rajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
36	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
37	Jainagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
38	Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
39	North Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	South Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
41	Khardah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
42	Barrackpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
43	Panihati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
44	North Barrackpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
45	Titagarh	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
46	Garulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

No.	Rural districts.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding D. P. A. Whole time.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding D. P. A. Part time.	Medical Officers of Health. Licentiates L. P. H. S. Whole time.	Medical Officers of Health. Licentiates L. P. H. S. Part time.	Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and health Inspectors.	Vaccinators. Male.	Vaccinators. Female.	Inspectors of vacci-nation.	School Medical officers.	Other health staff.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
47	Naihati	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1
48	Halishahar	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
50	Bhatpara	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
51	Garden Reach	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	1	..	..	1
52	Barasat	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
55	Baduria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
56	Taki	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
57	Krishnagar	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
58	Nabadwip	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	2
59	Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
60	Birnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
61	Santipur	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
62	Chakdaha	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
63	Kushtia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1
64	Kumarkhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
65	Meherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
66	Berhampur	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
67	Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
68	Jiaganj Azimganj	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..

69	Kandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
70	Jangipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
71	Dhulian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
72	Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
73	Kotchandpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
74	Maheshpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
75	Khulna	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
76	Satkhira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
77	Debhata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
78	Rajshahi	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	3
79	Nator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
80	Dinajpur	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
81	Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	5
82	Darjeeling	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	14
83	Kurseong	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..
84	Rangpur	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
85	Gaibandha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
86	Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
87	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
88	Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
89	Serajganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	English Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
91	Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
92	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
93	Dacca	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	5	2	..	..	1
94	Narayanganj	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
95	Mymensingh	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
96	Muktagacha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

No.	Rural districts.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding D. P. A. Whole time.	Medical Officers of Health. Holding D. P. A. Part time.	Medical Officers of Health. Licentiates L. P. H. S. Whole time.	Medical Officers of Health. Licentiates L. P. H. S. Part time.	Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and health Inspectors.	Vaccinators. Male.	Vaccinators. Female.	Inspectors of vaccination.	School Medical officers.	Other health staff.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
97	Netrokona	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
98	Jamalpur	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
99	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
100	Kishoreganj	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
101	Bajitpur	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
102	Tangail	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
103	Gauripur	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
104	Faridpur	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..
105	Madaripur	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
106	Rajbari	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
107	Barisal	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1
108	Jhalakati	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
109	Nalchiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
110	Perojpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Patuakhali	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
112	Bhola	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
113	Chittagong	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	11
114	Cox's Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
115	Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
116	Comilla	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
117	Brahmanbaria	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
118	Chandpur	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	25	1	2	3	41	122	151	24	1	8	88

B

Statement showing maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in Rural Areas in Bengal during the year 1940.

No.	Rural districts.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by— Govern-ment.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.	Trained visitors.	Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	46
2	Birbhum ..	..	..	2	2	..	..
3	Bankura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	409
5	Hooghly ..	1	..	..	4	7	12
6	Howrah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	24-Parganas ..	1	..	..	1	..	1
8	Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	30
9	Jessore ..	..	..	1	1	4	29
10	Nadia ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Murshidabad ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
12	Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	224
13	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	1	506
14	Darjeeling ..	..	..	1	..	..	100
15	Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	3	347
16	Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	27
17	Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
18	Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
19	Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	357
20	Dacca ..	..	..	..	..	..	20
21	Mymensingh ..	..	..	..	..	4	..
22	Faridpur ..	..	..	2	2	..	40
23	Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	184
25	Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	3	72
26	Tippera ..	..	..	1	..	..	194
	Total ..	2	2	7	10	24	2,628

B (1).

Statement showing maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors and trained midwives in the Urban Areas in Bengal during the year 1940.

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by— Govern-ment.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.	Trained visitors.	Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Burdwan	..	1	..	..	1	2
2	Kalna	..	..	..	..	1	10
3	Katwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Dainhat	..	..	1	..	1	22
5	Raniganj	..	..	1	..	1	28
6	Asansol	..	..	..	..	..	20
7	Suri	..	..	..	..	..	10
8	Bankura	..	..	1	1	1	1
9	Vishnupur	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Sonamukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ghatal	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kharar	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Ramjibanpur	..	..	..	..	..	16
16	Khirpai	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tamluk	..	..	..	..	1	10
18	Hooghly-Chinsurah	..	1	..	1	1	47
19	Bansbaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Arambagh	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Serampur	..	..	..	..	5	16
22	Rishra-Konnagar	..	..	..	..	2	10
23	Uttarpara	..	..	..	..	1	1
24	Kotrung	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Baidyabati	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Bhadreswar	..	..	..	..	1	2
27	Champdani	..	..	1	..	3	4
28	Howrah	1	4	3	2	7	14
29	Bally	..	..	..	..	1	2
30	South Suburban	..	..	..	..	1	6
31	Tollyganj	..	..	1	..	1	..
32	Budge Budge	..	..	..	..	1	17
33	Baranagar	..	..	..	1	2	12
34	Kamarhati	..	..	..	..	3	..
35	Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	1
36	Baruipur	..	..	..	..	..	3

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by— Government.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.	Trained visitors.	Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37	Jainagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	1	19
39	North Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	South Dum Dum ..	..	..	..	..	1	10
41	Khardah ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
42	Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Panihati ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
44	North Barrackpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
45	Titagarh ..	..	3	..	..	4	30
46	Garulia ..	..	..	1	..	1	4
47	Naihati ..	..	..	..	..	1	6
48	Halishahar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kanchrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Bhatpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
51	Garden Reach ..	..	1	..	..	2	10
52	Barasat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Gobardanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Basirhat ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
55	Baduria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Taki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Krishnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	50
58	Nabadwip ..	..	..	2	..	1	19
59	Ranaghat ..	..		..	..	1	27
60	Birnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Santipur ..	..	..	1	..	2	10
62	Chakdah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Kushtia ..	..	2	..	..	1	10
64	Kumarkhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Meherpur ..	..	1	1	1	1	..
66	Berhampur ..	..	..	..	..	2	19
67	Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
68	Jiaganj-Azimganj ..	..	..	..		1	13
69	Kandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Dhulian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Jessore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Kotchandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Maheshpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—			Trained visitors.	Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
		Govern-ment.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76	Satkhira	..	1	..	1	1	..
77	Debhatta	..	..	..	..	..	8
78	Rajshahi	..	1	..	1	1	10
79	Nator	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	38
81	Jalpaiguri	..	..	1	..	1	35
82	Darjeeling	..	1	..	1	2	1
83	Kurseong	..	..	..	2	1	..
84	Rangpur	..	..	1	1	2	40
85	Gaibandha	..	..	..	..	1	7
86	Bogra	..	..	..	..	2	2
87	Sherpur	..	1	..	..	1	1
88	Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	10
89	Serajganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Englishbazar	..	..	..	..	..	14
91	Malda	..	..	..	..	..	2
92	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	1	..
93	Dacca	..	..	3	3	7	45
94	Narayanganj	..	..	..	..	2	..
95	Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	..	10
96	Muktagacha	..	..	..	..	..	5
97	Netrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Jamalpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
99	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	1	..
100	Kishorganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Bajitpur	..	..	..	..	1	..

No.	Municipalities.	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by—			Trained visitors.	Trained mid-wives.	Trained dais.
		Govern-ment.	Local and municipal bodies.	Other agencies.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
102	Tangail ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Gouripur ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
104	Faridpur ..	..	..	1	1	..	1
105	Madaripur ..	..	..	..	..	1	16
106	Rajbari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Barisal ..	..	..	1	1	1	29
108	Jhalakati ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
109	Nalchiti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Perojpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Patuakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Bhola ..	..	..	..	..	1	
113	Chittagong ..	..	1	..	1	3	36
114	Cox's Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
116	Comilla ..	..	1	..	1	..	3
117	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*118	Chandpur ..	..	..	..	..	3	21
	Total ..	1	19	20	19	94	839

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government.

Public Health.

RESOLUTION—No. 693P.H.

CALCUTTA, THE 15TH APRIL 1942.

Read the Report of the Director of Public Health, Bengal, for the year 1940.

Vital Statistics.—There were 1,681,846 births registered in the year under report as against 1,597,651 in the preceding year—a rise of 84,195. The birth-rate was 33·7 per mille being 5·3 per cent. above the rate of 1939. 1,111,082 deaths were registered in 1940 as compared with 1,090,530 in the previous year—an increase of 20,552, the death-rate being 22·3 per mille and 1·8 per cent. above that of the preceding year. The total births exceeded the deaths by 570,764 against an excess of 507,121 in 1939. As in the previous year, Calcutta was the solitary district in which deaths exceeded births. The birth-rate in Bengal in the year under review was lower than in all other provinces except Bihar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Sind; so also was the death-rate except in the case of United Provinces and the other provinces mentioned. The highest birth-rate was recorded in the district of Nadia (42·3 per mille) followed by Murshidabad (41·9), and the lowest in Malda (24·6) which has been uniformly showing low birth-rates during the previous triennium. As in the past three years, the highest death-rate during the year under report, was recorded in the district of Darjeeling (31·3) while the lowest was recorded in Malda (15·7). The proportion of male births in every 100 female births was 108 against 107 in 1939, while the proportion of male deaths in every 100 female deaths was also 108 against 109 in 1939. The Director of Public Health, Bengal, has pointed out in this connection that the predominance of male births over female births is a feature common to all the provinces of this country though the ratio varies from province to province.

It must, however, be observed that, generally speaking the system of record of vital statistics in this country is by no means perfect or as satisfactory as it should be and the margin of inaccuracy which undoubtedly exists cannot be gauged. The question of evolving a sound system of collection of vital statistics in this province is however engaging the attention of the Public Health Department of Government.

Infantile and Maternal Mortality.—The total number of infantile deaths in 1940 was 267,894 compared to 234,301 in 1939. The infant mortality rate recorded an increase, being 159·3 per mille against 146·6 in 1939. The infantile deaths represented 24·1 per cent. of the total mortality in the province during the year under review. 55 per cent. of the infant mortality were recorded among infants under one month, 29·4 per cent. among infants between one and six months and 15·6 per cent. among those between six

and twelve months. There were 69,844 still-births registered in the year 1940, yielding a rate of 4·2 for every hundred live births as against 4·1 in 1939. Maternal causes were responsible for 15,758 deaths during the year under report as against 15,792 in the preceding year. Apart from the possibly large margin of inaccuracy in recording this class of deaths, there must have been many deaths associated with, but not ascribed to, child birth for which there is no adequate provision for registration.

Reference has been made, in the resolution reviewing the report for the year 1939, to a scheme, approved by Government, for establishment of maternity and child welfare centres in the rural areas providing a minimum standard of efficiency regarding staff, equipments, buildings, etc. The scheme has been explained at length in the report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1940. According to this scheme three new maternity and child welfare centres were opened during the year 1940 and suitable grants-in-aid were made by Government to the local bodies and voluntary associations concerned. Altogether 18 such centres functioned during the year under review. The Lady Superintendent for Maternity and Child Welfare, Bengal, appointed by Government, rendered assistance to the local bodies and others in formulating proposals for the establishment of maternity and child welfare centres and took steps to encourage the opening of such centres throughout the province. The Model Health Unit established by Government at Singur 1939 provided *inter alia* facilities for institutional service both for prenatal care and midwifery services. The annual grant for the training of indigenous dais was distributed among the different local bodies and other organisations as usual.

General Epidemiology.—Cholera.—A remarkable feature of the year under report was that the mortality from cholera was the lowest on record during the past fifty years. There were 21,743 deaths from this disease with a death-rate of 0·4 per mille as against 33,221 deaths in 1939 with a death-rate of 0·7 per mille—a decrease of 34·0 per cent. over the figures of 1939. Cholera accounted for only 2 per cent. of the total provincial deaths in 1940. The highest death-rates were registered in the districts of Khulna (2·07 per mille), Bakarganj (1·91), 24-Parganas (0·93) and Howrah (0·75). As in the preceding years, no deaths from cholera occurred in Darjeeling. The rural areas recorded 19,884 deaths representing a death-rate of 0·4 per mille against 0·6 per mille in the previous year. The number of deaths in towns was 1,859 with a death-rate of 0·5 per mille compared to 0·9 in 1939.

Cholera preventive measures.—The usual preventive measures were taken. Anti-cholera vaccine was freely used, though the number of inoculations performed fell considerably due to the less severity of cholera epidemics in 1940 as compared with the previous year. The Director of Public Health deputed, as in the preceding years, a number of mobile medical and sanitary units for anti-cholera and other epidemic work. Assistance was also rendered to the local authorities by lending services of medical and sanitary officers during epidemics.

Small-pox.—The mortality from this infectious disease showed a marked decline, the total number of deaths being 5,608 against 7,029 in the preceding year, with a death-rate of 0·11 and 0·14 per mille respectively. The mortality from small-pox thus fell by 20 and 64 per cent. compared with the year 1939 and the previous quinquennium respectively. In fact, the number of deaths from this disease has been steadily decreasing since 1936, as pointed out by the Director of Public Health, and was the lowest on record during the past thirty-five years excluding 1923 and 1924. Small-pox was responsible for only 0·5 per cent. of the total provincial mortality in 1940.

Of the total number of deaths from small-pox 447 occurred among infants under one year of age and 867 among children between one and ten years, against 408 and 748 respectively in 1939.

1,098 deaths from this disease out of a total of 2,393 in the urban areas were recorded in Calcutta alone where the death-rate (0·96 per mille) was, as in the previous two years, highest in the province. Compared with the year 1939, there was a fall of 23·8 per cent. in the motality in the urban areas. The rural areas accounted for 3,215 deaths in 1940 against 3,890 in 1939. The districts of Darjeeling, Rajshahi, Bogra and Malda were practically free from small-pox during the year under report, the lowest death-rate being registered in Darjeeling (0·003).

The number of persons vaccinated in 1940 was 8,476,920 against 7,925,382 in 1939. The increase is a happy sign which might have been due to the greater attention paid by the local authorities in the matter of vaccination than in the previous years. The total cost of vaccination increased from Rs. 4,61,790 in 1939-40 to Rs. 4,70,645 in 1940-41. The average cost of each successful vaccination in the province was 1 anna and 9 pies—a fall of one pie from the figure for the preceding year. The average cost of manufacture of vaccine lymph per dose of half a grain in the Bengal Vaccine Institute amounted to 0·5 pies only, which was cheaper by 0·1 pie than the cost in the previous year.

Fevers.—Malaria and Kala-azar.—Fevers took a heavier toll of lives in 1940 than in the preceding year, the number of deaths being 717,516 and 687,587 respectively and the death-rate being 14·4 and 13·8 per mille respectively against the quinquennial average of 14·8 per mille.

Malaria.—51·5 per cent. of the total mortality from fevers was due to malaria, which again accounted for 33·3 per cent. of the total provincial mortality during the year under review, the corresponding percentages in 1939 being 49·6 and 31·3 respectively. There were 369,448 deaths from malaria in 1940 against 341,321 in 1939, representing an increase of 8·2 per cent. The death-rate correspondingly went up from 6·8 to 7·4 per mille in the year under report. 99·5 per cent. of the deaths from malaria occurred in the rural areas and only 0·5 per cent. in the urban areas compared to 99·4 and 0·6 respectively in 1939. The district of Nadia topped the list with a death-rate of 18·35 per mille followed by Rajshahi (17·94) and Jessore (17·79), the highest death-rate in 1939 being recorded in Rajshahi, viz., 14·6. Calcutta returned the lowest rate, viz., 0·5 which was the same as in the previous year. It is worth noticing that the mortality from malaria in the urban areas has steadily come down from the year 1938, while the problem of malaria in the rural areas has assumed greater magnitude.

Kala-azar.—This disease was responsible for 15,453 deaths with a death-rate of 0·31 per mille as against 17·056 and 0·34 respectively in 1939. The decline in the mortality from kala-azar in the rural as well as urban areas of the province as compared to the previous year, is a welcome feature; the decrease in the number of deaths in the rural areas being 1,543 and that in the urban areas being 60. The highest mortality from the disease (1·3) was recorded in the rural areas of Dinajpur. The number of kala-azar cases admitted into the various hospitals and dispensaries for treatment rose from 98,155 in 1939 to 104,791 in 1940, the rise being large in the districts of Mymensingh, Malda and Khulna. The special anti-kala-azar scheme inaugurated in the district of Darjeeling in December 1937, continued to work satisfactorily during the year under review.

Special anti-malaria measures.—The survey and control measures in connection with the campaign against *anopheles ludlowii* were carried out satisfactorily, as in the previous year, in the Salt Lake area, Budge-Budge and the suburban areas with the co-operation of the Corporation of Calcutta and other local authorities and interests concerned.

The special anti-malaria scheme for the town of Jessore and its surrounding rural areas undertaken in the year 1939 was continued throughout the year under review with success.

Special investigation into the problem of malaria was taken in the year under report by the transfer of the Field Malaria Research Laboratory to Netrakona in the Mymensingh district and also to Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district in order to find out the local vectors and to investigate the various etiological factors responsible for the spread of malaria in the Netrakona subdivision and the mountain regions of Darjeeling respectively.

In accordance with the revised policy of Government to give liberal grants-in-aid to comprehensive anti-malaria schemes of a more or less permanent nature instead of making small grants towards temporary local measures, which has already been referred to in reviewing the report of the Director of Public Health for 1939, two anti-malaria schemes, viz., the Golapganj Drainage Scheme in the district of Malda and the Nadana Khal Re-excavation Scheme in the district of Noakhali, were sanctioned by Government during the year 1940 and a grant equivalent to half of the total estimated cost of these two schemes was made by Government, the other half being met by the district boards concerned. Certain other anti-malaria schemes of different districts were examined and approved by the staff of the Director of Public Health during the year under report before their submission to Government for sanction.

A Malaria Engineer was appointed by Government in the Public Health Department in March 1940 to assist local bodies in drawing up and executing anti-malaria schemes of an engineering type. During the year under review he scrutinized and advised on various comprehensive anti-malaria scheme submitted to the Director of Public Health by different district boards and municipalities of the province.

Respiratory Diseases.—The number of deaths attributed to respiratory diseases of all forms was 85,203 in 1940 as against 88,458 in 1939, the respective rate of mortality being 1·71 and 1·86 per mille. Calcutta, as usual, returned the highest death-rate (8·59), Jalpaiguri came next (5·15) followed by Howrah (3·33) and Hooghly (3·25). It is distressing to note that these districts have been recording high rates of mortality during the previous four years. Malda continued to record the lowest rate (0·26).

Pneumonia.—It accounted for 44,967 deaths against 47,888 in the preceding year, showing a reduction of 6·1 per cent. Pneumonia was responsible for 56·2 per cent. of the total mortality from respiratory diseases. As usual, the highest death-rate was registered in Jalpaiguri (4·2 per mille) and the lowest in Malda (0·1). High rates of mortality were recorded also in the districts of Hooghly, Calcutta, Darjeeling and Dinajpur.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.—This disease took a toll of 12,363 lives against 12,422 in 1939, the death-rates being the same in both the years, viz., 0·25 per mille. More than two-thirds of the total tubercular deaths in the urban areas occurred in Calcutta alone where the death-rate from the disease was 2·65 per mille. The town of South Dum Dum, however, returned the highest rate in the province (5·4 per mille) as in the previous two years. No deaths from tuberculosis were reported from 17 towns in the year under review.

A comprehensive scheme for the prevention and control of tuberculosis in the province, in co-operation with local bodies and voluntary organisations was formulated by the Director of Public Health. Two important items of the scheme, viz.—

(i) Special course of training in tuberculosis for medical and health officers and private practitioners, and

(ii) provision for better treatment and nourishment of tubercular patients in Sadar hospitals,

were already approved by Government and given effect to and suitable provisions were made for them in the Budget. Two more items of the scheme, viz.—

(iii) establishment and maintenance of chest clinics in Sadar hospitals, and

(iv) establishment of village isolation centres,

were also approved by Government towards the close of the year under review and suitable provision for the purpose was made in the budget of 1941-42.

The tuberculosis survey started in 1939 at Barisal and Serampore was continued during the year under report and a large number of persons were examined and attended. The Bengal Tuberculosis Association rendered as before valuable service by publicity and propaganda work in the province with the usual grant from Government and maintained six dispensaries in Calcutta and one in Howrah. The Association also organised post-graduate training courses on tuberculosis in Calcutta and assisted in the training of the students for the Diploma of Public Health and the Health Officers deputed by the Government of Bengal.

Other diseases.—Enteric fever.—Deaths registered as due to enteric fever were 7,875 as against 8,290 in 1939. The decrease was comparatively large in urban areas, but the rate of mortality was much higher in those areas than in the rural areas.

Influenza.—There were 2,127 deaths from influenza in 1940 compared to 2,467 in the preceding year. The fall in the number of deaths was solely due to the decrease in mortality in the rural areas, the total deaths in the urban areas being nearly the same as in the previous year. Another striking feature is that Calcutta alone was responsible for 85·5 per cent. of the total mortality in the urban areas.

Cerebrospinal fever.—It accounted for 1,378 deaths against 1,721 in 1939, showing a marked decline in mortality from the disease. 90·2 per cent. of the total deaths from cerebrospinal fever in the urban areas were recorded in Calcutta only. The comparatively large mortality in Calcutta is perhaps due to better classification of the causes of deaths by medical registrars.

Typhus fever.—The number of deaths from this disease further increased from 4,443 in 1939 to 5,183 in the year under report. Calcutta was, however, entirely immune from the disease.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.—These diseases respectively took a toll of 24,730 and 20,692 lives in 1940 as against 27,301 and 27,152 in 1939. There was thus an appreciable fall in the mortality from these diseases. Of the total provincial mortality in the year under review, 4·1 per cent. was attributed to dysentery and diarrhœa together as against 5 per cent. in the previous year.

Leprosy.—The number of recorded deaths from leprosy was 1,304 against 1,517 in 1939, representing a reduction of 14 per cent. The rural areas recorded 1,273 deaths from the disease during the year under report, the largest number of deaths having occurred in the district of Bankura. With a view to ascertaining the incidence of leprosy and suggesting measures for the control of the disease, a number of sample leprosy surveys were carried out by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in co-operation with the Public Health Department of Government. A training class in leprosy was conducted by this Association, which was attended by a good number of medical and health officers. The Association also carried on propaganda work with the usual grant from Government. As a first step towards the control and eradication of this fell disease, Government approved one of the important items of the comprehensive scheme prepared and submitted by the Director of Public Health, according to which a start was made in conjunction with several local authorities in the matter of establishment and maintenance of leprosy clinics mainly in rural areas.

Fairs and festivals.—The Director of Public Health has given an interesting account of the usual medical and sanitary arrangements made by the local authorities concerned in co-operation with the staff of the Director of Public Health, for the welfare of the pilgrims and the prevention of outbreaks of infectious diseases in the chief melas in the province, viz., Ganga Sagar, Nangalband, Sitakund, Tarakeswar and Allowakhawa melas. The St. John Ambulance Corps rendered valuable assistance at the Ganga Sagar Mela as in the previous years. It is gratifying to observe that no deaths from either cholera or small-pox occurred at these melas during the year under review.

Sanitation and water-supply.—Rs. 53,18,958 or 38·4 per cent. of the total receipts inclusive of the opening balance was spent by municipal bodies in Bengal on sanitary works during the financial year 1939-40, an increase of 0·8 per cent. compared with the expenditure in the preceding year. The average expenditure per head of the municipal population was Rs. 2-4-2 in 1939-40 which was practically the same in 1938-39. Of the total municipal expenditure on sanitation Rs. 24,68,518 was spent on conservancy, Rs. 12,80,798 on water-supply and Rs. 5,19,202 on drainage. The district boards in the rural areas continued to maintain their proportionate expenditure on water-supply, drainage, sanitation and vaccination, having spent 3·8, 0·2, 9·6 and 1·2 per cent. respectively of their total receipts during 1939-40 as compared to 3·9, 0·3, 9·7 and 1·2 per cent. during the previous financial year.

The union boards spent from their funds Rs. 8,18,515 on water-supply, Rs. 94,463 on drainage and Rs. 98,915 on conservancy in 1939-40 showing a large decrease on the first item and an increase on the latter two items over the expenditure in 1938-39.

According to the decision of Government to solve the problem of adequate supply of drinking water in the rural areas of the province within a limited period the preparation of comprehensive programmes of water-supply in the different districts was taken up in the year under review with the co-operation of the district boards and in consultation with the local water-supply committees set up for the purpose. Meanwhile, the annual grant for the improvement of rural water-supply, augmented as in the previous year, was distributed as usual among the different districts of the province.

The present skeleton public health organisation consisting of a public health unit in each thana under the charge of a Sanitary Inspector, which is being maintained by Government since 1927 has been found to be wholly inadequate for dealing with the manifold public health problems of the

province. A comprehensive scheme for complete reorganisation of the rural public health services was, therefore, framed by the Director of Public Health. The scheme, the fundamental principle of which is the combination of preventive and curative measures, envisaged the establishment of a treatment centre in each unit of two union boards to be placed in charge of a specially trained Rural Medical Officer of Health assisted by two Health Assistants and one qualified dai and the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer for each subdivision, the entire public health work in a district being under the control and supervision of the District Health Officer who should be a Government servant. The scheme was under the consideration of Government. It was suggested to give effect to the scheme in selected areas but the district boards having expressed their unwillingness to co-operate in the scheme, this could not be given effect to, although suitable provision was made in the budget for the purpose.

School hygiene.—An account of the school health services at present provided for in Calcutta and in the municipal and rural areas has been given by the Director of Public Health and the results of the limited medical inspection of school students in these areas have been narrated. It should be noticed that the work of medical inspection of school children in Calcutta was transferred from the Education Department to the Public Health Department of Government with effect from 1st April 1940. During the year under review, 10,844 boys in 41 schools in Calcutta, 8,863 students in 125 schools in 26 municipalities and 1,750 boys and 72 girls in 54 schools in the rural areas were medically examined. The Sanitary Inspectors in charge of the rural public health circles also examined 207,988 pupils in 5,800 schools in the rural areas.

Health propaganda.—After the transfer of the Publicity branch of the Public Health Department to the Publicity Department of Government in 1939, Government took up the question of creation of a Health Education and Propaganda section under the Public Health Department. The Director of Public Health drew up a comprehensive scheme of Public Health Education and propaganda to be placed under his direct supervision under the direct administrative control of this department, as distinct and separate from the staff working under the Director of Public Information under the administrative control of the Publicity Department. No final decision could be reached on the scheme during the year under review. Pending decision on the scheme, however, one Artist and one Editor were employed during the year in connection with intensive and extensive public health education and propaganda. A weekly Public Health Bulletin was published throughout the year and posters, charts, models, etc., relating to public health propaganda were prepared and distributed as usual.

Miscellaneous.—The normal activities of the Public Health Department were maintained and their scope was widened in certain respects. Grants-in-aid were made to the local bodies as usual in order to enable them to make provision for health welfare services. Besides finding a moiety of the charge on account of Health Officers employed by the local bodies, a sum of Rs. 11½ lakhs was spent by Government in assisting district boards to maintain the existing rural public health organisation. The increased grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs from provincial revenues was repeated during the year under report for the improvement of rural water-supply. An allotment of Rs. 1,40,000 and Rs. 30,000 from the Government of India's second subvention for rural uplift was also made to the different districts for the improvement of rural water-supply and the improvement of rural sanitation respectively during the year under review. Other subsidies to local bodies included Rs. 1,20,000 for combating kala-azar and Rs. 50,000 for free vaccination as in the previous year and also an increased sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the free distribution of

quinine. The usual grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Tuberculosis Association, Bengal, as well as to the Bengal Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was also sanctioned. Assistance was rendered, as usual, by the Public Health Department to the local authorities during outbreaks of epidemic diseases, with extra staff, drugs and disinfectants.

General remarks.—The year 1940 was comparatively a better year from public health point of view. The increase in the total mortality in the province compared to the preceding year was mainly atrributable to malaria and the unspecified causes, while the deaths from other diseases either came down or remained practically the same as in the previous year. An outstanding feature of the health condition of the province during the year under review as already pointed out, was the lowest mortality from cholera recorded during the past fifty years. It will be observed from the foregoing paragraphs that the Ministry of Health have framed definite schemes for combating malaria, the principal problem of the province and also other epidemic diseases which constitute the greatest menace to public health and to reorganise the public health services of the province for advancement of personal and environmental hygiene, health, education and consciousness. Government trust that the local bodies, associations as well as the public in general will offer their unstinted help and support in these matters.

Personal.—Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterjee, I.M.S., held the office of Director of Public Health thoughout the year. Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the services of Lt.-Col. Chatterjee and his staff in efficiently administering the department during the year under review.

T. I. M. NURANNABI CHAUDHURI,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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Copies will be supplied direct to the District Officers and the Chairmen of Districts Boards by the Superintendent, Bengal Government Printing.

T. I. M. NURANNABI CHAUDHURI,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 15th April 1942.

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